BIOGRAPHIES

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and now given in the present Form,

TO THE

Library of Hahnemann Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

For Many Years its Librarian

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They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

HERING, CONSTANTINE, M. D., now a resident of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., one of homœopathy's ablest champions, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. His father was one of the originators of the system known then as the "People's Schools," which now pervades the whole kingdom of Prussia under the title of the "Prussian system." Constantine attended the classical school at Zittau, in 1811, where, following his inclinations and tastes, he employed his leisure hours in roaming the country, and amid its mountains and valleys, studying the natural sciences to the best advantage. He made a large and valuable collection of minerals, herbariums, and skulls of animals, which, when he went to pursue his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, he left in Zittau. In Leipzig, he had as his preceptor Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon in the army of Napoleon, who introduced him to practical surgery, and made him, in 1820, one of his assistants. While thus employed, Dr. Robbi was requested by the founder of a publishing house (where the oldest of the homœopathic journals is published) to prepare a work that in its thorough exposure of the system should utterly root out homœopathy from the land. Dr. Robbi declined the enterprise, but referred him to young Hering, as one perfectly competent for the task. Hering understood it, and in two years had nearly completed it, when, having occasion to refer to Hahnemann's works for a few quotations, his close attention was drawn to some of his statements. Unwilling to do injustice even to an adversary, much less to misrepresent him, he paused in his work, until he could test by experiments the truth or falsity of the statements. The result so convincingly sustained Hahnemann, that Hering resolved to examine the system as a whole, and thus to sift the truth from what he honestly believed to be the errors of the doctrine. He pursued his new study with characteristic ardor, against the counsels of his teachers, and the entreaties of his friends; and, notwithstanding, his excision from society, his persecution, poverty and pressing want were the penalties he had to endure. Two years of close and searching investigation constrained him to acknowledge that Hahnemann was right, and he avowed unhesitatingly his adhesion to his faith. An incident occurred at this time which largely contributed its share to the decision at which he arrived. In his surgical practice he had received a dissecting wound, which the usual treatment would not heal. The inflammation of his hand and arm, from which he suffered intensely, resisted the utmost efforts of the physicians and surgeons to reduce it, and they decided that amputation must be performed as the only remedy. In this exigency, Hering applied to a homœopathist who gave him every encouragement. Hering promised him, that if he would save his arm, he would devote the remainder of his life to homœopathy. The treatment proved eminently successful; and the world is witness to the brilliant results which attest how nobly the young sufferer has fulfilled his pledge.

In 1825, a younger brother enabled him by a loan of money to prosecute his studies, and he repaired to Wurzburg, where he remained in faithful attendance upon the lectures, but making no concealment of his sympathy with the views of Hahnemann. He passed his examination with honor, and in the discussion which, in accordance with the customs of the German universities, followed upon his examination, he announced as the subject of his thesis "*De Medicina Futura*," and so resolutely and ably maintained the doctrine of Hahnemann, that on the 22nd of March, 1826, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

Soon after his graduation he accepted a situation as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences in an academy in Dresden, devoted chiefly to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained all the summer. In the autumn, the President of the institution proposed to him to go to South America, especially to Surinam and Cayenne, under the auspices and protection of the king, to make researches and collections in zoölogy. He accepted the responsible position, stipulating only that an old and valuable friend, Chris-

tophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition, and sailed for South America. His reports and letters were perfectly satisfactory; but he also addressed some communications to the *Homœopathic Archives*, which gave great offence to the Physician of the King, an old and bitter adversary of Hahnemann. On his remonstrance, the Minister of the Interior caused a polite letter to be addressed to Hering, requesting him to attend to his zoölogical duties exclusively, and to refrain from publishing anything that could be construed as objectionable. The day after his receipt of this letter, Hering despatched by the first vessel that sailed his reports, with a full statement of his accounts, accompanied with a courteous letter in reply, in which he closed his connection with the mission. He commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, and still continued his researches and collections; but soon discovered that one or the other must be abandoned. His valuable collection—zoölogical and botanical—was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, for which that Institution paid him the compliment of an election as corresponding member. A few years later, he sailed from South America, intending to return to his native land; but stopping in Philadelphia in January, 1833, to assist in introducing homœopathy there, he found that his friend and associate George Bute had already opened the way by his remarkably successful treatment of Asiatic Cholera in the year previous. Instead of returning home, Dr. Hering remained in Pennsylvania, and, adopting plans suggested by Dr. Wesselhœft, opened a school of homœopathy in Allentown. Unfortunately for his plans, but fortunately for the country at large, the funds of the academy were in the hands of those who were inimical to homœopathy, and who secretly undermined its influence, and sapped its very life. Commencing practice in Philadelphia, Dr. Hering labored diligently for the payment of all his pecuniary obligations; and participated in the efforts to establish the Hahnemann Medical College, with which he is still connected as Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica.

Of Dr. Hering's great ability as a physician and a professor, it would be unnecessary to speak, for it is beyond all encomium. His kindness to, and interest in his pupils are well known and appreciated; and many among them can bear grateful witness to his gentle, unostentatious, but effective beneficence. He has always been a laborious and systematic student. His industry is wonderful. Though now arrived at an age when men are usually disposed to rest, he retires to sleep between nine and ten at night, and from three o'clock until eight in the morning devotes himself to the preparation for the press of the labors of his past life.

The "provings" of Dr. Hering have been very numerous, and among the most valuable of the contributions to the pharmacopœia of homœopathy. In addition to his duties as physician and as professor in the college, he is one of the editors of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*. In this Journal he has published a complete collection of all the results, provings and cures obtained in the homœopathic schools, combined with the best and most useful remedies of allopathy. He is a voluminous writer in his profession; many of his works having been translated into the various languages of Europe. Space will not allow of a list of the many products of his pen. Of one of these, his "Domestic Physician," which, in 1837, had attained six large editions in this country; in 1858, two in Great Britain, ten in Germany, and has been translated extensively with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand copies, the *British Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy* remarks, "Dr. Hering's Guide we have always considered the best and most original of domestic works."

CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

No memorial that can be embraced in the circumscribed limits of these brief chronicles of our departed colleagues, can adequately set forth the character and services of this eminent and venerable apostle of homœopathy, whose death, since the last annual session of the Institute, has affected our whole fraternity with a profound emotion. Wherever homœopathy has any standing in the community, the name of Hering has been known, for a generation at least, as that of one of its most distinguished expositors and propagandists; while thousands who have shared the privilege of his personal acquaintance, or have received instruction from his lips, not only venerated him as a master, but loved him as a friend and father.

To give a full account of his honorable career, or even a summary of his great services to the cause to which the greater part of his long life was devoted, would far exceed the object and the limits allowed to these reports, as well as the time and ability of the writer. An extended eulogium in this relation is unnecessary, in view of the memorial service which is to be held in his honor before the close of this meeting. All that will be attempted in these remarks is a brief sketch of the principal circumstances of the life of Dr. Hering, every turn of which must henceforth be of interest to every member of the Institute with whose foundation and early history he was so closely identified. It was expected that, in the preparation of this narrative, the compiler would have had the assistance of some one whose knowledge of these events, derived from a long and intimate familiarity with them, would have more thoroughly secured its accurate performance. Although disappointed in this expectation, it is hoped that the following compendium, although imperfect, is substantially correct.

Constantine Hering was a native of Saxony, and first saw the light in the town of Oschatz, on New Year's day, 1800. His father was a man of liberal views on education, and an advocate of the system of instruction that has since become a characteristic of German educational policy. As may be supposed, the young Constantine was given every advantage, and he worked his way through the successive grades of schools in a manner calculated to gain the highest praise of his preceptors. His inclination for the study of Natural History was manifested at an early age. He ever delighted in collecting, analyzing and arranging specimens and examples

from the different kingdoms of nature, some of which were thought worthy of acceptance by the public museums.

In due time he entered the University of Leipsic, intending to study especially with the view of becoming a physician. Having so strong a passion for the natural sciences, he soon became a favorite with some of the professors, who gave him every encouragement. It was while resident at this seat of learning that his attention was first directed to the subject of homœopathy, by a request from a large publishing house to write a refutation of the doctrines of Hahnemann, which were already stirring up no little commotion among the medical profession. Under the belief that this would be an easy task, and encouraged by the assurances of his teachers, he set about the work with ready confidence. The better to qualify himself for his undertaking, he wisely began by an examination of the tenets and methods that he was expected to demolish, as promulgated in Hahnemann's own writings. The result of this preliminary investigation was such as to cause his abandonment of the engagement, after a struggle of several months, greatly to the chagrin of his family and the disgust of his former medical friends. Further examination satisfied him of the truth of the new ideas and completed his conversion. These proceedings sadly darkened his prospects at Leipsic, as they lost him the patronage he had enjoyed by the favor of his preceptors, and he became seriously embarrassed in the prosecution of his studies. Having, however, received from one of his family the means for the purpose, he removed to Wurzburg, where, on the 22d of March, 1826, he succeeded in obtaining his degree, notwithstanding that in his inaugural thesis, *De Medicina Futura*, he unhesitatingly espoused and defended the cause of homœopathy.

For some time after graduation he was occupied in teaching; but after some months he was offered an appointment as a member of a scientific expedition to South America of which the king was patron. His love for Natural History induced him to accept the situation. While absent upon this expedition he fulfilled his scientific duties with entire satisfaction to the promoters of the scheme. At the same time, however, he did not neglect his study of homœopathy—practising his art as opportunity offered—but especially in making and conducting original provings of new drugs, in which work he had already done valuable service before leaving home.

The accounts of his provings, &c., were sent to and published in the "Homœopathic Archives." When this became known to the government, an official intimation was despatched that he should, in future, devote himself exclusively to the objects of the expedition. On receipt of this order, he speedily resolved to sever his connection with the enterprise and devote himself to the practice and cultivation of homœopathy.

He remained six years in South America, during which time he diligently prosecuted the work he had taken in hand. Especially in the number and thoroughness of the provings that he then conducted, his characteristic industry and perseverance were remarkable. His reports of *Lachesis*, *Theridion*, *Caladium*, *Spigelia*, &c., are among the classics of our materia medica.

While practising in Paramaribo, he had for a patient a Moravian missionary, Dr. Bute, who had been sent to Surinam. He was dangerously ill with spotted fever—exceedingly dangerous in that climate—but recovered under Dr. Hering's treatment. He was so amazed at his own unexpected cure, and so grateful withal, that he began to crave a knowledge of the wonderful medical system, and from being a patient he became a student of his preserver. After his return to this country, in 1831, Dr. Bute practised in Nazareth, Pa. On the outbreak of the cholera in Philadelphia in the following year, he went to that city to assist in the care of the sick. Finding the demand for his services so great, he wrote to Dr. Hering, urging him to come and join him. The appeal was effectual, but Dr. Hering did not arrive till the spring of 1833. He associated himself with Dr. Bute in Vine street, Philadelphia, an arrangement that continued with mutual satisfaction until, from enfeebled health, Dr. Bute was obliged to retire, some years later.

Dr. Hering did not introduce homœopathy into Pennsylvania. This had already been done before his arrival by Dr. Detwiler, Dr. Ihm, Dr. Bute, Dr. Freytag, and others, and he found himself surrounded by a small but intelligent and earnest band of adherents of the system. His reputation had preceded his advent, and he was welcomed with great cordiality and enthusiasm.

In December of the same year, he joined with a number of others in organizing the first school of instruction in homœopathic therapeutics in the world, under the name of the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," to be located at

Allentown. Dr. Hering was to be President and principal professor. A charter was obtained, funds were raised, buildings erected, a faculty appointed, students taught and graduated, and a vast deal of other work in behalf of the great medical reform which cannot even be alluded to here. In all this, the leading spirit and the valiant hand were Hering's. The history of homœopathy in this country cannot be fully understood without reading the narrative of the "Allentown Academy," as it was generally called, of which an instructive sketch may be found in the second volume of the Transactions of the World's Convention of 1876. The faculty continued its labors till 1842, when, after a useful but brief career, the enterprise was discontinued. Dr. Hering returned to Philadelphia, but the same untiring zeal and industry never deserted him. He has ever striven with an earnest purpose and an intelligent judgment to develop and extend the resources of the Hahnemannian therapeutics.

In 1844 he presided at the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy, composed at first of a few but zealous converts, but which he lived to see embracing many hundreds of members.

A catalogue of his contributions to the literature of our school, and a list and estimate of his numerous provings, will more appropriately be given in another place. Apart from his scientific and literary and professional labors, his life during the last thirty years presents but few incidents of marked prominence. With strong domestic habits, and deep conviction of his duty and mission, he was content to carry on the work of his vocation without ostentation, enjoying the respectful deference of his disciples, as they sought information or advice, more than the applause of the noisy multitude.

Our venerable colleague lived to a ripened age, and had seen rich fruits from his unselfish and sometimes unappreciated labors, and he finally sunk to his rest July 23, 1880, with the calmness and composure of one who has performed his task with diligence and honesty of purpose.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.

On this occasion our thoughts naturally recur to that great bereavement which our school, and especially this Institute, has suffered since our last session, and in commemoration of which, it is understood, we are now chiefly called together. The name of Constantine Hering is so closely identified with the history of homœopathy, his figure stands out so prominently in the progress of our art, and his writings have exerted so wide an influence in its development, that his death, though at the end of so long a career, could not but produce a profound impression throughout our extremest ranks. It is eminently proper that an event so important and impressive should be distinguished by a special solemnity. My feeble tribute to his memory has been already offered. There are those present far better able to speak, not only of his public and lasting services to the cause to which so much of his life was devoted, but of those rare virtues that shone so conspicuous in his private relations. I am anxious to hear from them.

THE PRESIDENT: Any member of the Institute is now in order with remarks on any of the deceased members.

DR. J. C. MORGAN, Philadelphia: Having already, as Dr. Paine has said, exhausted such reflections as seemed worthy of our deceased colleague, Dr. Hering, in connection with our two Philadelphia meetings, I had thought to remain silent here. It may explain the backwardness of other Philadelphia members, perhaps, to say that this is the case with many of them. They feel, too, that they have passed the subject of his death into the more sacred precincts of the memory. The revival of it here by us, you will therefore understand, is attended with something like the pain that one has in the uncovering of an old and partly healed wound, or one, at least, which has become quiet; my colleagues from Philadelphia have, however, requested me to introduce this subject of such national interest. Permit me, then, to make reference to my personal acquaintance with Dr. Hering. I will commence with one point, very important to me personally, by saying that in boyhood, when Dr. Hering was yet in the vigor of his youth, I was taken to him for the purpose of medical treatment by a friend of his, one of his early supporters, and also a friend of my own, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bedell, and my recollection is of the prescriptions made by Dr. Hering that they were eminently successful. We had no further personal relations for very many years.

In the meantime I had become a physician of the old school, later of the homœopathic school. Even then, my acquaintance with Dr. Hering was not renewed; this was partly owing to the fact that those from whom I had just derived my impressions of homœopathy were his opponents; as Dr. Helmuth so finely mentioned last night in his poem, they had had disagreements in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love. It so happened that I learned my homœopathy along with antagonism to Dr. Hering. I was taught to believe that he was a visionary—to use the words of my informant, "an eccentric;" I, therefore, in all the pride of my youth, and with my but half regenerate allopathic mind, refrained from making his acquaintance, and I will add, that I am heartily ashamed to have to say it. I was, however, introduced to Dr. Hering without my own knowledge, and in a way most characteristic of Dr. Hering. My home was in Illinois, a thousand miles from his. I made a two weeks' proving of *Gelsemium*, published in Dr. Shipman's *Journal of Materia Medica*. Dr. Hering's peculiarity was that he would seize upon provings wherever he found them, and with the skill of the anatomist would dissect them, and determine their essential points. It was my good fortune, therefore, to meet Dr. Hering's skill in the discussion of my proving of that drug. That is to say, he found therein that now historical symptom, viz., that depressing emotions produce a tendency to diarrhœic disturbance of the intestinal canal. It was observed by me in April, 1861, on reading the telegrams of the firing on Fort Sumpter; these so disturbed me that I gave up the proving, and stated it as a fact that the *telegram* produced that effect. But Dr. Hering, with that sagacity which was so peculiar to him, with that keen eye and that analytical skill in materia medica in which he was *facile princeps*, seized upon the very thing which I thought was vitiating the proving; said he, "There is the grand characteristic of that drug." Years later, after I had returned to Philadelphia, and become acquainted with him and others associated with him, I found that it had been erected into what is now called a key-note. He gave me back my finding; and there are a thousand other such gems that we owe to Dr. Hering. In this way, then, he had become acquainted with me, and when I met him in the college, he was prepared, and I was prepared to form, as we did form, a warm and sympathetic friendship. I soon found

out that I had been utterly misled in regard to the character—the intellectual character, I mean, of Dr. Hering. No one dared breathe anything other than profound respect for his moral character. I have to say here, ladies and gentlemen, that I believe Dr. Hering has been unfortunately misunderstood in this respect. He had his own peculiarities; to some he may have seemed perhaps sometimes disagreeable; those who have suffered from that have no doubt buried the recollection of it in his grave; but the idea of Dr. Hering being backward in attending to the progress of research and science, the idea that Dr. Hering was in any way a visionary, in the bad sense, is a great mistake, a great, unconscious slander upon the memory of his intellectual greatness. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hering was always foremost in our school in recognizing every forward movement. There is not a single one of the recent advances in science of which he had not, before any of his co-laborers, learned something, and it has commonly happened, during the past fifteen years, that when something new came up and I have gone to his office, I found that he had already become cognizant of the details of the subject. Some of my first information in regard to the recent revelations of the spectroscope came, to my surprise, from his lips.

My acquaintance with Dr. Hering in a social way, and more especially in relation to the college faculty, was exceedingly pleasant as a rule. We did not always agree, that could not be expected; but throughout we maintained that mutual respect and affection which I am glad to recall to-day. The faculty meetings, held usually in his office, in deference to his years, were really club meetings in their social aspect. They were all that we desire in a social club; and he was the illuminator of the club, always ready with some matter of interest and novelty, always ready to give of his rich stores of medical information, always ready with some new point in general science with which to interest our minds, and valuable, either in society or in our professional duties. Many a key-note, as we call it in the materia medica, have I received from him in this way. Indeed, it was my practice, in these frequent convocations with Hering, Guernsey, Lippe, Raue, etc., to have a little memorandum book and my lead pencil ready, and often as these golden nuggets of homœopathic experience fell from the lips of these experts, I recorded them; and I think no one furnished

them more frequently than Dr. Hering. This note book became part and parcel of my capital in professional work. The matter that I am speaking of I would not part with for any consideration. Such, then, was our relation in the faculty. We all looked up to him, as a matter of course, as our *pater familias*, and he so regarded himself; would sometimes, indeed, claim a little supremacy, and thought that he might be privileged to talk to the rest of us as to the "youngsters of the faculty." Once it was said to him, "Doctor Hering, these youngsters are all about forty years of age and upwards." "Boys of forty!" he exclaimed, in jocular contempt, and so gained his point; we were always willing enough to be considered by him as "boys of forty," and in this way we got along happily, yielding to his supremacy and always profiting by it.

In his last days, fellow members of the Institute, Dr. Hering's heart life seemed to undergo a special development; the Philadelphia members here present understand what I mean. He was born with the century; the first of January, 1800, witnessed his advent into this world; and as the year 1880 dawned, he reached his eightieth anniversary. Dr. Hering realized, now, that the end of his time was nearing. He made all arrangements in regard to his literary work—and that work, let me assure the profession, is in able hands, and will be issued as he would have it. This done, he seemed to cling, as never before, to those who had surrounded him during the past years. He desired that we should come often to see him; to some, as to me, he said, "Here, in my study (many of you know it—in the second story front of his house,) you have the entree at all times—come right up stairs and knock." This was, of course, a great privilege, of which we were not slow to avail ourselves, and to myself they were occasions of great satisfaction. The clinging of this dear old man to these his friends, and to me among the rest, at this time, was touching, and I, for one, tried to be faithful to his last days, my only regret being that I had not seen him for three weeks at the time of his decease. I think that every one of our members from Philadelphia will bear me out in saying that the kindliest recollections of Dr. Hering are those of the last six months of his life.

Dr. J. P. Dake: *Mr. President:* I desire to say a few words in regard to the character and labors of our deceased brother, the father of homœopathy, Dr. Constantine Hering. And in speaking with regard to him it is understood, perhaps, by all who are pres-

ent, that I was among those who differed with Dr. Hering, pointedly and decidedly upon several matters, and I feel that it is therefore the more fitting that I should upon this occasion say something. In Dr. Hering I recognized, as I doubt not every one here present did recognize, a genius in medicine; and not only a genius in medicine, but a master workman in medicine. Rich in new thoughts, he was industrious in the application and working out of those thoughts. Dr. Hering has added to our materia medica many things of great value. Those things will remain, and the passing years will increase their importance. They will be comprehended more and more. But, sir, Dr. Hering was mortal; Dr. Hering was fallible. Not all of his opinions can we accept, nor can we appreciate the value of all that he has added to the materia medica; but we, in the homœopathic school, have been taught to think independently, to think for ourselves, to weigh all things and to form our opinions in regard to them. We learned early, as did Hahnemann, who taught to disregard authority when authority was not in accord with facts and with science. Therefore, in taking the works and the products left to us by Dr. Hering, it becomes us not to accept them as revelations from above, as perfect in all respects, but to accept them as contributions to truth, and opinions put before us for our consideration and our use, in the light that is given us from all quarters. We are not expected, therefore, to accept all of Dr. Hering's works and all of his teachings as authoritative, not to be differed from at all. What was defective or erroneous in the opinions and works of Dr. Hering will pass away. No amount of veneration for him, no amount of appreciation for his genius nor his industry will require us to hold on to those things which experience and increasing light and knowledge do not endorse and sustain.

Dr. H. M. Smith, New York City: Dr. Dake seems to have been cut short in the expression of his feelings in regard to Dr. Hering. When he moved that the time be limited to five minutes he must have known that he could not have expressed his feelings in that limited time. I could not imagine any occasion on which I could not have something to say about Dr. Constantine Hering, but in five minutes I don't know where to begin any more than I

know where I shall end. I can only give expression to my feelings and my veneration for that man. As a young man in the profession, I cannot help but think kindly of the many happy and instructive interviews I have had with him. When the *American Homœopathic Review* was in existence, we received a great many contributions and a great deal of assistance from Dr. Hering, and it was our custom to spend one or two days with him every summer. Dr. Carroll Dunham, Dr. P. P. Wells and myself went on there to meet the homœopathic physicians from various sections of the country, and in his back room that Dr. Morgan speaks of, and in his library up stairs in the little front room which he mentions, the recollections come back to us of the many pleasant and instructive times. And as one of the pleasant things, to recall the merry face and the cheery laugh of Dr. Hering, as when giving us some instructions, telling us something, or relating an anecdote. I went in one day to see him specially in regard to Digitalis. He had written an article in the *Review* on Digitalis. The first part, the second part was never published; he was never ready to publish it because he was obliged to get some proofs from some convent or some monastery in Italy, and he could only do it through his friend, Dr. Adolphus Lippe, who knew somebody in Italy through whom he could get this desired information from some of the old books there. After entertaining one or two of us for some time, I said, "Dr. Hering, I came to see you especially in regard to that article on Digitalis; when can you give me half an hour?" "Quarter of four to-morrow morning," said he. Accordingly, the following morning I was in Dr. Hering's library. The old gentleman slept there. He had got up from his couch. He was reading with his books on the desk open, and he directed me to sit down, and I wrote what he dictated to me. That was the way that Dr. Hering worked. Always ready to assist everybody, and always open to every fact that was reported to him, no matter whence it came. At one particular meeting in New York, called to express our feelings, or the feelings of the profession in regard to Dr. Hering, one gentleman said, "I was introduced to him; I went to Philadelphia with a letter, sir, from so and so, an intimate friend. When the door was opened, and I told him who I was,

he held out both his hands, and said, 'I know you; I am glad to see you.'" Dr. Hering never required a letter of introduction from any one, no man, young or old; indeed, not only men, but women went there; if they had any statement to make he received it as such, and if it was a naked fact, or it confirmed a statement that he had received from somebody else, it was his system of treating these facts, or recording them where he at all times could put his finger on them, and it was noted that he had a most retentive memory of them.

Dr. McManus: *Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I wish to state a little incident that occurred in the early part of my homœopathic investigation and career. I went from Baltimore to Philadelphia to find an allopathic physician who had practiced both systems, and I found one. I went to another physician afterwards, who was Dr. Hering. I introduced myself to Dr. Hering as Dr. McManus, of Baltimore. I told him the object of my visit, and he said, "I am very glad to see you, but you have happened to call at a time when I am attending to my consultations; take a seat there, for a few moments, when I will talk to you." Well, I waited until he got through, and I said to him, "Doctor, I noticed you referring to your books and volumes from the library in every case in which you prescribe." "Yes," said he, "and no man will be the right kind of a homœopathic physician who does not do it, for there never was a brain, in my opinion, that could ever contain the one-hundredth part of what he ought to have to practice without studying every case. Every case is a new one." I told him it seemed to be a work of a great deal of labor. "Well," said he, "when you come to study homœopathy, you will find out the difference in the two schools in regard to the means and facility to practice, because an allopathic physician can prescribe for forty cases where a homœopath would hardly be able to prescribe for two or three, or perhaps one." I told Dr. Hering that I was in pursuit of knowledge, that I wanted to find the man who had formerly practiced allopathy and who was now practising homœopathy, and that I visited Dr. Hering for the purpose of having a conversation with him. I merely mention that because it will stimulate the younger members of the profession, as it has always stimulated me in my

forty-three years of homœopathic investigation and practice. It has always stimulated me, and has been to my advantage, and, of course, much to the advantage of homœopathy so far as my circle of practice was concerned. I hold, and I believe that every one does, his memory in the sweetest recollection, and I am glad that I cannot say anything that will throw the slightest cloud upon his memory, his efficiency as a physician, or his adherence to Hahnemann as a homœopathist.

Dr. Duncan: *Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without presenting my deep regrets for the death of our distinguished father in homœopathy in the United States, and the impression made upon me by his loss will deepen as the years glide on. As I think, the one thing that will impress the profession more than anything else, is the exhaustive power of Dr. Hering in gathering together the fund of information that was scattered here and there in our medical works. He was the one individual, of the whole world of homœopathy, that gathered together these various facts, and as I had the pleasure of looking over his library, it is perfectly wonderful what he has accumulated; and it seems to me very proper that some one should take this up and continue it, if not in our journals, in our literature, in our experience. Various practical facts are coming out bearing upon materia medica and therapeutics that will be lost except for some one to gather them together. Dr. Hering has made a noble beginning. He has, I believe, in his library, or did have them at the time of the Centennial, every fact bearing upon homœopathic materia medica extant, and his memory will be bright forever. I hold him in high regard, and his influence upon the cause in the United States I think we cannot too highly appreciate.

Dr. Fisher, Montreal, Canada: I will not take up the time very long, but still, while we are on the subject, I may mention that before I commenced practice on this side of the Atlantic, on my way back from Europe I called at Philadelphia and saw Dr. Hering, and one of the things which he then mentioned, and which I thought characteristic—I was very much struck with, and I have often thought of it since. He said, "When I come to the bedside

of a patient I very often feel like a fool." Now, such has been the result of my own experience on many occasions. I have often looked back and thought of that fact, which has encouraged me to go on, notwithstanding I felt for a moment like a fool. There was another thing that struck me at the time somewhat. We were speaking about somebody else, another medical man. "Well," said he, "he is a queer fellow; but we are all queer." Well, that also struck me, and I have often thought since that most of men are dreadfully frightened by what the world calls eccentricity. Now, it has often occurred to me, that no man can be really original without being more or less eccentric. He may be eccentric without being original, but the effect of that eccentricity no doubt keeps a good many of us from doing things which we would otherwise like to do.

Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston: I cannot let an occasion go by like this without dropping one tribute of memory to the great man, for I believe he was really a great man. The memory of his kindness to students and young men—the memory of the kindness of Dr. Hering to myself, who had no especial claims upon him in any way, whose acquaintance at that time was very slight, yet on calling soon after I had graduated, and was about to visit Europe, recommended by Dr. Carroll Dunham to get some letters from him to those living abroad, and assured that he would be willing to give them, I called upon Dr. Hering in Philadelphia. He was busy at the time, and said, "Come to me to-night and I will be happy to see you." "At what time shall I come?" "Well, I shall get through my work about 10 o'clock, come then." I went there. He had two friends with him who were also acquainted in Europe and whom he had brought there for the especial purpose of seeing me. He spent from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock in the morning, although then a man somewhat advanced in life. From 10 P. M. until 3 A. M. was spent in talking of European affairs—of what could be of benefit to me in my trip abroad—a sacrifice on his part of sleep, of rest, to his own fatigue, for an entire stranger; a sacrifice which we cannot hardly suppose any one would make on such an occasion. And the benefit of those letters he gave me. Having made a list of letters which he proposed to give, he the

next day sent me six letters to prominent persons in Europe. Those letters, received as they were by those physicians in Europe —old Dr. Stapf was one of them, the way he received that letter and any one whom Dr. Hering would recommend, and the kindness extended by each and every one of these, I place as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Hering. For that great heart, that noble spirit, that to a stranger, a young man without any claims upon him, could give so much.

Dr. Valentine: It seems that what has been spoken in reference to Dr. Hering this morning has been mostly of the nature of personal reminiscences of him. I think that only once was it my pleasure to meet him, and that was when attending the Centennial meeting in Philadelphia. As he entered the door and passed down the aisle he was cheered by all the members present. He came upon the stand and took his seat beside the others there, the English gentlemen, etc. But my acquaintance with Dr. Hering was entirely through the materia medica. I wish to say that through that book I have a great veneration for him and a great admiration. The question with us in St. Louis when any point in materia medica was raised was, what does Dr. Hering say? This was prior to the new materia medica. I have no personal recollections of him. The only way I learned to love him was through the materia medica. I don't know as I regret having no personal acquaintance with him, because sometimes there are views and peculiarities that are not so agreeable. Therefore, my memory is sweet, and always will be, of Dr. Constantine Hering.

S. R. Beckwith, M.D.: *Mr. President:* We are sitting in the memory of our dead. At their departure loving hands bore them out from their door, fond and faithful hearts followed them to their last resting place. There was a gap left in those hearts which neither time nor space can fill. Next to that chasm is the gap that is made here. I rise not to speak or declare any encomiums on the departed. The one who has this day been so highly honored, has erected for himself a monument which I feel myself entirely incompetent to even kneel at its foot, or say one word, or lay one brick to raise its height. I say simply in this meeting to those who remain, when we meet in sadness and sorrow, forget all the

evils and the wrongs that our departed members have done, and speak but simply of their good acts. It is a noble work. Our lives are better for their departure. It brings home to us the realization of the fact that we soon must go to our sisters and our brothers, and those who are left behind will sit in memory of ourselves. This is the most important, by all means the most important meeting that we can hold in memory of the dead. They hear not our encomiums; they have passed beyond the river and gone where sun can never reach them; but it can reach us and it can instruct us, that we, like the departed, should so live that, when our time comes, pleasant words, noble thoughts, and pure aspirations may go out after us.

M. M. Eaton, M.D., Cincinnati: It has not been my privilege to have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Hering, and I can only say that I feel that one of our greatest men has passed away. I feel that he has left a record behind him worthy of emulation, and it struck me that we should profit ourselves by the example which he has set, that we should each endeavor to do something to add our tribute to the storehouse of knowledge for those who may come after. Nothing which we can say here will affect deceased brothers, but what we say here, and what we resolve here may affect us and future generations. It strikes me that upon occasions of this kind we should make resolves as to our future course which may benefit mankind.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith: I would like to hear from the President.

Dr. Dowling: The President has already spoken in his Annual Address all that I think he can say on the subject of the death of our dear friend, Dr. Hering, and has also alluded to others who have died. Those words are on record. I hardly think that I would advert to anything different or add anything to what I said upon that occasion. This to me has been an exceedingly interesting and solemn service. I feel that it has been to all, and I hope that when others of us depart the members who are left behind will be able to say as many kind and good words with regard to us as have been said of Dr. Hering, our departed brother.

Dr. von Gottschalck: *Mr. President and Fellow Members:* I wish to state a simple fact and to speak a word of Dr. Hering as a German. And as there are no Germans here to speak about him or in his memory, I thought it was finally my duty, after so many different Americans have spoken in the praise of that most peculiar man, to give my tribute to his character in a different way. I saw Dr. Hering first in 1852, when I was an old school practitioner in the city of New York. I was then induced to try homœopathy. I still looked upon homœopathy as a peculiar quackery, and I wanted to see the greatest quack of them all. Dr. Hering being a countryman of mine, I visited him, and he struck me peculiarly. He encouraged me in homœopathy more than any other man I ever met, and he probably was the real reason of my becoming a complete homœopath, and I owe to him and to his influence my position in homœopathy to-day. What I want to allude to now in particular is his distinguished German characteristics. As a scholar he was a thorough German, as a worker he was a thorough German, and in his family relations he was a thorough German. I know that when I came in 1876 (twenty-eight odd years after I first made his acquaintance) to his house, the moment I entered he called me by name. He called me the Yankee Dutchman, and wanted me to sit down and take a glass of wine with him. Now, in response to his request, I came out into that back yard of his house, where there was a little arbor, and under the arbor the table spread for the family, and as a friend, I sat down there to speak to him. On the table was the new-made cheese with the onions, and the hospitality of a German was extended. It was a delight to sit down there under that arbor, and receive the hospitality of that Dutchman. He was a true German in all his habits to the very last moments of his life. I wish somebody else more able and better qualified in the use of the English than I am would pay a proper tribute to him in this regard, as a German. You see other Germans generally become Americanized. Dr. Hering always adhered to his old country habits, a thing which I have not done. But I respect him, and want to contribute this peculiar characteristic, that in all his life he remained as he was born, a German.

The President: The hour set apart for this service has expired.

On motion of Dr. J. P. Dake, it was

Resolved, That the privilege be granted to Dr. C. Mohr to publish in his forthcoming memorial volume, the remarks made during this service, those made at a similar service held by the senior members, and the eulogy on Dr. Hering contained in President Dowling's opening address.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Mohr is now in order if he has any remarks to make on financial matters connected with this memoir.

DR. MOHR: *Mr. President:* It is well known to the profession at large, I believe, that it has been part of my pleasant duty to receive as one of the editors of the Memorial Volume to be published, the various contributions made by the profession in honor of Dr. Hering. I rise here to request that the Institute grant the editors the privilege of publishing in that volume whatever may have been said here as a tribute of respect to Dr. Hering's memory. The volume, I wanted to say, will be such as has been described in the circular letter issued to all the members of the homœopathic profession throughout the United States, and it only requires a very little more money to enable us to put the book into the hands of the printer. We have received some very generous contributions. The amount received up to this date will about pay for the composition of the work we propose to issue. There are many members of the profession who have not contributed, simply because they did not know how much or how little to send. I wish it to be understood that the amount is left to the option of the contributor. The net cost of the book will probably be about two dollars per copy; but I desire to say on behalf of the co-editors, that we will send a copy of the Memorial Volume to every man and woman in the profession, if they are so poor that they cannot contribute more than one cent. I wish to add that if the amount raised is more than sufficient to cover the cost of putting the book into proper shape, whatever may be left over is to be handed to Mrs. Constantine Hering as a present from the homœopathic profession. We don't know what else to do with the money that may be left, and I am not sure but there will be some left. The contributions, if there are any to be made, can be sent either to Dr. Raue or Dr. Knerr, Dr. Hering's son-in-law, or to any of the firm of Boericke & Tafel, or to myself, and I trust that my

hope will be fully realized, and that we can raise more than enough to pay for the cost of this volume. I want to say just one word in respect to some of the papers. Some of the best papers that will be embraced in this Memorial Volume have never been read anywhere, and it has been somewhat of a pleasure to the editors to notice that the most scholarly articles have never been read, nor have they appeared in print, and it is somewhat astonishing, and I think the volume, when published, will show to the world that among the homœopathic profession we really have some classical scholars.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that fact has been doubted by the world for some years past.

DR. H. M. SMITH: *Mr. Chairman:* I would like to state for the benefit of the profession, that Dr. Hering's library, the most complete homœopathic library in existence, is as Dr. Hering left it. It was Dr. Hering's intention to have given that library to the profession, or placed it where the profession could use it. Dr. Hering's library is particularly rich in German and foreign literature. Some years ago, he said he would, on certain conditions, if others would contribute what they had in the way of homœopathic contributions, contribute his entire library to the Astor Library in the city of New York. And he authorized me to see the Librarian of that Library, and inquire whether they would accept it, on the condition that it should be placed in an alcove by itself, and not in the medical alcove. The Librarian said that they could not accept it then, as they had no room, but that they would gladly receive it and put it in the medical alcove, but that they could not put it in a homœopathic alcove. They were then adding to the first building of the Library, (the Library is now three times the size that it originally was,) and that in the course of a year they would have an alcove, and would very gladly receive it. Dr. Hering was not a money maker. Dr. Hering never saved anything; he died a poor man. He has not left his family in affluent circumstances, and Mrs. Hering told me not long ago that she would gladly follow out the wishes of her husband, and place that library intact where we all might have the benefit of it, but she was unable to do so. What Dr. Hering desired done, as I under-

stand it, was not expressed in his will, and his executors have nothing to do but to convert that representation of money value into cash. Whether that shall be kept intact, whether it is sold at auction, whether three or four valuable works are culled from it, and the rest distributed in auction stores, remains largely with the profession to determine. And my object in addressing you now, Mr. President, is to inquire if some plan cannot be suggested whereby the library of Dr. Hering can be utilized for us and all after us by serving as a nucleus of a homœopathic library. It can be purchased for three thousand dollars. That does not represent its value, but that is what Mrs. Hering said she would take for it; of course, if she could get no more. I don't think it would bring that at public auction; but I should state that one year ago, I wanted to complete one set, and I went to auction and picked out some copies, about fifteen; the original subscription price was three dollars. It was knocked down to me at three cents a volume, forty-five cents. And that is about the way books of value are slaughtered at book auctions. I move you that this matter of purchasing Dr. Hering's library as a nucleus of a homœopathic library by the physicians of the United States, be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President, to report at the next meeting of the Institute.

Dr. J. P. Dake offered as an amendment, that the committee consist of five members, instead of three.

Dr. Smith accepted the amendment, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The President appointed as the committee, H. M. Smith, M.D., T. F. Allen, M.D., H. D. Paine, M.D., S. R. Beckwith, M.D., A. R. Thomas, M.D.

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THE

MEDICAL COUNSELOR

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas."

H. R. ARNDT, M.D.,
EDITOR.

Articles for publication, books for review and exchanges must be addressed to Dr. H. R. Arndt, No. 62 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Subscriptions, advertisements, etc., must be addressed to W. A. Chatterton, Nos. 83 and 85 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Vol. III. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. 6.

IN MEMORIAM

THE unexpected death of Dr. Constantine Hering will fill the hearts of all the members of the homœopathic profession with deep sorrow. The pioneers of our school of medicine have lost an old and true friend, the younger members of the profession lost an ever ready instructor and adviser, a faithful teacher, a tried advocate of the inductive teachings of Hahnemann. Dr. Hering has added more to the materia medica since the days of Hahnemann than any other man living, and what he did add during his long, ever active life will be the more appreciated as time rolls on: reliable and accurate as were his observations, he industriously collected the observations of others, and, when he deemed them correct, incorporated them in his many *monographs* of new and old remedies, giving each observer and contributor due credit for his labors. He was, to the last, engaged in bringing out the crowning work of his life, The Guiding Symptoms. Dr. Hering never tried to examine all new discoveries, rejected no new propositions till the experiment or researches showed their fallacy. He was the first physician who taught homœopathy publicly at Allentown; the founder of the first homœopathic school also gave the first homœopathic works to the English reading members of the profession; and as such, he gave us first of all Hahnemann's Organon of the Healing Art, and an abridged Materia Medica with an excellent Repertory; later, he wrote his Domestic Physician, a work translated into almost all the languages; this little work did much to popularize homœopathy. Dr. Hering, the father of our school in this country, was ever faithful to the principles governing it. We find him say in one of his last papers,*

**North American Journal of Homœopathy*, August, 1880, page 31.

"*If our School ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann we are lost, and deserve to be mentioned only as a caricature in the history of medicine.*" On the 7th of June, 1880, he signed The Declaration of Homœopathic Principles, so often spoken of, in the presence of Dr. Berridge. True to the last, we can best honor him by following his glorious example.

Ad. Lippe.

Constantine Hering was born at Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800. He received his early education under his father's immediate care and, later, became a pupil in the gymnasium at Zittau, then under the rectorship of his father. In 1820 he matriculated as a student of medicine at the University of Leipzig. It is stated (*Hahnemannian Monthly*, August, 1880,) that, upon request of his preceptor, he undertook to write an article against homœopathy. Studying, for that purpose, the writings of Hahnemann, he was impressed with Hahnemann's often-quoted expression: "Imitate it, but imitate it correctly," and, entering upon a careful examination of the teachings of homœopathy, he became strongly impressed with its truths. He became fully converted to the new school, when under its treatment he escaped the threatened amputation of his hand in consequence of a wound received in the dissecting room. His conversion to homœopathy having become known, he left Leipzig, went to Wuerzburg and, after attending lectures for six months longer, graduated there in 1826, returning to Saxony to earn the right to practice his profession. While making preparations to pass his final examination, he accepted the position as teacher of natural sciences and House physician in a prominent school under the charge of Director Blochmann. Soon after, he met a distant relative, just returned from Surinam, whose glowing description of the natural curiosities of that tropical region excited in Hering a keen desire to visit it. Receiving an appointment from his government, he left for Dutch Guiana, in 1827, in company with Weinhold, a promising naturalist. During the five or six years spent there, Hering continued his medical studies, made provings (Lachesis, Jatropha, Mancinella, etc.,) and practiced his profession with abundant success as extensively as his other duties permitted. Owing to a reprimand received from his government, which felt itself in duty bound to prevent the spread of the hated science of homœopathy even in the far-off Guiana, Hering resigned, and soon after accepted an invitation to come to Philadelphia, where he arrived in January, 1833. That he entered upon his new work with a determination to accomplish something, is shown by the fact that within a few months after landing he delivered, in German, several brilliant lectures on homœopathy; several of these addresses were translated into English by professional friends and thus published.

From that day until the day of his death he worked constantly and well for the advancement of homœopathy. In 1835 he organized, in conjunction with Dr. W. Wesselhœft, the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, at Allentown on the Lecha, an institution which did a vast amount of good and was only surrendered on account of financial embarrassments, to be revived, in due season and on a larger scale, as the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

On April 10, 1844, the American Institute was organized. Dr. Hering was very active in forming the organization and remained in active membership until his

death, attending its sessions and furnishing valuable contributions until quite recently. The Institute was organized with the following officers: Dr. C. Hering, president; Dr. J. F. Flagg, of Boston, and Dr. Wm. Channing, of New York, vice presidents; Dr. Henry G. Dunnel, secretary; Dr. John F. Gray, general secretary; Dr. S. R. Kirby, treasurer.

Dr. Hering was also one of the founders of the American Provers' Union (formed August 10, 1853,) and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Constantine Hering was a close student, an able teacher, an attractive writer, and above all, an indefatigable worker. While still a medical student, he contributed interesting articles for the Homœopathic Archives, and for more than half a century he continued to furnish valuable and often brilliant articles to the periodical literature of America and Germany. Among his pamphlets and larger works, all of the latter involving an immense amount of labor, we may mention:

Brief Examination of the Homœopathic Healing Art, its Gradual Development and Present Condition. A lecture, delivered before the Hahnemann Association of Philadelphia, April. 1833.

A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine, 1833.

The Necessity and Benefits of Homœopathy. A lecture delivered at the opening of the North American Academy, at Allentown, May 27, 1835.

Domestic Physician. (First part, 1835; second part, 1838.) This work ran through seven editions in this country and in Germany, the seventh and last edition being published in 1850.

The Effects of Snake-poisons, 1837.

American Provings, 1853 to 1856.

Analytical Therapeutics, first volume only issued, 1875.

Condensed Materia Medica, 1877, two editions.

Guiding Symptoms. Two volumes published, the third part about to be issued from the press.

Among the translations furnished by Dr. Hering the following must be mentioned: *

Jahr's Manual of Homœopathic Medicine, with Improvements and Additions, 1836–1838.

Gross's Comparative Materia Medica, 1866.

Dr. Hering, in conjunction with Drs. Lingen and Neidhardt, also commenced the publication of the *Philadelphia Homœopathic Journal.* Only six numbers, thirty-six pages each, were issued, when the *Journal* changed hands, becoming the *Miscellanies on Homœopathy*, edited by an association of homœopathic physicians.

Besides his eminent services as a writer, Dr. Hering contributed a vast amount of original matter to our materia medica. His provings of remedies alone would have been sufficient to insure him enduring fame. The following is a list of remedies proved by himself or under his personal superintendence: Mezereum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Colchicum, Plumbum aceticum, Paris quadrifolia, Cantharides, Jodum, Lachesis, Theridion, Curassivicum, Askalabotes, Caladium seguinum, Jamboo, Jatropha, Solanum mammosum, Spigelia, Vanilla, Alumina, Phosphoric acid,

*The first American translation o Hahnemann's Organon has been credited to Dr. Hering. This, we believe, is a mistake. The first American edition of the Organon, published by the Allentown Academy in 1836, was a reprint of the English translation from the 4th German, corrected by the 5th German, with a preface by Dr. Hering. (See Metcalf's Homoeopathic Bibliography in the *North American Homœopathic Journal*, February, 1851.)

Psorinum, Mephitis, Ictodes fœtida, Crotalus, Hydrophobinum, Brucea, Calcarea phosphor., Hippomanes, Castor equor., Kalmia, Nicandra, Viburnum, Phytolacca, Gelsemium, Gymnocladus, Chlorine, Bromium, Fluoric acid, Ferrum met., Kobalt, Niccolum, Oxalic acid, Oxygen, Ozone, Thallium, Tellurium, Palladium, Platinum, Osmium, Lithium, Glonoine, Apis, Cepa, Aloes, Millefolium, Baryta carbon., Nux muschata, Formica. (*Hahn. Monthly*, Aug., 1880.) Beside these, we have a large number of fragmentary provings. The boon conferred upon humanity by the introduction of Apis and Lachesis alone cannot well be overestimated.

Hering not only absorbed all that came within the range of his observation, but understood the art of imparting to others, in a clear and concise manner, the results of his labors and investigations. The heartfelt sympathy with younger men, so essential to the successful teacher, he possessed in an eminent degree and his willingness and anxiety to gather about him those who were willing to be taught and guided, his lively interest in all who labored for the advancement of science, his fondness for originality in investigation and his admiration for persevering toil, are the key-notes to that universal regard which secured him the endearing name "Father" Hering.

Says Dr. C. G. Raue, (*Hom. Times*, Aug., 1880.) "On the 23d of July I saw him again in the forenoon, and remained with him for nearly an hour. He appeared quite natural, and spoke about several things as lively as ever. He worried, though, about some things regarding the publication of his Guiding Symptoms, which I tried to smooth over. Worriment always had a very bad effect upon him, and, unfortunately, in the last years, he had had too much of it. Still, I did not see anything that seemed alarming, or could in any way arouse my suspicion or fear. And, indeed, the whole afternoon, as I was later informed, he appeared quite as usual and lively. He had gone down into his office and attended to his patients as usual; he had remained down stairs until after supper, of which he partook, chatting all the time with those around him, in his wonted manner. Then he went upstairs to his study, undressed himself unaided, and went to sleep. Suddenly, near 10 o'clock P. M., he was roused by another spell of asthma, and this time still worse than ever before, with the same loud yawning and the same dreadful restlessness. Mrs. Hering, becoming greatly alarmed, sent hastily for his neighbor and old friend, Dr. Wm. Koch, and also for me. Before any of us arrived, he said to a friend, "I am dying." They laid him on his right side, well propped up upon his sofa, when he became quiet. After Dr. Koch arrived he drew a few labored breaths, and on my arrival, a few minutes later, he had ceased breathing altogether. My dear old friend had passed beyond the line of material encumbrances."

The interment took place on July 28th, the anniversary of Lachesis, in a peaceful, restful spot at Laurel Hill. Borne to the grave by friends and colleagues who had shared his toil and his honor, the body was lowered to its final resting-place by loving hands and the mournfulness of the moment was softened into gentle sadness by the song-harmony of voices he had loved in life.

And thus one more life-history is finished. It was a long, laborious, noble life, not free from mistakes and errors—for Hering was human—but grand in its totality. Yet, his real life has but begun! As his spirit awakens in the dawn of the *Eternal Life*, it will be gladdened by the "Welcome" of those who are waiting to receive

him home with open arms, for a Dunham, Hempel, Nunez and Woodyatt, and others —older in the life beyond—have gone before him. Thank God! the seeds sown here are not lost; the tender plant is but transferred to a more genial clime, there to bloom into perfect fruition under the shadow of Infinity! *H. R. A.*

CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.

BORN JANUARY 1, 1800, DIED JULY 23, 1880.

"*He visited patients on the day of his death.*"—Private Letter.

A willing workman briskly plied
His helpful art from early dawn
Until the shades of eventide
Grew long and dark across the lawn.

"Put up your tools," his comrades said,
"You make too long a working day;
The moon is shining overhead!"
And one by one they went away.

But still that workman did refuse,
And by the moon and stars' pale light—
His gray beard drenched with evening dews—
Worked in the solemn, silent night.

The Master of the vineyard came,
And saw the toiler with surprise,
And called him fondly by his name,
And put a seal upon his eyes.

And when the morrow came, forlorn
They sought him all the vineyard o'er;
Said one; "Last night I saw him borne
Asleep within the Master's door."

And then they knew his work was done,
And he the Master's welcome guest
Forevermore—for never one
Shall toil again who gains His rest.

S. A. J.

Am. Hom. Obs. Sept. 1880.
V. 17. 424.

HERING, CONST. 13 4

HERING MEMORIAL.

We accede to the request of Committee to publish the following communication with great pleasure, and trust they will have abundant success in their labor of love:

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1881.

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Yours Respectfully,

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121 *North Tenth Street.*
C. B. KNERR, M. D.,
112 *North Twelfth Street.*
C. MOHR, M. D.,
555 *North Sixteenth Street.*

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 18. p 109.

HERING. PROF. CONSTANTINE HERING. MEMORIAL.—At a meeting of the Homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, held July 25, 1880, in reference to the decease of Dr. Hering, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a Memorial Meeting be held in honor of the deceased, at which physicians from all parts of the world should be invited to participate, either in person or by letter." The following Committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect: Drs. Ad. Lippe, Edward Bayard, William Wesselhœft, H. N. Guernsey, J. K. Lee.

On the 13th of August this Committee met at the house of Dr Ad. Lippe, and the following resolutions were adopted:

To call a Memorial Meeting of Dr. Hering, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the hall of the Hahnemann Medical College, on Sunday, October 10th, 1880, at 8 P. M.

To notify all the Homœopathic Journals of this Memorial Meeting, and ask them to so publish it.

To notify the friends of our School and of the deceased in all parts of the world of this proposed Memorial Meeting, to ask them to hold a Memorial Meeting on the same day, and forward the report of such meeting to this Committee for incorporation in a memorial volume to be published by the friends of the deceased.

By order of the Committee, AD. LIPPE, *Chairman.*

Am.Hom.Obs.V.~~3~~ 17.p 470

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Med.Couns.V.3. p 224.

HERING, CONST 14

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Med.Couns.V.4.p 214.

HERING.—*Jubilæum of Constantine Hering, M. D.* Dr. Hering graduated at the University of Wurzburg, on the 23d of March, 1826, and on the 23d of March, 1876 the physicians of Philadelphia, New York, and other cities assembled to do honor to the semi-centennial of his doctorate. Honorary degrees were presented to him from the New York and Boston Universities, and from the New York, Philadelphia, and other colleges. A complimentary address was engrossed and presented, and very eloquent speeches delivered by Prof. Dunham and others.

If space permitted, we should like to record on our pages all that was said and done on this memorable occasion. As this is impracticable we report from the speech of Carroll Dunham.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia: An invitation to Philadelphia, the Mecca of American medicine, and especially of American homœopathic medicine, could not fail to meet a cordial response from every homœopathic physician. An invitation from so numerous a body of our colleagues, representing so worthily our schools, our literature and our press, and on an occasion so interesting as the celebration of the jubilee of our venerated colleague, Dr. Hering, so touches us that I am sure I utter the sentiments of all of my associates when I thank you, in their name and my own, with my whole heart, for this opportunity to unite with you in your graceful testimonial of homage and love to our honored friend.

If the opportunity had been as great as your large-hearted hospitality, and could have embraced the wide expanse of our country, these walls could not have contained the legion of those who would have come up hither to honor themselves by honoring your venerable guest.

Gentlemen, this banquet, which your hospitality and good taste have crowded with viands from the ends of the earth, and decorated with flowers of every variety of loveliness and fragrance, constrains me to speak of the banquet at which our friend Dr. Hering has been entertaining us all, and all of our school in every part of the world, for a far longer time than my personal memory can recall.

For forty years the feast of reason has been spread in his study. The bill of fare, in our English and in his native German, has been widely distributed. The strong meat of scientific reasoning, the choicest fruits of keen and sagacious observation, the wine of a cheerful, hopeful confidence in the unity and consistency of natural law, the salt and spices of a pungent wit and a wholesome satire, the milk of human kindness and the flowers of poesy, have loaded the table, at which every student has met with a princely welcome, the only condition being that he should *be hungry and should eat*.

Twenty-eight years have passed since I, a hungry student, knocked at Dr. Hering's door, asking for mental food, and daring to expect at best a crust or a soup ticket directing me to some college. I was welcomed to his festive board, and there I have feasted ever since.

There is this peculiarity about his banquet, that, whereas, *here*, what was order an hour ago is now confusion, and a mass of *debris*, *his* table, spread for forty years, is now fuller and richer than ever, though so many have partaken of his cheer! Nay, he has assured me that though guests come lean and hungry, *as I did*, and take their fill, as I did, yet they rather add to than diminish his store.

To one thing I *know* they add—to the blessed consciousness of having done great good, of having made the rough paths smooth for multitudes of his colleagues, and through them to multitudes of the people; a consciousness which, under whatever trials, must gladden these years of our dear friend's life!

At a time when many men give up their labors, Dr. Hering is crowding his table with choicer viands than he has ever offered us; and his welcome is still extended, as heartily as ever, to those who hunger for knowledge.

Gratefully acknowledging the courtesy of your entertainment, we utter our fervent gratitude to him in whose honor you give it, and pray for his health and welfare among you in the many years which we hope are still in store for him.

Am.Hom.Obs.V.13.p 287.

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DEAR DOCTOR: At the "Hering Memorial Meeting," held in Philadelphia on the 10th day of last October, at the same hour that similar memorial meetings were held in the chief cities of the United States and of Europe, it was unanimously resolved to collect the various speeches and eulogies delivered at these meetings into a volume, under the title of "The Hering Memorial," which should serve, not only as an expression of the veneration and affection in which we hold the memory of our great colleague, but also as a monument to his surpassing excellence as a man and physician, more enduring than any structure in bronze or stone, and one which, we are sure, would be more in accord with his own wishes.

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Hahn Mo
Feb 1881

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Am.Hom.Obs.V.18.p 699.

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Sleep.

~~Sleepiness~~ after dinner, and early in the evening.

Spasmodic Gaping before urination

~~Great sleepiness~~

~~Restless sleep at night, with many and vivid frightful dreams~~

awakens, the head aches as if too much sleep. On rising pale face

Dear Doctor: As you have agreed to correct mistakes, you will

error. It was the Staphisagria and was prescribed according to our master's well-known recommendation, confirmed in many cases previously treated. The operation was made in the year 1836, and the famous old professor of the Jefferson College, Dr. George McClellan, the father of the general, was the operator. We were sitting after the operation in the dining room below, while Dr. Okie, formerly a student of the Allentown Academy, but at the time the student of George McClellan, remained at the bedside to watch the patient. The patient was a girl who had come from the interior of Pennsylvania to put herself under the care of Dr. C. Hering, who, finding upon examination a large stone, consulted Dr. McClellan who was willing to operate under homœopathic treatment. The stone was very large and adhesion had already formed, making the operation a very difficult one. It was performed with marvellous skill under the most horrible screams and with serious loss of blood. Dr. McClellan expressed doubts of the girl's recovery; she had received nothing but some cold water and a dose of Cinchona[24]. On remarking that if the ureters had not become injured she would certainly recover, Dr. McClellan was positive in his assurance that such was not the case; but added that if colic followed the operation, the result in such cases, in his experience, had proved fatal. He had scarcely spoken when the host, an old homœopathic practitioner, opened the door and said the assistant reported that the patient complained of violent colic. Dr. McClellan, on hearing the word, turned pale and said in a sympathetic tone, "Poor girl, she is lost!" Dr. Hering's directions were "a few globules of Staphisagria[30]." While continuing the conversation with the doctor and trying to explain what to him was a strange thing, without, however, being able to console the great surgeon, the good news came, "the patient is sound asleep." Dr. Okie, the witness of this beautiful action of Staphisagria, could tell all this better if he choose to take the trouble. The calculus no doubt may be seen in the museum of the Jefferson College. The girl fully recovered, soon after was married and had several children. The Hypericum with which our friend Korndœfer confounded the remedy, was introduced by C. Hering in the year 1840, and only *ex usu in morbis.* The provings, before and after, had nothing to do with it. It is to be given when the injury has produced a lesion of nerve tissue, either by cuts or bruises or strain,

when the pains are more violent, and follow the course of nerves. This has been confirmed in innumerable cases by many of our surgeons. "Medicine can always remove the symptoms produced by mechanical appliances," if but the right remedy is given.

Yours as ever, *C. H'g.*

Med. Coun. V. 2. p 173

THE LIBRARY

THE HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF INTERMITTENT FEVER. By H. C. ALLEN, M.D., M.C.P.S., Ont. Detroit: Drake's Homœopathic Pharmacy; pp. 232; $1.

An advance notice of this monograph appeared in the November COUNSELOR. Now in its completeness we but do the book and author simple justice when we say that he has chosen wisely in the arrangement of the book, that he has evidently taken great pains to present reliable data, collecting it from all available sources. After giving the various characteristics of each drug with its concomitant symptoms (the Roman capitals indicating the *very* characteristic, the italics next, finally common type,) he gives pointed clinical illustrations, from one to several brief cases, which in their place will be found very useful. We hesitate not to say, that every physician should buy this book. Many books we buy, on a pinch could be done without, but to treat this "bugbear" without the information contained in this guide is too bad.

DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN; WITH THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT. Edited by T. C. DUNCAN, assisted by several physicians. Vol. I. pp. 478. Chicago: Duncan Bros.

This book has but just come to our notice. It seems that the work is intended to be somewhat cyclopædic, indeed, if the gathering together of what has been said and written in the long ago, collected from the four corners of the earth and the four winds under heaven, and presenting it for to-day's consideration and instruction be cyclopædic, then the work truly is a wonder. The compiler-author consulted over five hundred works. We do not propose to give the book a critical review. Were we to look for errors and blunders, faults of omission and commission, we could doubtless raise a perfect carnival, as some have done before us. But the truth is, the

Dear Doctor: As you have agreed to correct mistakes, you will gladly print the correction of a very important one occurring on page 66 of the Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1879, to which my attention was called by Dr. A. Lippe. Dr. Korndorfer there states that Hypericum had been given after the operation for stone. This is a very misleading

WORCESTER COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

REPORTED BY CHARLES L. NICHOLS, M. D., SECRETARY.

THE quarterly meeting was held at the Bay State House, Aug. 11, Dr. C. L. Kingsbury in the chair.

The following persons were elected members of the society: Drs W. O. Hardy of Grafton, E. N. Kingsbury of Spencer, G. L. Miller of Putnam, Geo. Porter of Webster, G. A. Slocum of Millbury, and Adaline Williams of Worcester.

A paper was read by Dr. E. C. Knight upon the therapeutic use of hot water, describing various cases, such as tonsilitis, gastritis, and others, benefited by its use.

The distinction between chancre and chancroid was freely discussed. Dr. Carmichael said that F. N. Otis, of New York, advised and practised excision of chancroid, no internal treatment being at all necessary; mercury did absolute havoc. Nitric acid thoroughly used, as a rule, was all that was necessary. Chancre was best treated internally by *Merc. Cor.* ^{30} or ^{200}, using due caution to keep the parts well cleansed.

Dr. L B. Nichols reported in favor of first securing such books for the library as contained records of provings, monographs on drugs, and such books on materia medica as would be valuable, especially if they were likely to go out of print. In conclusion, he paid an earnest tribute to Dr. Constantine Hering, who had added so much to homœopathic literature, and who, for many years, had been such a power in the ranks of homœopathy. He spoke substantially as follows: —

CONSTANTINE HERING.

"Mr. Chairman, I pause a moment to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of a great man who has passed away. Constantine Hering is dead! The man who, more than any other man living or dead, had enjoyed the confidence of him whom we call 'The Master,' and who wore with rare dignity the mantle of the great founder of our faith, is no more. He had passed the great limit of human life, fourscore years, and with his mind still clear as in earlier days, was working at his chosen task when summoned away.

"For more than half a century he had labored earnestly and faithfully in his profession. How much he accomplished, how lofty his views, how clear his judgment, how ready to defend homœopathy against the ignorance and wilfulness of its enemies, how gentle and kind to his friends, how willing to help and instruct all who desired his aid, I need not tell you.

"My personal acquaintance with him was limited; but there are

many men living, and some of those are now before me, who were fortunate enough to know him in the prime of his life, and not one of them will say no to the words I have written of him. I wish it had been my fortune to know him in earlier life, to learn of him and draw inspiration from his lips, who stood so far above the other great teachers of our school. We think of him with admiration and gratitude for the vast amount of labor he accomplished, the valuable works he finished as well as those of equal value he planned and began, — works which he trained others to finish when he saw that the remnant of his life could not accomplish it.

"His mind must have been singularly clear up to the very close of life. The article in the last number of the 'North American Journal of Homœopathy,' on 'Our Nosodes,' he had but just written, and it is of great value. It has the clear ring of his earlier writings, and is convincing to any mind that is willing to be convinced. Strangely fortunate for us that he should write that article so much needed at this time, and which no one else, I think, could write so well as he; a fitting close to the vast labors of his busy life. He will be mourned in many lands, for he had a world-wide reputation.

"As I read the notice of his death, and thought of all the work he had done, of his unceasing activity all through these eighty years, there came into my mind the epitaph of the restless soldier of Lombardy, and how appropriate it is for the great man we mourn to-day: "*Nunquam quievit, quiescit* — He who never rested, rests."

Dr. Chamberlain spoke of the eagerness of Dr. Hering to find new medical methods, and his immense collection of manuscripts. Dr. S. H. Colburn also spoke gratefully of him, as a teacher and a wonderful worker.

A letter in answer to one written by Dr. Carmichael to Dr. I. T. Talbot, in regard to a ward in the new Worcester City Hospital, was read and referred to the city physicians.

Acco?nt by Dr W. E. Leonard, in Minna.Hom.Magazine, June, 1895. p 147.

The story of the heroism exhibited in obtaining the original and only supply of this venom was intensely thrilling as heard by the writer seventeen years ago from Dr. Hering himself, in Saturday evening talks to a small coterie of students. When a young man of thirty-five, he and his wife were directing botanical and zoological collectors from a temporary dwelling in the edge of the tropical forests of the upper Amazon. The natives, who were his sole assistants, had told him much of this deadly serpent, and he offered liberal rewards for the capture of a living specimen. Finally a bamboo box was brought in hastily and placed in his rooms. Immediately to his amazement, not only those capturing the serpent, but his entire native household, fled percipitately from the place. They saw no hope for their master or his wife if he proposed to deal in any way with a living Churukuku—the native name for the reptile. He was left to obtain the venom from this creature with his wife's aid alone and at the imminent risk of his life. This was done by stunning the serpent by a heavy blow as the box was opened, then holding his head in a forked stick and obtaining the poison by pressing it out from the venom bag upon sugar of milk, all of which, with the lower preparations, have been exhausted, up to the sixth.

Thus handling and triturating the virus; with the natural fear and excitement of the venture, threw the doctor into a fever that night with tossing delirium and mania. His faithful wife anxiously watched over him, alone in the forests, miles from a human being and not daring to think of the probable issue of a struggle with such a mighty poison and with no knowledge of an antidote. Toward morning he slept, and finally awoke, his mental horizon cleared from the passing storm. His first question when a little water had moistened his throat was, "What did I do and say?" One can easily imagine that the details of such a night would not be readily forgotten by the young wife, even if she was not cool enough to take notes at the time.

Before their native help, one by one, expecting to find their corpses, crept sheepishly back to the camp, this enthusiastic couple had prepared all the lachesis since used by the profession and had

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begun a reliable pathogenesis of one of our greatest remedies.

The idea of thus using virulent animal products as medicines, especially when diluted in alcohol, which was thought to antidote

the poison in the blood of the recent victim, had to fight its way. From the time of these initial experiments (1828), for twenty-five years, all manner of theoretical objections were made to this and like medicines.

But when in 1878 (two years before his death) Dr. Hering wished to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of lachesis by receiving reports of clinical cures by this drug, he was overwhelmed by a mass of coroborations from all over the world, and had he lived would have made a complete monograph of the drug. (See *Guiding Symptoms*, Vol. VI—Lachesis).

The next homœopathic physician in Philadelphia was Constantine Hering, M.D., who was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. It seemed particularly fitting that he who was to lend such a helping hand to the inauguration of a new and the true system of medical practice, should come upon the scene at the very opening of the century which was to witness so great a reform in medical science. From his earliest age he exhibited an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and spent many of the leisure hours of his boyhood in wandering about the country, from hill-top to vale, busily employed in exploring nature's secrets. While attending the classical school at Zittau, from 1811 to 1817, he made a large and valuable collection of minerals, plants, skulls, and bones of animals. He studied medicine at the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipsic. While thus employed he was engaged to publish a work against homœopathy, which was to be its deathblow. Having occasion to consult some works of Hahnemann at this time, his attention was attracted by some statements which he found there. Deeply impressed by them, he stayed his hand in the demolishing work, and determined to investigate the matter and ascertain for himself its truth or falsity. The result of his research was a firm conviction of the truth of the law of cure as embodied in the formula *similia similibus curantur*. With undiminished ardor he kept up his study in this direction, and wrote as his thesis for graduation "De Medicina Futura," in which he ably and resolutely maintained the doctrines of Hahnemann. On March 23d, 1826, he received his degree of Doctor

of Medicine from the University of Würzburg. Shortly after, in the May following, he was appointed instructor in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in an academy, Blochman's Institute, in Dresden. After remaining here for some months he was appointed to go to Surinam under favor of the king, to make researches and collections in zoology. He consented to do this and sailed for South America. While there he pursued the study of homœopathy, practiced it to some extent, and wrote some articles for the *Homœopathic Archives*. This latter proceeding was brought to the notice of the king in such a way as to cause him to direct Dr. Hering to attend to the duties of his appointment and to let outside matters alone. By return mail Hering sent in a report of his accounts in full, and, resigning his official position, he began to practice in Paramaribo. A few years later he sailed for home, and on his way thither landed in Philadelphia in the January of 1833.

To give a detailed account of Dr. Hering's life and labors would be simply to reiterate what is already well known to the profession throughout the world. We will, however, in a condensed form merely make allusion to some of his principal works.

An Account of Dr. Hering's Provings.*

Stapf published his *Archives* about three times a year, and made it a rule to give a new proving with each number issued. The offer was made to Dr. Hering to take part in all the new provings.

The first proving the doctor sent to Stapf was one of *Mezereum*. It was inserted in his collection, printed years after, in 1825. See the *Archives*, vol. 4, No. 2, p. 126, where Stapf says: "The signature H. and W. signify students of medicine in Leipsic. A few years later H. (Hering) was in South America, and W. (Wahle) in Rome." The next proving Stapf wanted was of *Sabadilla*. See the same volume of the *Archives*, No. 3, p. 122, where the former students appear as young physicians. In the next number, vol. v, No. 1, *Sabina* appeared, in which Wahle figured alone, Hering's provings having arrived a few days too late for publication. The same thing occurred with *Colchicum*. A Prover's Society had been formed in 1824, and the plan made to publish in each number a drug from the mineral, vegetable,

and animal kingdoms. For the first number were prepared *Plumbum ac.*, *Paris quad.*, and *Cantharides.* For the second, *Jodium*, *Arum maculatum*, and *Oniscus asellus.* For the third, *Selenium*, *Secale*, and a German viper were proposed.

All the provings which had only been commenced were handed to Dr. Trinks, of Dresden, for his friend, Dr. Hartlaub, who had employed Hering three years before as scribe. Hartlaub completed the Plumbum and Cantharides, and commenced his Materia Medica. Of all the other provings, Hartlaub only published Sabina, vol. i, 323–326, and in the third volume, Paris, p. 149.

The others, mostly fragments, *Ant. tart.*, *Argentum*, *Aristolochia*, *Clematis*, *Bellad.*, *Caltha palustris*, *Dematium*, *Geum rivale*, *Nostoc*, *Opium*, *Ruta*, *Tanacetum*, and *Viola tricolor*, were partly printed in after years, and part of them yet await completion.

While in Surinam Dr. Hering's main object was to get the poison of one of the largest snakes on the continent, the *Trigonocephalus lachesis.* It was finally obtained on July 28th, 1828; preparations were made and provings commenced with the first and following triturations, and printed *verbatim* in the form of daybooks (but not until three years later) in Stapf's *Archives*, x, 2, p. 1, with additional remarks from January 18th, 1830.

During the six full years of his stay in South America he added also to our Materia Medica the famous poison spider which he called *Theridion curassavicum;* a lizard, the *Ascalabotes*, supposed to be poisonous; two noted vegetable poisons, *Caladium seguinum*, *Jambos and Jatropha*, and some observations on *Solanum mammosum*, *Spigelia anthelmintica*, and *Vanilla.* The proving of the *Selenium* was continued, and additions collected to the symptoms of *Alumina* and *Phos. ac.*, and the provings of *Psorinum* were commenced.

After his departure from South America and arrival in Philadelphia one of the first provings made was of *Mephitis*, the skunk, and the *Ictodes fœtida*, skunk cabbage, and, as soon as obtainable, the *Crotalus* was proved.

Being lucky enough to secure possession of a mad dog he took the saliva while the animal was alive, and made the first proving thereof on himself, using the triturations.

The provings of Lachesis and Crotalus were completed in Allentown, Pa. The provings of *Calc. phos. acid* (Lippe) were made there; likewise *Calc. phos. basica* was fully proved, and the proving of *Hippomanes equorum* and *Castor equi.* commenced. Many additional provings were also made of *Kalmia, Nicandra,* and *Viburnum acerifolium.*

In the *Correspondenz-Blatt*—a little paper started at Allentown to save the enormous postal charges—were published symptoms of *Baryta muriatica,* August 31st, 1836; a condensed collection of the provings of *Lapis magneticus,* overlooked by Jahr; *Cistus Canadensis,* or Helianthus caradupe, according to the provings of G. H. Bute, and *Mephitis putorius,* January 18th, 1837; *Pothos,* or *Ictodes fœtida,* and *Calc. phos. acida** (Lippe), February 3d, 1837; *Sanguinaria Canadensis,* by G. H. Bute, and *Daphne Indica,* January 22d, 1837, and Apocynum cannabinum from Gray's *Journal.* Many indigenous plants were also proved in Allentown, such as *Phytolacca, Gelseminum, Gymnocladus,* etc.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1839 the chemical family of salt-formers, of which Iodine has since been fully proved, were selected by the doctor in preference to others, and *Chlorine, Bromine** (Lippe), and *Fluoric acid** (Lippe) were added to our Materia Medica.

After the formation of a large Provers' Union he proposed a new proving of *Ferrum metallicum,* and was enabled to get its nearest relatives, *Kobalt* and *Niccolum,* in their purity, from one of our first chemists. To get an answer to the question: *Can we draw conclusions from the constituents of a chemical composition as to the effects of the chemical unit?* induced him to recommend to Dr. Neidhard the proving of *Cinnabar;* and, on account of the surprising effects of Calcarea oxalica, the proving of *Oxalic acid.*

For the same reason Dr. Hering commenced the provings of *Oxygen* in 1841, to which he added in 1845, the year of his tour to Germany, the newly discovered *Ozone.* Schönbein, the discoverer, considered it to be similar to Chlorine. Berzelius decided it to be an allotropic form of Oxygen. The symptoms could have decided this before if the analysis by proving had been developed enough. The same was the case with a proving the doctor made with the *Thallia* of Owen, a supposed new element between Magnesia and Calcarea. The careful provings had

shown its great similarity to both these, when a British chemist discovered that it was a, hitherto unknown, mixture of both.

Dr. Hering considering it his duty to collect and translate the provings made in the United States, and to be the mediator between the new and the old home of our art, had not only sent the experimental proving of the so-called Brucea to Stapf, but also Bute's Sanguinaria and the Mephitis of the Allentown provers, and later the Fluor ac., published in the first volume of the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, by Dr. Jacob Jeanes. In 1849 and 1850 he sent to one of the best journals we ever had in our school, Buchner and Nusser's *Allgemeine Homœopatische Zeitung*, Augsburg, 8, the arrangement of the symptoms of Castor equi. proved at the Allentown Academy, and Dr. G. H. Bute's proving of Mancinella (Hippomanes mancinella). *Tellurium* was proved as next to the Selenium, and *Tetradymit* as a crystal; *Palladium* as the next relation to Platina; *Osmium* as belonging to the same family; and *Lithium* as the next missing link to Potassa and Natrium.

In 1851, being asked by a German publisher to do so, he commenced his *Amerikanische Arznei Prüfungen*. This work contained twelve provings of more or less importance. Of these remedies *Glonoine* (Lippe) is becoming of more and more importance every year. The provings of the *Virus apium* comprised also the full natural history of the insect; the provings of the New York Society, augmented by a large number of new provings with the pure poison; the observations of Rev. Longstreth, which are of the highest importance, and as many cases of the effects following the sting as could be obtained by daily observation within the course of a year. The reports of symptoms following the sting, and what symptoms had been cured, have settled one of the most important scientific questions, viz.: *Can the symptoms from inoculation with animal poisons, the zymotic symptoms, be used in our Materia Medica, alongside of the symptoms observed from our alcoholic preparations taken inwardly?* The greatest of all critical objections, *never made by any critic*, but in the mind of the prover of Lachesis, since 1828, has been answered affirmatively and to his full satisfaction.

The book further contained translations of the provings of *Benzoic acid* by Jeanes, and the *Oxalic acid* by Neidhard, both indispensable in heart disease; Joslin's masterly proving of *Rumex crispus* in translation; the Allentown proving of *Kalmia;* a completed proving of *Millefolium*, and one of *Jatropha curcas;* new provings of the old polychrests *Cepa* and *Aloes*, the latter for the first time proved with the genuine Aloes soccotrina, brought here by the physician on the man-of-war sent by the United States to the Sultan of Muscat; the animal substances, the old and famous *Hippomanes equorum*, and the blue blood of the *Limulus cyclops*, or the Xiphosura Americana, in which a careful analysis had shown copper as a constituent of the blood, and but a trace of iron. The publisher, provided he got a second part like the first, without remuneration, sent postage free, was willing to publish a second volume, but he died suddenly, and his heirs did not ask for a continuation.

Lithium has been proved since, and *Arsenic* in the metallic state, particularly in the hydrogen combination; in 1851 the *Arseniate of lime*, the *Beryllium*, the *Calc. sulphurica*, and the *Mercur. sulph.*, together with additional provings of *Arg. nit.*, *Baryta*, and *Nux moschata*. The proving of *Formica* was an attempt to get something similar to the Apium virus, but it has not yet been used sufficiently to gain the importance of a polychrest. With a change of the genius epidemicus it may become of more importance. The *possibility* of a scientific Materia Medica has gained by every proving, but the next generation may have to *establish it*.

During his residence in Philadelphia Dr. Hering aided in the establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and has served as Professor of Materia Medica in this institution several times. He was for some years one of the editors of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*. His *Domestic Physician*, published in 1834, has probably had the largest sale of any homœopathic book ever produced, and ran through six editions in three years in this country alone, besides being translated into other languages. Of Dr. Hering's abilities as a

prescriber it is needless to say more than that he has always ranked as a second Hahnemann.

Ever since Dr. Hering became a receiver of the doctrines of Hahnemann, he has been a faithful worker for their development and promulgation, that mankind might be benefited thereby. The vast amount of use he has been to the cause is inexpressible; the only conceivable manner of even forming an idea of the same would be to take away from homœopathy all that has been done for it by every one else, Hahnemann excluded,—could such a thing be done. (W.C. p 713)

Dr. C. Hering died suddenly last evening, July 23d, at 10:30 P. M. He was as well as could be wished, previously, to all appearance; had retired; rang his bell; Mrs. H. found him yawning and prostrated on his couch; sent for aid; but he expired before any one arrived. The funeral will occur Wednesday, July 28th, at 11 A. M. J. C. M.

Thus passed away the veteran of our ranks. The departure of Father Hering is a great loss to our school. He was a worker, and it seemed that his work was but in its infancy. For half a century he has been collecting and adding to the pathogeneses of our vast armamentarium. We get some idea of this work when we collect Materia Medica Vol. I., Condensed Materia Medica and Guiding Symptoms, a collection of ten volumes, now running through the press. The immensity of this work can only be comprehended by visiting his study—a large upper room lined with shelves round and round filled with volumes in MS., each volume a remedy in the materia medica. The labor and expense of collecting this museum of materia medica is beyond conception. The city of Philadelphia, or the United States, should purchase this vast collection, for it has no parallel.

But the genius of Hering is more apparent in that sample volume of Analytical Therapeutics, really the only model therapeutic work in our literature. This work should certainly be completed as a tribute to the memory of Farther Hering. He gathered about him a coterie of workers, Drs. Raue, Knerr, Farrington, Koerndorfer, Mohr and others, who can carry on this work. Dr. Knerr and Hering's sons will we believe, let nothing interfere with carrying out the projected plans of the greatest worker in our ranks except Hahnemann.

Dr. Hering, born with the century, a bitter opponent of Homœopathy, was appointed to write a book against the heresy in Germany. To write intelligently he must read Hahnemann's writings and experiments, expecting to find weapons to overthrow Homœopathy. Strange his trials confirmed Hahnemann's doctrine, and, scientist, as he was he was compelled to believe in Homœopathy. He removed to the West Indies, and finally settled in Philadelphia; where his ripe scholarship, scientific attainments, and practical experience, placed him at the head of the new system in America. His contributions to science, *e. g.*, *Charcoal* as a preventive of yellow fever, brought him and the cause he represented to the favorable notice of the best people. Space would fail to recount what he has done in his active life time. Dr. Hering, by his rare qualities, endeared himself to thousands of Homœopaths. Well may the nation mourn, and the whole profession uncover around the tomb of Constantine Hering.

U.S.Med.Surves. 12.p 154.

Died suddenly at Phila., July 23d Dr Constantine Hering in his 81st year. He was perfectly well to all appearances and had attended to his patients during the day and had retired. Mrs Hering hearing his bell found him prostrated yawning. She sent for assistance but he expired before any one arrived at 10.30 P. M. Thus passed away peacefully and gloriously the oldest and greatest of us all--our scholar, our Nestor, our veteran, our friend. His life and his works are familar to you all, and no endearing woeds of ours can add to his fame. His memory is embalmed in all our hearts. We shall not look upon his like again. (St Louis Clin.Rev. V.3.p 238.)

them into the flesh, welding them so to speak; then bind them down with isinglass plaster, perforated to allow for escape of the discharge. Where the ulcers are superficial the grafts may be inserted all over the ulcer, but where they are deep they should be inserted around the edges; this approximates the edges and assists the ulcer in filling up in the centre.

CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

FIFTY YEARS A DOCTOR.

THE name and the fame of Dr. Constantine Hering are dear to every one who cherishes the art of healing inaugurated by Hahnemann, and especially dear are they to Americans, since to him is due in very large measure the advanced and firm position homœopathy occupies as a successful and scientific system of medical practice in this country. We know we will be gratifying our readers, therefore, by giving place to an account of a celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation in medicine of our venerable and venerated colleague.

On the 22d of February last a few physicians, specially invited for the purpose, met at the office of Prof. C. G. Raue, to talk over the matter of a proper observance of Dr. Hering's jubilee. This led to the calling of a mass meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity, to take ways and means for such a celebration, at which Dr. A. R. Thomas presided, and Dr. R. J. McClatchey acted as Secretary. It was there and then resolved that a banquet should be given in Dr. Hering's honor on the evening of March 22d (the evening preceding the important day), and that on that occasion a complimentary address, handsomely engrossed and framed, should be presented to him, together with the diplomas of the honorary degree from each and every homœopathic college in the United States, if obtainable, and such other exercises as might be thereafter agreed upon. A committee was appointed to prepare the testimonial and secure the honorary diplomas from the colleges, consisting of Drs. R. J. McClatchey, A. R. Thomas, John K. Lee, W. H. Bigler, and Samuel M. Cleveland, and a committee of arrangements was also appointed to provide ways and means for carrying out the objects of the meeting, consisting of Drs C. G. Raue, Ad. Fellger, Joseph C. Guernsey, M. S. Williamson, P. Dudley, A. R. Thomas, and R. J. McClatchey. These committees, having faithfully attended to the duties of their appointments, reported to an adjourned meeting of the physicians, at which the complimentary address was submitted and unanimously adopted, and full power was voted the committee to complete their duties.

Accordingly, on Wednesday evening, March 22d, Dr. Hering, a number of invited guests, and the subscribers to the testimonial fund, assem-

bled in the blue parlor of the Union League House, Broad Street below Chestnut, and under the direction of the Master of Ceremonies, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, repaired to the beautiful dining hall of the League in procession, Dr. Hering leading, supported on the right by Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and on the left by Dr. Carroll Dunham, of Irvington, N.Y. These gentlemen were seated at the head of the table, and following in order were the following invited guests: Drs. Henry Detwiller, of Easton, Pa.; S. Lilienthal, of New York; Henry M. Smith, of New York; John W. Dowling, of New York; S. P. Burdick, of New York; J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Francis Wells, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, each guest being supported by a Philadelphia physician. During the procession and seating of the company a grand march was played by Hassler's orchestra, at the conclusion of which Dr. R. J. McClatchey arose in his place and presented the banquet to Dr. Hering in behalf of the physicians of the city.

Dr. McClatchey spoke as follows:

Dr. Hering,—*Sir:* I have a few words to say to you, in behalf of the physicians of our city, before we proceed to discuss the subject now before us.

Your friends and neighbors of the homœopathic medical profession of Philadelphia, having a very high appreciation of your merits as a man and as a fellow citizen, and of your talents, labors, and position as a scientist, and more especially as a homœopathist, have taken this occasion to bear public testimony to their feelings by tendering you this banquet, gotten up to do you honor, and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that auspicious event which gave to Medicine a master mind—your graduation as Doctor in Medicine at the University of Wurzburg, on the 23d of March, 1826.

To give you pleasure, sir, and to do themselves honor, they have invited some of your oldest and dearest professional friends from other cities to sit down with us, and others also who are just as much your friends, though not of such long standing. They are all, like yourself, eminent in the profession, and we are proud to have the honor of their company.

Accept this banquet, sir, in the spirit in which it is offered you, and partake of it as of a feast of love; and believe me that, however varied and appetizing the viands may be that the *cuisinier* may place before us, they will be none the less palatable, but all the more acceptable, for the strong sprinkling of the salt of friendship with which the whole feast is seasoned.

I have the honor to request you to be seated.

At the conclusion of this brief address the company at once entered into the serious and important business of discussing the *bill of fare*, and for two hours and a half dish followed dish and course followed course, of exquisite cookery, amid the enlivening strains of music, the sparkling

of champagne, the jest, the laugh, and to the great enjoyment of all present.

The assemblage was then called to order by Dr. J. C. Guernsey, who introduced Dr. J. K. Lee, of West Philadelphia. Dr. Lee presented to Dr. Hering an elegantly engrossed and framed testimonial, expressive of the respect and esteem of his associates.

Dr. Lee spoke as follows:

Dr. Hering,—*Honored and Revered Sir:* I come to you, not with the language of fulsome eulogy or empty and unmeaning platitudes, but to speak the words of truth and soberness. And permit me, as the representative of your professional neighbors and friends, to tender you our warmest congratulations on the occurrence of this the fiftieth anniversary of your graduation in medicine.

Receiving your inspiration at the feet of Hahnemann, you early went forth as the disciple of a new dispensation, which promised to deliver Medicine from the thraldom of traditional errors and incongruities, and do for *it* what Kepler did for Astronomy and Newton for Physics,—rescue it from the uncertainties of hypotheses and invest it with the dignity and importance of a Science. Upon this high mission you entered with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and dedicated to its service the strength of your manhood and the vigor and culture of your intellect; and while your life has been one of unremitting toil and self-denial, it has been sublime in its purpose and glorious in its results.

Your pen has enriched our literature with its contributions, and made our Materia Medica an enduring monument of your untiring research and industry. To-day, wherever homœopathy has a votary or its blessings are distilled like the gentle dews of the morning, there the name of Dr. Hering is known and revered; and to-night, as a victor on many a field of peaceful conflict we hail you, and offer the homage of our profound respect and gratitude, and wreathe for your brow the chaplet of honor.

As a fitting memento of this interesting occasion, accept this testimonial of your brethren, not because of its intrinsic worth, but as the embodiment of their sentiments and the spontaneous offering of warm hearts and true friends.

In conclusion, let me invoke upon your head, already hoary with the frosts of more than three-score years and ten, the choicest benediction of heaven. May your life be long preserved for the benefit of humanity, and when you leave this world may you depart as the setting sun, amid the halo of your own brightness, and be received into the realms of a blissful immortality.

Prof. John W. Dowling, M.D., Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, then, in a neat speech, presented Dr. Hering with the diploma of the Honorary Degree conferred on him by that institution.

Prof. A. R. Thomas, M.D., Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, likewise, with appropriate remarks, presented the Doctor with the diploma of the Honorary Degree of that College, stating that the degree had also been conferred on Dr. John F. Gray, of New York.

Prof. Thomas, in behalf of Dr. Henry Detwiller, of Easton, presented to Dr. Hering a complimentary address, signed by the surviving members of the old Allentown Academy, and sealed with the ancient seal of that historical corporation.

Dr. J. C. Guernsey read letters of regret from Drs. John F. Gray, of New York, and John Romig, of Allentown, Pa., the latter being highly eulogistic of Dr. Hering.

Dr. Guernsey, as Toast Master, then called the first regular toast—*The Memory of Hahnemann*—which was drunk in silence, the company standing and the orchestra playing a dirge.

The second regular toast was drunk to Dr. Hering. This called out Dr. P. P. Wells, who referred in eloquent and touching terms to his long and close intimacy with Dr. Hering, its pleasures and its profits. He told of his first acquaintance with homœopathy and Dr. Hering, the open-heartedness and self-sacrifice of the Doctor in imparting instruction, and paid a glowing tribute to his merits as a man, a scholar, and a true homœopathist. We were unable to gather Dr. Wells's remarks in full, but they will no doubt be incorporated with the pamphlet publication of the proceedings, which we understand will be issued.

The next regular toast was *Homœopathy*, to which Prof. H. N. Guernsey responded.

Prof. Guernsey spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: It is with feelings of veneration that I rise to respond to the toast *Homœopathy*—that cause for which our distinguished colleague, Dr. Constantine Hering, in honor of whose jubilæum we have assembled to-night, has devoted so much of his lifetime, so much of the severest labor, mental and physical, and for the advancement of which he has accomplished so much, that his name must be co-identical with the science for all coming time. For centuries back there has been a constant reform and progress for the better in all the arts and sciences. The great religious reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, arising after the important discovery of the art of printing, were to be followed by reforms of none the less value to the human race.

Less than a century ago, people in every part of the civilized world were feeling the need of *another* reform—a grand reform in *medicine*. The barbarous modes of practice then in use, involving nauseous and poisonous doses, deleterious and disgusting mixtures, that loved ones were compelled to swallow, resulting in more harm than good, conspired to cause a cry to go forth: "O that the Lord would send us some-

thing—some little sweet something that we may take when sick to make us well again!"

This prayer, so earnestly uttered, the Lord has answered in sending us *homœopathy*.

Homœopathy is a divine institution, and should be most sacredly held in trust by all its votaries, even as it was held by Samuel Hahnemann, whom the Lord deputed to impart it, and by his faithful disciple, whom we have brought here to-night to show our gratitude, and whom we delight to honor. Homœopathy has shed a new light upon the whole medical world, and is everywhere making apparent its beneficial results. It teaches us that diseases are not entities—that they are not open to the natural sight, touch or taste, neither are they subject to the effects of weights or measures.

The scalpel cannot reveal nor can the microscope behold them. All diseases are morbid effects of disordered dynamic forces, and to cure such an effect we must seek a dynamic force from the medical kingdom, whose subtlety in degree and quality *equals* the subtlety in degree and quality of that dynamic force producing the disease. *This*, and *this alone*, is *homœopathy*. This science, based upon the law *similia similibus curantur*, is as true as the Bible! It comes from the same source, and it must ever shine as the great beacon-light in medical science, as the Bible is the great beacon-light in the science of theology; it must ever continue to heal more and more the suffering of the human race, as we come more and more under its real influence; it must ever and ever continue to overcome all other methods of medical practice until homœopathy reigns supreme, as the grand and only law of cure for all manner of diseases in all varieties of living creatures.

The next regular toast was, *Our Visiting Friends*, to which Dr. Carroll Dunham was called to respond.

Dr. Dunham spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of Philadelphia: An invitation to Philadelphia, the Mecca of American medicine, and especially of American homœopathic medicine, could not fail to meet a cordial response from every homœpathic physician. An invitation from so numerous a body of our colleagues, representing so worthily our schools, our literature and our press, and on an occasion so interesting as the celebration of the jubilee of our venerated colleague, Dr. Hering, so touches us that I am sure I utter the sentiments of all of my associates when I thank you, in their name and my own, with my whole heart, for this opportunity to unite with you in your graceful testimonial of homage and love to our honored friend.

If the opportunity had been as great as your large-hearted hospitality, and could have embraced the wide expanse of our country, these walls could not have contained the legion of those who would have come up hither to honor themselves by honoring your venerable guest.

Gentlemen, this banquet, which your hospitality and good taste have crowded with viands from the ends of the earth, and decorated with flowers of every variety of loveliness and fragrance, constrains me to speak of the banquet at which our friend Dr. Hering has been entertaining us all, and all of our school in every part of the world, for a far longer time than my personal memory can recall.

For forty years the feast of reason has been spread in his study. The bill of fare, in our English and in his native German, has been widely distributed. The strong meat of scientific reasoning, the choicest fruits of keen and sagacious observation, the wine of a cheerful, hopeful confidence in the unity and consistency of natural law, the salt and spices of a pungent wit and a wholesome satire, the milk of human kindness and the flowers of poesy, have loaded the table, at which every student has met with a princely welcome, the only condition being that he should *be hungry and should eat.*

Twenty-eight years have passed since I, a hungry student, knocked at Dr. Hering's door, asking for mental food, and daring to expect at best a crust or a soup ticket directing me to some college. I was welcomed to his festive board, and there I have feasted ever since.

There is this peculiarity about his banquet, that, whereas, *here*, what was order an hour ago is now confusion and a mass of *débris*, *his* table, spread for forty years, is now fuller and richer than ever, though so many have partaken of his cheer! Nay, he has assured me that though guests come lean and hungry, *as I did*, and take their fill, as I did, yet they rather add to than diminish his store.

To one thing I *know* they add—to the blessed consciousness of having done great good, of having made the rough paths smooth for multitudes of his colleagues, and through them, to multitudes of the people; a consciousness which, under whatever trials, must gladden these years of our dear friend's life!

At a time when many men give up their labors, Dr. Hering is crowding his table with choicer viands than he has ever offered us; and his welcome is still extended, as heartily as ever, to those who hunger for knowledge.

Gratefully acknowledging the courtesy of your entertainment, we utter our fervent gratitude to him in whose honor you give it, and pray for his health and welfare among you in the many years which we hope are still in store for him.

The last regular toast was to *The Press*, to which Francis Wells, Esq., editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, responded.

Thursday, March 23d, 1876.

On the day following the banquet, Dr. Hering remained at home to receive his friends, large numbers of whom, professional and lay, called to pay their respects and tender their congratulations. He was the recipient of a number of floral offerings and other testimonials of regard.

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AY, MARCH 23D, 1876.

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l offerings and other testimonials of regard.

Among the visitors of the day were Drs. John F. Gray and Alfred K. Hills, of New York, who presented Dr. Hering with the diplomas of the State Board of Examiners of the University of New York, of the Boston University School of Medicine, and of several other institutions. The proceedings of this delightful and memorable day will be given in full in the pamphlet to be issued by the committee.

Hahn.Monthly. V.XI.p—

Also in N.E.Med.Gaz.V.15.p. 307.

THE

HAHNEMANNIAN

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Editors,

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Business Manager,

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D.

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Editorial Department.

CONSTANTINE HERING.

SUDDENLY, at half-past ten o'clock, on the evening of July 23d, Dr. Constantine Hering departed this life, in the eighty-first year of his age. During the past decade the doctor has at times suffered quite severely from asthma, though for several years past the attacks have been less severe, so that he has been enabled to attend almost daily upon a large circle of patients. Having spent the early part of the evening of his decease with his family, he retired to his study shortly after eight o'clock, seemingly stronger and more cheery than for some weeks past. Just before ten o'clock he rang for his wife, who, immediately answering, found him suffering from extreme dyspnœa, but perfectly rational. He asked for his old friend and physician, Dr. Charles G. Raue, who was immediately sent for; at the same time Dr. A. W. Koch also, an old and esteemed friend and neighbor, was summoned, but before help could be offered the spirit had departed. Not unexpected nor yet unprepared for, was the call. To one in attendance he remarked: "Now I am

dying." Many times during previous illness did his friends despair of his life, but *he* felt his time had not yet come. Now he knew that a change was indeed coming. That undaunted spirit, which for more than fourscore years animated the living clay, was about to leave its abode for realms above. Thus departed one to whom homœopathy in America,—yea, in the whole world,—will ever remain a debtor.

Though called in the ripeness of old age, his death, nevertheless, falls like a heavy pall over the entire profession. We have been called to mourn the departure of others, whose names we must ever revere, but with the death of Hering is broken a connecting link which bound the present to the past, the established, triumphant Homœopathy of our own day to the early struggles and sacrifices of its pioneers.

East, West, North, and South,—Europe and America,—have among their busy practitioners, many who look toward the home of this truly great man as toward the home of a father. Hundreds have shared with him of the wondrous store of knowledge which he possessed. Many came; none were sent empty away. Their capacity to receive, rather than his willingness to give, limited the amount bestowed. Blessings will ever attend his name.

Constantine Hering was born at Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. From earliest childhood he evinced an extreme desire to investigate all things. Apt as a scholar, he soon mastered the preliminary studies, and was prepared at an early age to enter the Classical School at Zittau. Here he continued his studies from 1811 to 1817. Even thus early in life he evinced an aptness for study and an accumulation of knowledge far beyond his years. Besides his familiarity with the classics, his proficiency in mathematics was truly surprising. While thus employed his mind was turned toward medicine, and when opportunity offered, he pursued his studies in that direction, first at the Surgical Academy of Dresden, and later at the University of Leipzig. In the latter institution he was a pupil of the eminent surgeon, Robbi.

About this time his preceptor was requested to write an article against homœopathy,—one which might prove its deathblow. Dr. Robbi declined for want of time, but recommended his young assistant, Hering, who, quite pleased with this mark of confidence, began the work, but meeting much in the writings of Hahnemann which was new to him, and finally reading the expression, "*Machts nach, aber machts recht nach,*" he determined on personal investigation in order that he might

the more positively refute the points which Hahnemann had set before the profession.

Calling upon an acquaintance, a druggist of Leipzig, for some Cinchona, he was met by the friendly inquiry: "For what do you want it?" To this he answered, for the purpose of proving it in order the more thoroughly to attack the new folly. To this the druggist replied: "Let it alone, Hering; you are stepping on dangerous ground." Hering's answer was that he feared not the truth. And the result was, the pamphlet was not written, and homœopathy gained an able champion.

Subsequently, while still pursuing his medical studies, Hering received a dissecting-wound, which, under the treatment of his teachers, reached such a degree of severity that amputation of the hand was advised. At the suggestion of a friend who was a student of Hahnemann's, the efficacy of the potentized drug was tried, the result being a complete cure of the wound and a thorough conversion of Hering. So thoroughly was he convinced that the law of cure had indeed been discovered, that he staked thereon even his success at the University. His inaugural thesis, "*De Medicina Futura*," contained a forcible and unflinching defence of the law of cure. He completed his medical studies and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Wurzburg, March 23d, 1826. Soon after his graduation he was appointed by the King of Saxony to accompany the Saxon legation to Dutch Guiana, there to make scientific research and prepare a zoological collection for his government. He continued in this capacity for some years, but his love for the new truth which he had learned impelled him to further study, and finally to the practice of medicine according to Hahnemann's doctrines. Such was his success that he gained great favor with the governor of the province, whose daughter he cured of an affection which the resident physicians had declared incurable.

During his residence at Surinam he was an occasional contributor to the *Homœopathic Archives*, for which journal he had written as early as 1825 while still a student of medicine. The court physician, learning of this, wrought upon the king sufficiently to cause a notice to be sent Hering, directing him to attend to the duties of his appointment, and let medical matters alone.

His independent nature rebelled at such intolerance, and led him promptly to resign his appointment. Dr. George H. Bute, formerly a Moravian missionary at Surinam, and a pupil of Hering, had settled in Philadelphia, and was engaged in the

practice of homœopathy. Dr. Hering continued in practice at Paramaribo for a short time after his resignation. Learning, however, from Dr. Bute that Philadelphia offered a good field, Hering left Paramaribo, and landed at Philadelphia January, 1833. Here he remained for a short season, when he was induced by Dr. W. Wesselhœft to assist in the establishment of a homœopathic school at Allentown,—The North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. He labored in this field until financial embarrassments necessitated the abandonment of the institution.

This led to his return to Philadelphia, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Bute, locating on Vine Street below Fourth. Here he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. The wide scope of his education naturally offered a ready introduction to scientific and literary circles, while the active interest which he took in our republican form of government led to an acquaintance with many persons of political prominence. Among these may be mentioned Henry Clay, who, as a patient and friend, highly appreciated the services rendered by Dr. Hering, as witness the following extract from a letter, dated December 14th, 1849:

"Your liberal kindness toward me would not allow you to indulge me in the gratification of testifying my gratitude to you for the successful exercise of your professional skill on me, on two distinct occasions, by the customary compensation; but you cannot prevent the expression of my great obligation to you for the benefit I derived from your obliging prescriptions. I thank you for them most cordially. . . . . With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

"H. Clay."

Agassiz, Carey, and a host of others, distinguished in politics, art, and science, were among his friends.

Always a student, endowed with indomitable will and untiring industry, he seemed to infuse every one with whom he came in contact with the spirit of work. "Change of occupation is rest," was his oft-repeated expression.

Though conducting a large practice he found time to write much, and to superintend the work of many younger and less experienced. His Saturday-night meetings, held for the instruction of students and young practitioners, were prized as a boon. Here he imparted golden truths reaped from fields of ripe experience, such as but few have enjoyed.

Among the remedies which he proved prior to his departure with the Saxon legation, may be mentioned Mezereum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Colchicum, Plumbum aceticum, Paris quadrifolia, Cantharis, Iodium; also fragmentary provings of Antimonium

tartaricum, Argentum metallicum, Aristolochia, Clematis erecta, Belladonna, Caltha palustris, Demantium, Geum rivale, Nostoc, Opium, Ruta, Tanacetum, and Viola tricolor.

During his residence in South America his observations and provings embraced the Lachesis, Theridion, Curassivicum, Askalabotes, Caladium seguinum, Jamboo, Jatropha, Solanum mammosum, Spigelia, Vanilla, Alumina, Phosphoric acid, and Psorinum.

After his arrival at Philadelphia we find him again employed in like work, either proving or superintending the provings of the Mephitis, Ictodes fœtida, Crotalus, Hydrophobinum, Brucea, Calcarea phosph. (both acid and basic), Hippomanes, Castor equorum, Kalmia, Nicandra, Viburnum, Phytolacca, Gelsemium, Gymnocladus, Chlorine, Bromium, Fluoric acid, Ferrum met., Kobalt, Niccolum, Oxalic acid, Oxygen, Ozone, Thallium, Tellurium, Palladium, Platinum, Osmium, Lithium, Glonoine, Apis, Cepa, Aloes, Millefolium, Baryta carb., Nux moschata, and Formica.

Among his other works may be mentioned:

Rise and Progress of Homœopathy; a pamphlet, Philadelphia, 1834, afterwards translated into the Dutch and Swedish languages.

Necessity and Benefits of Homœopathy; a pamphlet, 1835.

Domestic Physician, published in 1835. This work passed through fourteen editions in America, two in England, and thirteen in Germany, and has also been translated into the French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, and Swedish languages.

The Effects of Snake Poison, 1837.

Homœopathic Hatchels, 1845.

Proposals to Kill Homœopathy; a satire, 1846.

Suggestions for the Provings of Drugs, 1853.

Amerikanische Arzneiprüfungen, 1853–57.

Translation of Gross's *Comparative Materia Medica*, 1866.

Analytical Therapeutics, the first volume only issued, 1875.

Condensed Materia Medica, two editions, 1877–79.

Guiding Symptoms, the third volume of which he completed just prior to his death.*

In addition to these may be mentioned his editorial work connected with the *Homœopathic News*, 1854, and the *American*

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* The amount of material collected by Dr. Hering, from which his *Analytical Therapeutics* and *Guiding Symptoms* are compiled, is truly marvellous. It is probably the most complete Materia Medica collection extant.

Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, 1867–71, besides many miscellaneous writings scattered through the various journals of our school. It may further be added that he assisted in the translation of Jahr's *Manual*, Allentown Edition, 1838.

Dr. Hering was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to which institution he presented his large zoological collection. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for many years continued in active relationship with it, as well as with the State and county societies. He was one of the originators of the American Provers' Union, instituted August 10th, 1853. He was also one of the founders and a member of the first faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, continuing in this relationship at intervals until 1867, when he assisted in founding the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in which he held the Chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, being Emeritus of the same at the time of his death.

It would be difficult to give a proper estimate of Dr. Hering's character, and of his influence upon medical science. His acts are matters of medical history, and the impress of his thought is already made, deep in the medical practice of our age. It is not possible that the memory of his career is one which posterity will willingly let die; for the coming ages, even more than the present, will learn to depend upon LAW as the great governing factor in the production of the facts of natural science, therapeutics included. And so, as homœopathy must become more and more the one only acknowledged therapeutic principle, the brightest names that posterity will cherish, will be those who have done so much to establish it among men, while among the most brilliant of them all, will stand the name of—HERING.

HAHNEMANN CLUB.

ACTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA IN REFERENCE TO THE DECEASE OF DR. HERING.

A MEETING of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia was held in the hall of Hahnemann Medical College, on Sunday afternoon, July 25th, at five o'clock. About one hundred and fifty physicians were present.

Dr. John K. Lee presided, and Dr. H. N. Guernsey acted as secretary.

Dr. Adolph Lippe, being called on by the chairman, addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President, and fellow-members of the profession: The sad event which has called us together on this occasion, is the unexpected and sudden death

of our old and venerable colleague, Constantine Hering. Before I offer for your kind consideration and approval a Preamble and Resolutions drawn up for this occasion, permit me to express my sentiments, and no doubt the sentiments of all those who have known our departed colleague best. Dr. Constantine Hering, deservedly and indisputably, was considered the father of our exclusive school of medicine in the United States. It is now almost half a century since he came here, and, attracted by the institutions of the Republic, he remained here to enjoy for himself, and for the school of medicine he had adopted, the fruits of a republican form of government. Even at that early day the name of Constantine Hering was well known over the world; his contributions towards the homœopathic literature, beginning in the *Archives*, secured him an honored place among the foremost standard bearers of our exclusive law of cure. Fifty years have passed by since this scientist made his first observations on the sick-making properties of the poison of Lachesis trigonocephalus; and these observations, and the deductions drawn from them as to its health-restoring properties,—this alone,—would have made him what he was,—a shining light among medical men. The beginning of a great work was thus made fifty years ago, and we find him giving us the first works on homœopathy in the English language. While engaged in teaching the new healing art at Allentown, in this State, he gave us also, first a translation of our great standard work, *Hahnemann's Organon*, and an abridged *Materia Medica*, with a *Repertory*. Later we find him publishing his *Domestic Physician*, as a textbook for those who could not avail themselves of the assistance of the then few homœopathic practitioners,—a work which was translated into almost all languages.

We find him a large contributor to the homœopathic journals, especially defending the teachings of Hahnemann; protesting against multiplying departures from the methods of the master. We find him among his increasing professional duties continually adding to the homœopathic materia medica; his numerous monograms on old and new remedies he leaves as an heirloom to posterity, to be thereby recollected as the ever faithful worker for the further development of our new resources in the healing art. We find him teaching the principles and practice of the new school in private and in public. The caller on him who earnestly desired to learn found him ever ready to give the wished-for information. We find his enthusiasm not diminished as he became older; his fidelity to our principles was as firm as were the enthusiastic hopes he entertained for the perpetuation of our school of medicine. Always ready to advance the true interests of homœopathy, he took special pleasure in guiding the younger members of the profession, by explaining to them the great results obtainable for the cure of the sick by following strictly, honestly, and persistently the rules and directions to be found in the methods of Hahnemann.

The great joy of his late days was the reading of the address delivered by the President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in which the methods of Hahnemann, and the immutable principles governing our school, were so earnestly laid before our National Institute, as were also the proceedings of the members of that institute.

As an individual who has known our departed colleague for more than forty years, who profited by his kind instructions and example; who with him, as one of the early pioneers, saw the almost miraculous growth of our school of medicine, I can only faintly express the grief felt, when so noble and so self-sacrificing a member of our school is removed from among us. His works will live after him; coming generations will profit by them, and coming generations, like the present, will honor his memory.

Dr. Lippe then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an overruling and allwise Providence to re-

move from among us our highly-esteemed colleague and co-laborer, Dr. Constantine Hering; and

WHEREAS, We deeply feel the great loss of one who was endeared to us as the father of our school in this country; of one who, for almost half a century, so earnestly, so honestly, so unostentatiously, and so unselfishly devoted himself, aided by an unusually large store of knowledge and by a ripe scholarship, to propagate, advance, and develop the true healing art; of one who added such treasures to our literature; of one so universally known and honored; therefore,

Resolved, By the homœopathic physicians of this city, in which he resided so long, that in the death of Constantine Hering, M.D., we, as well as the whole population throughout the world, have suffered a great loss.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our deep sympathy, and offer them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the homœopathic physicians of this city will attend his funeral, on the 28th of July, at 11 A.M., from his late residence, in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of our departed friend and colleague.

Dr. O. B. Gause, in seconding the resolutions, said: I had not the pleasure of as intimate acquaintance with Dr. Hering as many who are here. I was associated with him for a number of years while he was actively engaged in the college, and during these years I frequently met him, and in matters educational I found him exceedingly liberal, enthusiastic, energetic, and wise. It was a rare pleasure to hear him discuss the latest developments of science, and their relations to homœopathy. His enthusiasm upon the theme of his life-work never abated. I shall ever cherish the memory of the many interviews with him in connection with the interests of the college. He never advocated any narrow policy. He was in favor of a broad and liberal education in all the sciences and arts, in accordance with the most advanced views of liberal men. I realize as fully as any one that a great and good man has left us, and I rejoice that I can remember him as my friend.

Dr. J. C. Morgan said that during the earlier years of his own studies and practice of homœopathy, he had been prevented from enjoying an intimacy with Dr. Hering by misrepresentations made by those who professed to have a full knowledge of his character. It was said that "Dr. Hering was dogmatic like his master—Hahnemann;—that he was visionary, like his master, Hahnemann; that he was, therefore, unreliable, like his master, Hahnemann." How utterly untrue these statements were, became sufficiently evident to the speaker upon an intimate acquaintance with him. Dr. Hering stood in the front rank of the progressive scientists of our day. He had strong convictions upon subjects related to medicine, because, feeling that he had a mission to fulfil, he bent his best energies to the accomplishment of his work. No one could come in contact with him and remain indifferent to the living questions of the medical science of the day. And men possessed of the progressive spirit of Dr. Hering, cannot be expected to spend precious time in going over the controversies which ignorance may attempt to incite, upon questions which the facts of science have long ago settled to the full satisfaction of intelligent people. Hence the charge of dogmatism, as applied to such men, is what might naturally be expected. Dr. Hering has for many years been an honored teacher among us,—let us revere his teachings; let us emulate his example; let us cherish his memory.

Dr. Aug. Korndœrfer, alluded in feeling terms to his long and intimate relations with Dr. Hering. He felt that words were entirely inadequate to express the depths of our sense at the loss of such a man. He said: "I have been intimately connected with him for more than a decade. From the very first of that connection I knew that he was my friend. He was a man of firm and abiding friendships, and even though it might seem at

times as though the warmth of his attachment were withdrawn from one, it was only that he might do him good. Here let me speak more fully of his friendship for the young practitioner. His medical knowledge, his abilities, and his wondrous store of general information, are well known to all of us, and of all these he gave freely to subserve the welfare and progress of the beginner in medicine. His hours were but as minutes,—his labors as pleasures, if he could but render needed assistance to him who sought it.

"I well remember during the early days of my acquaintance with him, how perfectly he abhorred the idea of keeping a secret from the profession; how earnestly he insisted that every new fact which might tend toward the healing of the sick, or render assistance to a sufferer, should be made known—in season and out of season. These phases of his character probably attracted young men to him as strongly as did his ripe and unusual scholarship, or his warm personal interest in their welfare.

"In regard to his work, it has been said by some, as mentioned by Dr. Morgan, that he was unreliable. I can only say, from the deepest and sincerest conviction, that the man who made such a statement did not know Dr. Hering. The truth is, he never put his pen to paper except when he had the fullest conviction of the truthfulness of what he wrote. Every word, every line that he wrote, bears the impress of authority. He accepted the dictum of no man; he received as authoritative no statement, unless it could be verified by subsequent observation. The charge that he made notes and memoranda of the most trivial experiences of physicians, is doubtless true; but all such experiences were thoroughly sifted, and none were accepted finally, unless they were shown to be capable of withstanding the proper test. 'Yes, I do take notes of everything,' said he to me, 'but many of them prove to be fit only for the waste basket.' This exactitude in all his work, and his apparently slow work, was simply the result of a conscientious carefulness, an excessive desire to give all his own observations in their best possible shape to the profession. This I learned from a close and intimate relation with him, continued during a long period of literary labor.

"Dr. Hering lived in faith,—faith in homœopathy, faith in Hahnemann, faith in the divine mission which Hahnemann was called to fill,—faith in the mission to which he himself was called,—the development and promulgation of homœopathy on this continent; and he has passed away from us, feeling that his work was so nearly completed that he could leave it in the hands of others fully competent to carry it on to its perfection and its full fruition. Not long since he expressed himself in that way to me, that there were men in our ranks who were well prepared to go on with the work which he had labored so hard to establish, but which, for want of time, he was compelled to leave unfinished.

"I can only say in conclusion that there is not a brother physician here who will not realize a loss in the departure of our venerated colleague. A good and true, a wise and earnest leader has been taken from our midst."

Dr. W. H. Bigler gave a brief account of the last illness of Dr. Hering and of the observations made at the post-mortem by Dr. A. R. Thomas. These observations, however, included little of interest except an emphysematous condition of the left lung, doubtless connected with the asthmatic attacks, to which the deceased had been subject at times for some years past.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley called the attention of those present to the fact that "Dr. Hering died on the anniversary (the fifty-second) of the day on which the first homœopathic prescription was made in Pennsylvania; also that the day appointed for the interment (July 28th) will be the fifty-second anniversary of the day upon which Dr. Hering secured his first specimen of the Trigonocephalus Lachesis, with which he made those brilliant researches which, even alone, were sufficient to give him a world-wide fame. Speaking of the early champions of Homœopathy, the speaker said that

while Hahnemann possessed wondrous capacities for scientific research, Hering superadded to these a remarkable executive and organizing ability, that found its most successful exercise in the permanent establishment of Homœopathy in America. Remembering what Hering was and what he did, it is natural for us to ask, how shall his work be continued and who now shall carry it on? Who shall fill his place? And yet, properly speaking, we do not need a successor to Dr. Hering. Homœopathy will never need to be established in America a second time. That work is done and well done. The rapid development of our materia medica is a fact accomplished. The world does not need another Hering any more than she needs another Newton or another Kepler, another Washington or another Hahnemann. The death of such a man, however, must be felt as a serious loss, unless we, each and all, take up the work where he has laid it down, and endeavor each to perform his own allotted work in the interests of a true medical science. Thus the loss of one like Hering may make us better able and more willing to fulfil the duties and bear the peculiar responsibilities of our position as homœopathists, and our cause may thus make even more rapid advances than ever."

A number of telegrams were read from homœopathic physicians in distant cities, among them being messages of regret and condolence from Drs. A. K. Hills and Samuel Swan, of New York, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, and Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to act as pall-bearers: Charles G. Raue, M.D., James Kitchen, M.D., C. Neidhard, M.D., Adolph Lippe, M.D., H. N. Guernsey, M.D., A. W. Koch, M.D., A. R. Thomas, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Pulte, M.D., Cincinnati, O.; William Wesselhœft, M.D., Boston, Mass.; F. R. McManus, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; Henry Detwiler, M.D., Easton, Pa.; John Romig, M.D., Allentown, Pa.; P. P. Wells, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Bayard, M.D., John F. Gray, M.D., S. Lilienthal, M. D., New York city; J. F. Cooper, M.D., Allegheny City, Pa.

On motion, a resolution was adopted that a memorial meeting be held in honor of the deceased, at which physicians from all parts of the world should be invited to participate either in person or by letter. The following committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect: Drs. A. Lippe, Edward Bayard, William Wesselhœft, H. N. Guernsey, J. K. Lee.

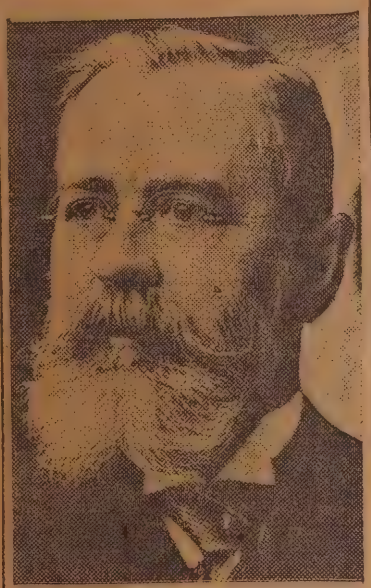
The meeting then adjourned.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The funeral services took place at the late residence of the deceased, Nos. 112 and 114 North Twelfth Street, at 11 A.M., on Wednesday, July 28th. A large proportion of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia were present, besides representatives from New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Allegheny City, Allentown, Easton, West Chester, Wilmington, Camden, and other places. A large concourse of the lay friends and patients of the deceased were also present. The religious services were conducted by Rev. S. S. Seward, of the Swedenborgian Church, of New York city, Dr. Hering being a member of that denomination. Rev. Mr. Seward delivered an address in which he spoke freely of the life, character, and professional labors of the deceased, and of his vast usefulness to the cause of medical science. The interment took place in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THE LAW OF SIMILARS.—In the *Medical Record* of July 3d, appears an editorial entitled, "The Increased Range of Dosage and the Law of Similars." After illustrating the extension of the therapeutical range of drugs by altering the size

Worth-While Philadelphians



DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Just what Dr. Carl Hering, one of the most noted of consulting engineers in this city, has done toward helping his country win the war for permanent peace will have to be told after everything is over. He has been identified with many international conferences and is familiar with foreign conditions. He was decorated twice by the French government. He is a Philadelphian by birth and in spirit, is a past president of several engineering societies, the author of several well-known books. His alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, recently conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

CARL HERING
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
210 SOUTH THIRTEENTH ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. May 11, 1918.

Dr. T. L. Bradford,
1862 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia.

My dear Dr. Bradford:-

As I noticed that in your collection of clippings about father, you included also some about his relatives, I am enclosing for your collection a little note of mine about that relative of his, a nephew in Europe, who became most widely known there for his brilliant work, in fact he had an international reputation, as descriptions of his work appear in numerous books, and his theory of color perception is now a classic. He, father and myself have the honor of being noticed in the biographies in the Century Dictionary, which is an expression of recognition of work done. He was the most famous of our family in Europe.

Under these circumstances I thought you might like to complete your collection by adding the enclosed little note.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Carl Hering

CH:AR.

Ewald Hering was a nephew of Constantin Hering

concentrated solution of its own ions at the bottom, and small crystals of tin will form upon it in the dilute solution at the top.

The specific inductive capacity of the water solution must be much higher than that of the ether solution, even after being decreased by the ions in solution, since that of pure water at room temperature is more than 75 while that of ether is less than 4.5.

The results are quite as striking when lead acetate is dissolved in the water and ether and a lead wire is used for the electrode as the tin with stannous chloride. No doubt any salt that is slightly soluble in ether may be used just as successfully as those named above.

FERNANDO SANFORD
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

HERING'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHYSIOLOGICAL OPTICS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your issue of April 19, page 388, you announce the death of Professor Dr. Ewald Hering and refer to him as "the eminent physiologist." Permit me to add that his chief work, for which he became well known, was in physiological optics and more especially the perception of color by the eye; his work in this direction is well-known and has been frequently referred to in literature in which it was coupled with that of the famous Helmholz, with whom he was for a time a contemporary.

Early in 1911 he was knighted, at the same time that Professor Roentgen was, by having conferred upon him the decoration of the Order "Pour le Mérite" for his creditable work and scientific researches. A description of his collection of experiments demonstrating phenomena in physiological optics, some of which the writer has had the pleasure of seeing in his own laboratories in Liepzig and Prague, would make very interesting and instructive reading and ought to be published.

In one of these a band of light was thrown on a screen, which every one without hesitation would acknowledge was a bright green when, as a matter of fact, there was absolutely no green present; the sensation of green light was a purely physiological effect due to a neighboring band of its complementary color. This peculiar phenomenon has suggested to the writer that there might perhaps be some way of utilizing it to advantage in supplying an additional color to colored moving pictures.

CARL HERING
PHILADELPHIA,

REFORM OF THE WORLD'S CALENDAR

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In SCIENCE of April 19 appears a paper advocating "A Common Sense Calendar," by Professor Howard C. Warren of Princeton University. The changes proposed by Professor Warren would certainly prove a great improvement over the present highly archaic calendar that the world is burdened with as a heritage from our remote ancestors. But Professor Warren's scheme could be farther simplified.

The subject of a reform in the calendar was agitated quite widely some half dozen years ago; and about five years ago an international commission charged with the consideration of this subject was located in Berne, Switzerland. This commission sent out invitations to all who cared to do so, to submit suggestions upon the question of reforming the calendar, and this writer had the temerity to offer a scheme for a new calendar.

This scheme embodies one very radical change, which if accepted would reduce the problem to the last degree of simplicity, to wit, the division of the year into thirteen lunar months of four complete weeks, or twenty-eight days each. It was proposed to intercalate a thirteenth month (with the suggested name of Sol) between July and August of the existing calendar.

The extra day in each year should be disposed, as suggested by Professor Warren, that is, inserted between the last day of the old and the first day of the new year. The year might be made to begin on a day more in accord with nature's harmonies, that is, in the beginning of spring instead of the middle of winter; but that is not a vital matter. The extra day to be dealt with every fourth year, to be called "Leap Day," might be conveniently inserted bewteen two of the summer months.

It can readily be seen that this scheme would synchronize the days of the week, the month, and the year, throughout.

The international commission above referred to seems to have faded out with the advent of the war.

T. G. Dabney

Clarksdale, Miss.,

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

A Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles. By Leonhard Stejneger and Thomas Barbour. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press. 1917. 125 pages.

The check list of North American reptiles and amphibians which has recently been published will undoubtedly initiate a new period in the herpetology of the continent, for it appears opportunely and has been carefully prepared by the two foremost students of the subject.

There has long existed an urgent need for such a work. The last check list (Garman, 1884) was superseded by Cope's monographs on "The Batrachia of North America" (1889) and "The Crocodilians, Lizards and Snakes of North America" (1900) which have remained the most recent attempts toward complete lists. Cope's books contain many inaccuracies, and since their appearance the field work of a number of museums and the studies of several investigators have materially increased our knowledge of the subject. The results of recent studies have appeared in excellent monographs, such as Dickerson's "The Frog Book," Van Denburgh's "The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast and Great Basin," and Stejneger's "The Poisonous Snakes of North America," and in numerous, small, widely scattered papers, many of which are only to be found in the large libraries. The result of the unorganized condition of the subject was that only the herpetologist knew what forms were to be recognized, and, owing to the chaotic condition of the nomenclature, only the specialists who had access to the large and older collections were in position to decide upon the names that should be used.

The check list evidently is not a mer described forms, but represents an att a rather thorough reorganization of matic herpetology of the area which As stated in the introduction, it "h prepared generally upon the lines of th ican Ornithologists Union Check Birds, and, following that example, it cluded the species and subspecies whicl thors deem valid and of certain occur North America, north of the Rio Gra in Lower California, Mexico." Cer painstaking attempt has been made t the nomenclature, and just as certainly investigators were better qualified for than Dr. Stejneger and Dr. Barbour. ability, experience and knowledge of t ject, evidenced in their contributions field of systematic herpetology, and t that they are curators of the two larg oldest collections of amphibians and in America are generally known, an names on the title page will at the sa give herpetologists confidence in the w give the book an authority that it wo have otherwise. This is very fortun only because the check list was need also because it was time that an autho work appeared which could by emendat perpetuated as has been the check list American Ornithologists Union.

The arrangement of the subject-ma excellent. It may be described as follow genera and higher groups are in syst sequence; the species are in alphabeti and only those believed to be valid cluded; the names are followed by citat their original appearance except in th of family names, which are formed au ically; the reference to the original c tion is followed in the case of genera type species, in the case of species by a ence to the first appearance of the name combination adopted; under each sp reference is then given to Cope's " American Batrachia" or "The Croco Lizards and Snakes of North America finally the type locality and the range species or subspecies is given.

HERING, CONSTANTINE. —The greatness of the man has been chronicled. Hering, the builder of Homœopathy in America. He was born in Oschatz, Saxony, January 1st, 1800. He attended the classical school at Zittau in 1811, and even at that age followed his inclination and employed his leisure hours in roaming the country and studying the natural sciences to the best advantage. He made a large and valuable collection of minerals, plants and skulls of animals, which, when he went to pursue his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, he left at Zittau. His preceptor in Leipzig was J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon under Napoleon, and in 1820 Hering became one of his assistants. About this time Dr. Robbi was requested by a founder of a publishing house, where the oldest of the homœopathic journals was published, to prepare a work to entirely demolish Homœopathy. Robbi referred him to young Hering as one adapted to the task. Hering, in two years, had nearly completed the book, when, having occasion to refer to Hahnemann's works for a few quotations, his attention was called to some of his statements. He then undertook by experiment to test the truth or falsity of these statements, and the result was such that he began a systematic study of the new doctrine, with the result that in two years he acknowledged Hahnemann to be right and openly avowed his belief in Homœopathy. Ostracism from society, persecution, poverty and want were the penalties. In his surgical practice he received a dissecting wound, and it was thought that amputation must be resorted to. Applying to a homœopathist, Hering promised if he would save his hand he would devote the remainder of his life to Homœopathy. The treatment was successful and the pledge was nobly kept. Soon after graduation he accepted a position as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences in an academy at Dresden devoted to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained all summer. In the fall the president of the institution proposed that he go to South America, especially to Surinam and Cayenne, under the protection of the king, to make researches and collections in zoölogy.

He accepted, stipulating only that an old and valuable friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition. His reports were satisfatory, but he still kept up his interest in Homœopathy, and some articles which he at that time contributed to Stapf's *Archiv.*

giving great offense to the physician to the king, he protested, and at his request the Minister of the Interior wrote to Hering, asking him in future to attend to his zoölogical researches exclusively and not to publish anything that could be construed as objectionable. Hering sent in his reports next day and closed his connection with the mission. He commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, and continued his researches and collections. This valuable collection was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and he was made a corresponding member.

He was shipwrecked off the coast of New England in January, 1833, and coming to America, located. He was instrumental in founding the Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. He made his future home in Philadelphia. He died suddenly July 23d, 1880. Hering was one of the three who met at the house of Dr. Jeanes in February, 1848, to discuss the feasibility of starting a homœopathic college. He was always interested in the college. He was one of the corporators, and was elected professor of materia medica in the first faculty, but before the session commenced he declined. In 1864 Dr. Hering accepted the chair of Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine. But at the same meeting he said that the subject was too vast for one man to go over, and suggested that the chair be divided. After some discussion it was decided that Dr. Hering's chair should be Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine, and that another chair be formed, entitled Special Pathology and Therapeutics; to this latter chair Dr. Charles G. Raue was elected. He continued in the chair through the sessions of 1864–65, 1865–66, 1866–67. In the meantime, Dr. Lippe controlled the stock of the college, and at a meeting held soon after the close of the session '66–7 Dr. Lippe said that the homœopathic physician did not need pathology, and advised abolishing the chair. Dr. Hering said if this were done he would retire, and he did so, and there is no doubt that this fact had greatly to do with the organization of the new college at that time. In the meantime, Dr. Hering had secured a charter and formed a new college, known as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. This was opened in the fall of 1867. Dr. Hering took the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which he held during the two sessions of the college. He was also Dean of the institution. During the summer of 1869 he lectured on the History of Medicine. In 1869 the colleges were united, and Dr. Hering occupied the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, holding it until the close of the session of 1870–71, when both himself and Dr. Raue resigned. After this time he held no position in the college, but in 1875 he was made Emeritus of Materia Medica.

ATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,
Evening Telegraph 1899

MONUMENT TO DOCTOR HERING

Big Office Building at Twelfth and Cherry Named After the American Pioneer of Homœopathy.

RECEPTION MONDAY NIGHT

The Ceremonies Will Mark the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Doctor's Birth.

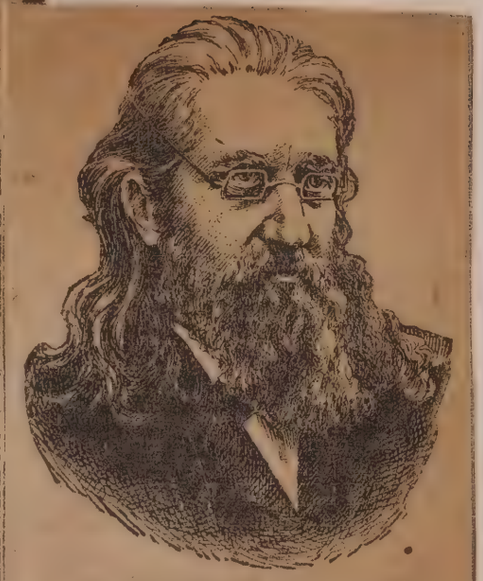
MANY GUESTS WILL ATTEND

On New Year's Night a reception will be given in the new Hering Building, Nos. 112-14 North Twelfth street, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Constantin Hering, who was known as the founder of homoeopathy in America, and the opening of the building, which has been erected by Walter E. Hering as a memorial to his father.

Most of the arrangements for the reception have already been completed, and it is now admitted that it will prove one of the notable events of the new year. About 900 invitations have been issued, and over 500 guests will be in attendance, many coming from Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Washington, and among the number will be men who are among the most successful and prominent homoeopathists in America.

To-morrow evening a family reunion and dinner will be given in one of the rooms of the new building. Covers will be laid for forty-five guests. All the members of the family throughout the United States will be in attendance, together with the more intimate friends of the Philadelphia branch of the family.

The Constantin Hering Building, in which the reception is to be held, has been erected on the site of the old homestead of the



DR. CONSTANTI..E HERING

Hering family, Nos. 112-14 North Twelfth street, as a memorial to Dr. Hering. Ground was broken February 1, 1899, and were it not for the inability on the part of the contractor to deliver the steel in time, it would have been completed several months ago. The construction is substantially fireproof, being of heavy steel frames, securely braced, and capable of extraordinary strain and carrying power. All this steel framework is covered with terra-cotta hollow tile, to prevent its becoming overheated in case of fire. In addition, there is every appliance for extinguishing a fire, such as a thorough equipment of sprinklers and ample tank, pump, and hose facilities. The flooring is of the Fawcett system, built of hollow tiling, filled in with cement and concrete, and covered with a double flooring of wood, maple top.

Nothing has been spared to make this building most substantial and safe. The front is built in Renaissance architecture, Roman brick and Indiana limestone, surmounted by a copper cornice. Over the entrance is a bust in terra-cotta of Dr. Hering, modelled by the well-known sculptor, Mr. A. J. M. Mueller. In the middle of the central arch is a memorial tablet, inscribed as follows:—

CONSTANTINO HERING
QVI IN HOC LOCO SEDEM HABEBAT ET
IN QVA IVLII TERTIO ET VICESIMO DIE
A. D. MDCCCLXXX MORTVVS EST.

In the basement there are two 150 horse-power water-tube safety boilers, two engines, with two direct connected dynamos, besides the pumps, elevator, machinery, etc. This plant supplies the building wit

heat, electric light, and power. The power is conveyed through the building by wires, instead of the old method of vertical shafts, etc.

Most of the larger presses are equipped with individual motors, obviating the use of belts.

There are one passenger and two freight elevators.

The building is eight stories high, has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 200 feet, and cost over $225,000.

A unique feature of the building will be the reproduction in a fire-proof room adjoining Walter E. Hering's private office of Dr. Hering's study in the old homestead. The old desk, sofa, safes, and other relics, together with some of Dr. Hering's manuscript, will be preserved there.

DR. HERING'S CAREER.

Dr. Constantin Hering was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 1st day of January, 1800. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, which he pursued in Dresden, Leipzig, and Wurzburg, until his graduation in March, 1826. Soon after, he was sent by the King of Saxony to South America on a botanical expedition. He resided six years in Surinam, devoting himself to scientific research and the practice of homoeopathy. He came North in 1833, practised medicine in Philadelphia until 1835, when he moved to Allentown, Pa., where, with Wesselhoeft, Helfrich, Detweiler, Romig, and others, he founded the North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art, the first college of homoeopathic medicine in the world. In 1837 he resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, residing on Spruce street near Fourth, later on Eleventh street near Spruce, until 1852, when he bought the house on Twelth street, the site of the present building, where he thenceforward lived until the time of his death, July 23, 1880.

Dr. Hering was one of the founders of the Hahnemann College in this city, in which he occupied the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, likewise the position of Dean, until his retirement, in 1869.

His life was largely devoted to original research and to literary labor bearing upon his profession. Among his works are: "Rise and Progress of Homoeopathy," "Serpent Virus," "The Domestic Physician," "The Voluntary System of Medical Education," "American Drug Provings," "The Natural Boundary," "Gross' Comparative Materia Medica," "Complete Materia Medica" (one volume), "Analytical Therapeutics, Vol. I, on the Mind," "The Condensed Materia Medica," and his opus magnum, in ten volumes, "The Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica."

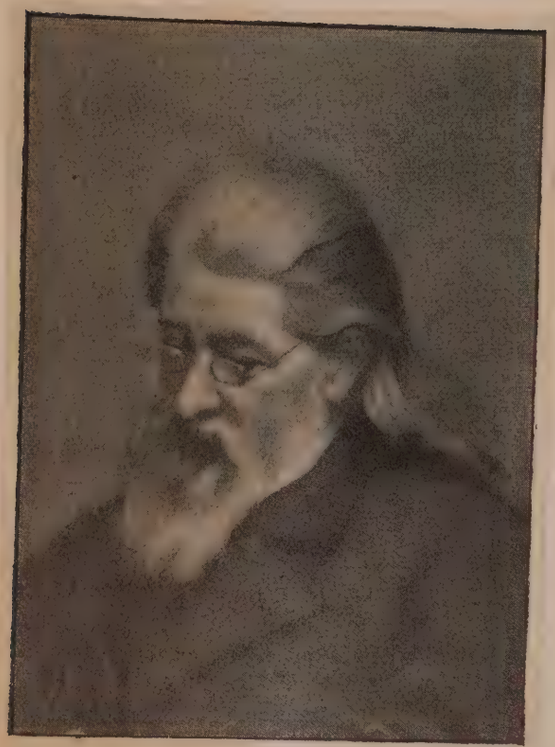
IN MEMORY OF DR. HERING.

eCntennial of His Birth Celebrated by His Descendants.

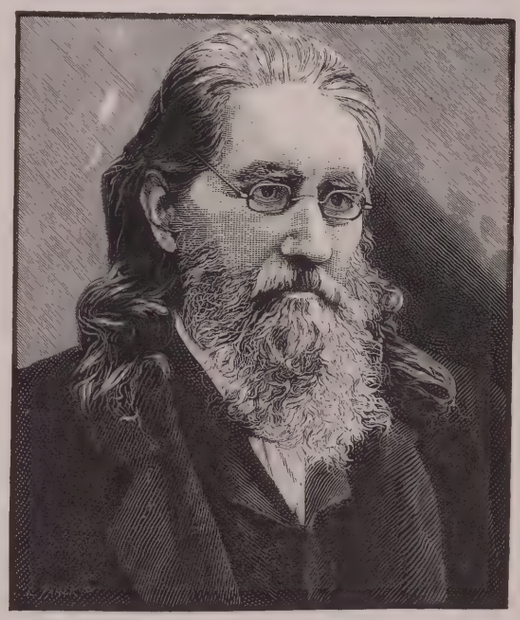
A reception was given last night in the recently-completed Constantin Hering building, No. 112 North Twelfth street, to commemorate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Dr. Constantin Hering, known as the Father of Homœopathy and the founder of the first medical college of that school in America, as well as to dedicate the structure which bears his name. A large room on the second floor was most profusely decorated in white with green foliage plants, and under a tastefully-constructed canopy the doctor's widow, Mrs. Therese Hering, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hering received their guests, who numbered more than 500.

The supper room, on the first floor, was a veritable bower of evergreens and pine trees, festooned with laurels. Individual tables stood in pretty alcoves, and from them gleamed in clusters hundreds of small incandescent electric lights of varied colors. The supper room was divided into two parts, one representing the year 1900 and the other 1800. In the former stood a table upon which were spread such modern delicacies as oysters, chicken and lobster salads, croquettes, pates and ice cream, while the latter compartment contained a table ladened with a typical, old-fashioned German lunch, consisting of sauer kraut, frankfurter sausage, herring, potato salad, cheese, etc. The waiters in the 1900 room were colored men, clad in up-to-date garb, and in the other room they were white men in old-style German costumes. A sign, "Dew Drop In," indicated the way to the land of the ancients.

During the evening vocal and instrumental music was rendered, and Dr. Charles Mohr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, delivered appropriate addresses. In addition to many members of Dr. Hering's family, the following were among those present: Mayor Ashbridge, ex-Mayor Stuart, Justice James T. Mitchell, Judge William B. Hanna, Charles C. Harrison and Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft, of Boston.



CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.



CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

Born January 1st, 1800. Died July 23d, 1880.

„Die milde Macht ist groß"

Constantin Hering

Vol. XXVII. February, 1898. No. 2.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS

C. HERING.

REICHARD, Del.

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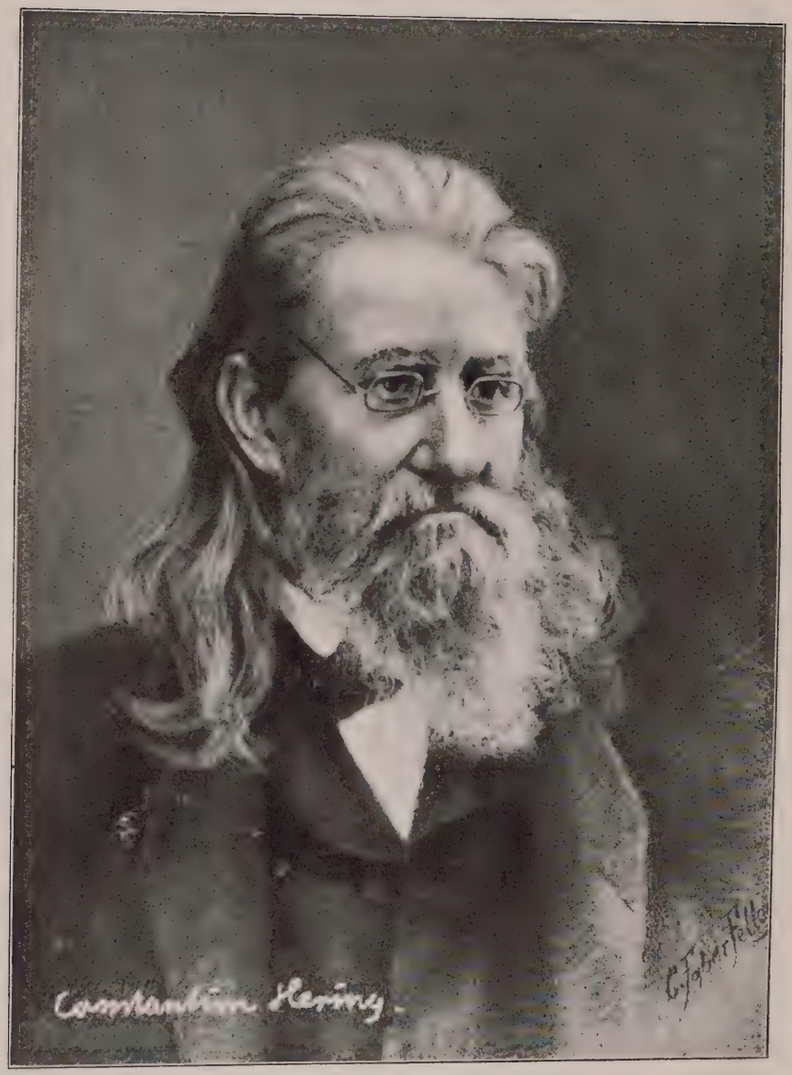
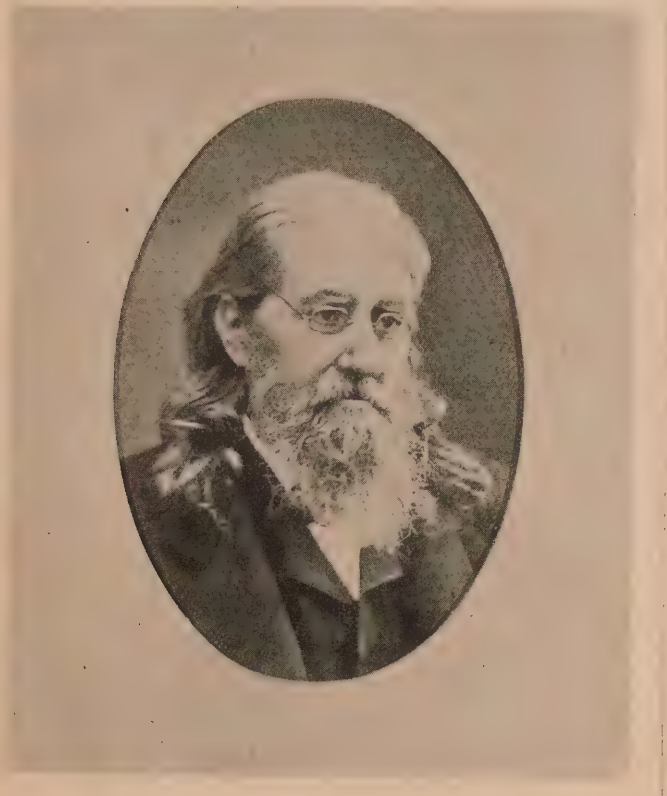

Constantin Herring.

DR. CONSTANTINE HERING.

MORE than a half century of medical study and labor were devoted by Constantine Hering in perfecting the materia medica of our school of medicine. The results of his works stamp him as a master of Homœopathy. His *Guiding Symptoms* and *Condensed Materia Medica* are rich treasuries, full of information common to Homœopathic literature, and they are undoubtedly the most helpful books to the physician ever published, containing, as they do, very few unverified symptoms. A characteristic feature of his productions, favorable to practitioner as well as student, is the systematic arrangement of the various structures involved, enabling one at once to gain a knowledge of such important leading symptoms and conditions as are characteristic of each remedy—knowledge necessary for every-day practice. He frequently said: "Clinical experience only can verify symptoms obtained through provings," and it has been often stated that every symptom in his works has been verified at the bedside. His writings throughout bear the imprint of having been wrought by a master mind.



DR. CONSTANTINE HERING.

hom News Dec 1897

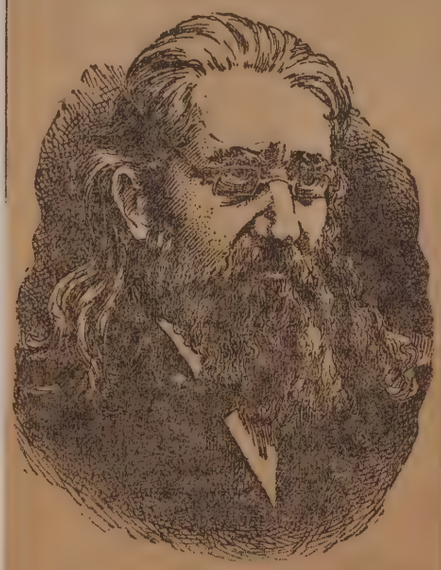
TO COMMEMORATE HERING'S BIRTH.

Memory of Founder of American Homoeopathy to Be Honored New Year's Night.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Constantin Hering, the founder of homoeopathy in America, will be celebrated fittingly New Year's night by a reception, which will be held in the new Hering Building, 112-14 North Twelfth Street. The building was erected by Walter E. Hering, as a memorial to his father.

About 900 invitations have been issued and it is expected that 500 persons will be in attendance from this and neighboring States. Prominent among the guests will be some of America's noted homoeopathists.

To-night in one of the rooms of the new building, a family reunion and dinner will be given. About forty-five will be in attendance. They will come from all points of the United States.



DR. CONSTANTIN HERING.

Over the site of the old homestead of the Hering family the present building has been erected. Nothing has been spared to make this building most substantial and safe. The front is built in Renaissance architecture, Roman brick and Indiana limestone, surmounted by a copper cornice. Over the entrance is a bust in terra cotta of Dr. Hering. In the middle of the central arch is a memorial tablet, inscribed as follows:—

CONSTANTINO HERING
QVI IN HOC LOCO SEDEM HABEBAT ET IN QVA IVLII TERTIO ET VICESIMO DIE A. D. MDCCCLXXX MORTVVS EST.

Constantin Hering was born in Oschatz, Saxony, Germany, January 1, 1800. He began the study of medicine when 17, pursuing it in Dresden, Leipsic and Furzburg. While an assistant surgeon in the army of Napoleon, he became a believer of the worth of homoeopathy. He came to America, and after practicing medicine in this city for two years, he removed to Allentown in 1835, where with Wesselhaeft, Helfiech, Detwiler, Romig and others he founded the North American Academy of the Homoeopathic Healing Art, the first college of homoeopathy in the world.

In 1837 he resumed the practice of medicine in this city. He died in 1880.

NING, JANUARY 1, 19

DR. HERING'S CENTENARY

DESCENDANTS COMMEMORATE HIS BIRTHDAY AT A DINNER.

Building Erected in His Honor to be Dedicated This Evening—Sketch of His Career.

In a room of the Constantin Hering Building, but recently erected on the site of the old homestead of the Hering family, 112 and 114 North Twelfth street, there was given last evening a dinner attended by all the members and relatives of the family in the United States, and by several friends of members of the family.

This evening the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Constantin Hering will be celebrated at the building, which will be dedicated at the same time, and about 500 persons are expected to be present.

Dr. Hering, who was one of the founders of Hahnemann College, and who was Dean of that institution until 1869, when he retired, was born at Oschatz, Saxony, January 1, 1800. At the age of 17 he began the study of medicine, and was pur-

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "Latin scholars and many more persons who are not familiar with that language have been attracted by the following inscription on the title-plate on the front of the Hering manufacturing building, which is in course of erection on the west side of Twelfth-st., just above Arch-st.:

CONSTANTINO HERING,
Qui in hoc loco sedem habebat et
in qua Julii tertio et vicesimo die
A. D. mdccclxxx mortuus est.

"In plain English the above means: 'To Constantine Hering, who in this place had his dwelling, and in which, on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1880, he died.' Constantine Hering was the physician who introduced homœopathy in this country. He lived in the homestead on the Twelfth-st. site nearly sixty years, the dwelling having formerly belonged to the Wetherill estate and been erected very early in the century."

A NEW-YORK MAN GETS A DIVORCE IN DAKOTA.

A divorce was granted at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on July 7, to Rudolph Hering, a civil engineer and sewerage expert, of No. 277 Pearl-st., from Fannie Field Hering, who became insane after the action was begun, and is now a patient in the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, R. I. Hering charged his wife with desertion, and she made a counter charge of cruel treatment, alleging that he would not permit her to teach her children simple prayers. A Tribune reporter called at Mr. Hering's office yesterday, and was informed that Mr. Hering was in Chicago, and that no person here had any information on the subject.

NEW SCIENCE READER A PHILADELPHIA MAN

Herman Hering, the Son of Eminent Physician, Who Established Homeopathic School.

BOSTON, June 19.—The fact that Herman Hering, C. S. B., first reader of the mother church of Christian Science, comes of a well-known Philadelphia family makes his newly bestowed honor a matter of interest to his many friends in Philadelphia. Mr. Hering is the youngest son of the late Dr. Constantine Hering, who established homeopathy in America, and who resided in Philadelphia from 1835 until his death in 1880.

After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hering took a post-graduate course in London, England, and then for five years occupied the chair of mechanical and electrical engineering in the Manual Training School, Philadelphia. In 1891 Mr. Hering was called to Johns Hopkins University and continued his work in that institution until he gave up his chosen profession in 1899 to become a practicing Christian Scientist. In 1901 he was graduated from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, of Boston, thus taking up the work of teaching Christian Science.

suaded of the truth of Dr. Hahnemann's statements after a thorough investigation of his claims.

In the fall of 1826 Dr. Hering was sent by the King of Saxony to South America on a zoological and botanical expedition, and after six years came to this country. For a time he remained in this city. At Allentown he assisted in organizing the first college of homeopathic medicine in the world, but in 1837 returned to Philadelphia to resume practice here. The site of the present Hering Building was first occupied by him in 1852, and there he resided until his death, in 1880. Being a strong anti-slavery man, his house became one of the "stations" of the "underground railway" during the Civil War, and there were many slaves who came to him, having learned to know him through his practice among Southerners before the war.

Of Dr. Hering's family, his widow, eight children and fifteen grandchildren survive.

The eldest, John, is a retired planter in Surinam, South America; Odelia is the wife of J. Foster Pope, and their son, Constantin, is Vice President of the Globe Ticket Company; Rudolph is a hydraulic and sewerage expert in New York city, and has been recently prominent in suggesting plans for improvement of the Philadelphia water supply; Melitta is the wife of Dr. Calvin S. Knerr, Dr. Hering's former co-laborer, and one of the literary executors, whose son, Bayard, has recently entered the medical profession; Walter, the founder of the Globe Printing House, and later of the Globe Ticket Company, whose President he now is, is the builder of the Constantin Hering Building; Hildegard is the Director of the Kindergarten Training School of the Temple College; Carl is a well known electrical engineer in Philadephia and a member of the editorial staff of the Electrical World and Engineer of New York; Herman, residing in Baltimore, was for five years a professor at the Philadelphia Manual Training School, and for the last eight years at the Johns Hopkins University.

A description of the new building was published in the "Ledger" some months ago. The Globe Ticket Company, Edward Stern & Co., Inc., and Keller, Pike & Co. will occupy the premises. Ground for the new building was broken February 1, 1899.

RECEPTION AT THE HERING MEMORIAL

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Physician's Birth.

NEW BUILDING DEDICATED

About six hundred persons were present at the reception given last evening at the dedication of the Constantin Hering Building. The entertainment was given by Walter E. Hering in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of his father, Dr. Constantin Hering, the famous homoeopathic physician.

The guests were received in two of the enormous rooms on the first floor, which were tastefully decorated in white and green, the doctor's favorite colors. The two bay windows were hung with a canopy of evergreens, under which Mrs. Therese Hering and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hering received the guests.

The supper room was divided into small alcoves, with an individual table in each. The decorations were entirely of evergreens and pine trees, festooned with laurel, with hundreds of small incandescent lights clustered around each table. The rear of the room was arranged in the style which existed in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The waiters were dressed in the livery of that day and a sign "Dew Drop In" showed the way to the banquet hall of olden times. The front of the room was a typical dining room of 1900.

Several college and New Year songs were sung by the Hahnemann Glee Club. Dr. Charles Mohr delivered an address, telling of the life and the work of Dr. Hering, and how the old homestead grew into a great manufacturing building. Dr. William Wesselhoeft, of Boston, and the Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, also delivered addresses.

The Constantin Hering Building was erected on the site of the old Hering homestead, at 112 and 114 North Twelfth street. The building was begun just one year ago and is now complete.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HONOR PHILADELPHIAN

Hermann Hering, Formerly of This City, Heads Mother Church.

A GRADUATE OF PENN

PROFESSOR HERMANN HERING

A former Philadelphian and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he was elected president of the mother church of Christian Scientists in Boston yesterday. He is a son of Dr. Constantine Hering, who founded homoeopathy in America, and for a number of years he was one of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

BOSTON, June 13.

At the annual meeting of the mother church of Christian Scientists here to-day Professor Hermann S. Hering, a former Philadelphian and a son of Dr. Constantine Hering, who founded homoeopathy in America, was elected to the presidency.

He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years was one of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. Professor Hering was also elected a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

William D. McCracken, of New York, was elected first reader, and Mrs. Laura Carey Conant, of Boston, second reader.

The membership of the church is now 34,000, more than 3600 having joined during last year.

A message of love and gratitude was sent to Mrs. Eddy to-day, and a telegram was received from her.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE

OF

CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

PRELIMINARY.

On the evening of the 22d of February, 1876, a small party of physicians came together, by invitation, at the office of Dr. C. G. Raue, 121 North Tenth Street, for the purpose of discussing the subject of paying due regard to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reception of the degree of Doctor in Medicine, by their friend and colleague, Dr. Constantine Hering. Dr. Richard Gardiner acted as chairman of this meeting, and Dr. B. F. Betts as Secretary. After a full and free discussion, it was agreed that a mass meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia should be called, to take further action in the matter; and in accordance with this resolve, a call was issued, setting forth the object of the meeting, and signed by all who were present at Dr. Raue's office.

MEETINGS OF PHYSICIANS.

In accordance with the above invitation, a large number of the physicians of Philadelphia, and Dr. Henry F. Hunt, of Camden, N. J., assembled in the lecture room of the Hahnemann Medical College, on the evening of February 28th, 1876, and the meeting was organized by calling Dr. A. R. Thomas to preside and Dr. R. J. McClatchey to act as Secretary.

Dr. Thomas stated the object of the meeting, and made an announcement to the effect that a letter had been received from a physician of New York City, in which attention had been called to a custom of the German universities of conferring a new degree upon a graduate of fifty years standing, and that an effort would no doubt be made to secure the Honorary Degree for Dr. Hering from every homœopathic college in the United States.

The meeting then proceeded to transact its business, and, having resolved that it was eminently due and proper that the important event should be celebrated in a becoming manner, unanimously agreed that a banquet should be given in honor of Dr. Hering, on the evening preceding the anniversary day; and appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. A. Korndœrfer, M. S. Williamson, John K. Lee, C. G. Raue and P. Dudley, to decide on a permanent testimonial to be presented to Dr. Hering.

An Executive Committee, to carry out the intent of the meeting, was then appointed, consisting of Drs. C. G. Raue, Adolph Fellger, M. S. Williamson, Pemberton Dudley, Jos. C. Guernsey, A. R. Thomas and R. J. McClatchey.

The committee to decide on a permanent testimonial reported in favor of the presentation to Dr. Hering of a Complimentary Address, to be handsomely engrossed and framed; whereupon the report was accepted and adopted and the committee were discharged. It was then moved and carried that a committee be appointed to draft an Address, and have the same handsomely engrossed and framed for presentation on the occasion of the Banquet, and to confer with the deans of the homœopathic colleges of the country relative to the procurement of the diplomas of the honorary degree from them. In accordance with this motion Drs. R. J. McClatchey, A. R. Thomas, Jno. K. Lee and William H. Bigler, were appointed said committee.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet the following week and hear the reports of the above committees.

In accordance with this adjournment, a meeting was held at the College Building, on the evening of March 3d, at which Dr. Richard Gardiner presided, in the absence of Dr. Thomas. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Dr. Jos. C. Guernsey presented the report of the Committe of Arrangements, which was modified, by vote, and then accepted, and the committee were further instructed.

Dr. McClatchey presented the report of the committee to prepare a Complimentary Address, etc. The Address presented by the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Committee of Arrangements were instructed to appoint signers on behalf of the physicians.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Banquet.

The Union League House, situated on Broad Street below Chestnut, having been chosen by the Committee on Arrangements as the place for the banquet, on the evening of Wednesday, March 22d, that historical building was made still further memorable by the first gathering under its hospitable roof of a convention of homœopathic physicians, who had met together to do honor to the greatest among them, and celebrate his Jubilee. The blue parlor of the League was the assembly room, and from eight o'clock until nine, on that evening, doctors greeted doctors, from home and from abroad, and the hearty hand-shakes, the timeful congratulations, and the good humored countenances of the party assembled, indicated that an extraordinary occasion had called these men together, and that there was even more than the usual friendliness and good will that characterize the social gatherings of the disciples of Hahnemann. Dr. Hering was, of course, the central figure and "the cynosure of neighboring eyes," and as friend after friend came forward to congratulate him, and tender him the compliments of the occasion, his eyes brightened and he seemed to grow young again.

At nine o'clock, and under the guidance and direction of Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, Master of Ceremonies, the company were arranged into marching order, Dr. Hering leading, and supported on the one side by the veteran Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and on the other by the distinguished president of "The World's Homœopathic Convention," Dr. Carroll Dunham, of Irvington, N. Y., and followed by other invited guests, each guest supported by a subscriber to the testimonial fund; the ranks being closed by other Philadelphia physicians, of the more prominent and distinguished of whom there was scarcely one absent. The delightful music of Hassler's Orchestra was heard as the procession passed into the hall and wended its way to the spacious dining room of the League, bursting into a triumphal march as guests and hosts entered the room.

The banquetting room presented a gay scene, brilliantly lighted and decorated, with the festive board decked with all the ornamentation of the caterer's art. A portrait of Dr. Hering, taken a number of years ago, was placed on an easel at one end of the room, while the complimentary testimonial prepared for presentation by the Philadelphia physicians, was similarly placed in another situation. Dr. Hering seated himself at the head of the table, supported by his confrères Drs. Wells and Dunham, and flanked by other invited guests, each one supported by a resident of the city of brotherly love. Drs. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Carroll Dunham, of Irvington, N. Y., S. Lilienthal, of New York, Henry M. Smith, of New York, John W. Dowling, of New York, S. P. Burdick, of New York, J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Francis Wells, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, were thus seated and supported.

As the last strain of the music died away, Dr. R. J. McClatchey arose in his place and calling upon Dr. Hering, who arose, presented the banquet in the following appropriate though brief address:—

Dr. Hering,—*Sir:* I have a few words to say to you, in behalf of the physicians of our city, before we proceed to discuss the subjects now before us.

Your friends and neighbors of the homœopathic medical profession of Philadelphia, having a very high appreciation of your merits as a man and as a fellow citizen, and of your talents, labors, and position as a scientist, and more especially as a homœopathist, have taken this occasion to bear public testimony to their feelings by tendering you this banquet, gotten up to do you honor, and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that auspicious event which gave to Medicine a master mind--your graduation as Doctor in Medicine at the University of Wurzburg, on the 23d of March, 1826.

To give you pleasure, sir, and to do themselves honor, they have invited some of your oldest and dearest professional friends from other cities to sit down with us, and others also who are just as much your friends, though not of such long standing. They are all, like yourself, eminent in the profession, and we are proud to have the honor of their company.

Accept this banquet, sir, in the spirit in which it is offered you, and partake of it as of a feast of love; and believe me that, however varied and appetizing the viands may be that the *cuisinier* may place before us, they will be none the less palatable, but all the more acceptable, for the strong sprinkling of the salt of friendship with which the whole feast is seasoned.

I have the honor to request you to be seated.

Dr. Hering thereupon bowed his acknowledgments and sat down, and the company at once proceeded to do justice to the excellent fare, the banquet being served in the best style for which the League is famous. The following comprised the

BILL OF FARE:

OYSTERS:
On the Shell.

SOUP:
Mock Turtle. Italienne.

FISH:
Shad, a la Maitre d' Hotel.

ROAST:
Tenderloin of Beef, with Mushrooms.

VEGETABLES:
Corn, Tomatoes, Spinage, Mashed Potatoes baked.

SIDE DISHES:
Sweetbread Paté a la Toulouse. Salmi of Canvass-back Duck.

SALAD:
Lobster and Chicken. Oyster Croquettes.

DESSERT:
Ice Cream, Fruit, Coffee, Almonds and Raisins.

At least two hours were thus pleasantly spent, dish following dish and course following course, amid the enlivening strain of sweet music, the sparkling of champagne, the jest, the laugh, and the general enjoyment of the whole assemblage.

At length, as the feast drew to a close, Dr. Jos. C. Guernsey called the table to order, and introduced Dr. John K. Lee, of West Philadelphia.

Presentation of the Testimonial.

Dr. Lee, unvailing the testimonial intended to express to Dr. Hering the affection, respect and high esteem of his friends and neighbors, addressed the doctor in the following terms:

Dr. Hering,—*Honored and Revered Sir:* I come to you, not with the language of fulsome eulogy or empty and unmeaning platitudes, but to speak the words of truth and soberness. And permit me, as the representative of your professional neighbors and friends, to tender you our warmest congratulations on the occurrence of this the fiftieth anniversary of your graduation in medicine.

Receiving your inspiration at the feet of Hahnemann, you early went forth as the disciple of a new dispensation, which promised to deliver Medicine from the thraldom of traditional errors and incongruities, and do for *it* what Kepler did for Astronomy and Newton for Physics,—rescue it from the uncertainties of hypotheses and invest it with the dignity and importance of a Science. Upon this high mission you entered with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and dedicated to its service the strength of your manhood and the vigor and culture of your intellect; and while your life has been one of unremitting toil and self-denial, it has been sublime in its purpose and glorious in its results.

Your pen has enriched our literature with its contributions, and made our Materia Medica an enduring monument of your untiring research and industry. To-day, wherever homœopathy has a votary or its blessings are distilled like the gentle dews of the morning, there the name of Dr. Hering is known and revered; and to-night, as a victor on many a field of peaceful conflict we hail

you, and offer the homage of our profound respect and gratitude, and wreathe for your brow the chaplet of honor.

As a fitting memento of this interesting occasion, accept this testimonial of your brethren, not because of its intrinsic worth, but as the embodiment of their sentiments and the spontaneous offering of warm hearts and true friends.

In conclusion, let me invoke upon your head, already hoary with the frosts of more than three-score years and ten, the choicest benediction of heaven. May your life be long preserved for the benefit of humanity, and when you leave this world may you depart as the setting sun, amid the halo of your own brightness, and be received into the realms of a blissful immortality.

Presentation of Diplomas, etc.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lee's address, which was loudly applauded, Prof. John W. Dowling, Dean of the New York Homœopathic College, presented to Dr. Hering the diploma of the Honorary Degree conferred to him by that institution.

Dr. Dowling made the following address:

Gentlemen:—I am here this evening as one of a committee appointed by the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, to pay a tribute of respect to Dr. Constantine Hering, a man whose spotless life and professional record of half a century, we New Yorkers are in the habit of referring to with feelings of pride.

It is nearly twenty years since I left your city, with that diploma under my arm, which conferred upon me the degree of doctor of medicine. It has been rare that I have had occasion to visit your city since. To-day I have made quite an extended tour. I have visited your beautiful park, which twenty years ago was a wilderness. I have gazed with awe upon those grand and magnificent Centennial Buildings, which do honor to you as Philadelphians, which do honor to you as American citizens. I have driven through the recently improved portions of your city and marked the changes there; through localities with which I was familiar twenty years ago. I passed the house where my dear old friend and teacher, Prof. Walter Williamson, lived and died, the college where he taught, and which to-day I am proud to claim as my Alma Mater. I drove past the old house, where some of the happiest years of my boyhood were spent. I drove by the house where you, Dr. Hering, have passed so many years of your life.

It was my privilege sir, as a student, twenty years ago, to be one of a favored few who listened to lectures delivered by you in your private office, and to-day I wish to thank you for the instruction and pleasure then imparted. From that day to this, I have never heard your name mentioned but it has sent a thrill through my heart, prompted by feelings of love and respect. And now, sir, it becomes my pleasure as Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the name and behalf of the trustees and faculty of that college, to confer upon you the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine. And, sir, in behalf of the trustees and faculty of that institution, the physicians of New York city, and of New York State, I offer the prayer that your life may be spared for many, many years in prosperity and happiness.

Professor A. R. Thomas, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, then presented to Dr. Hering the diploma of the Honorary Degree conferred on him by that College, saying:

Dr. Hering:—On an occasion like the present, it would seem most appropriate that the officers of an Institution, in the organization of which you were personally instrumental, of whose teaching body you for many years formed a part, in the success of which you have always felt a lively interest, and the present prosperous condition of which is in no small degree the result of your wise counsel and sound advice, should make some acknowledgment of their appreciation of these facts. With this view, therefore, the Faculty and Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, on this semi-centennial of the commencement of your professional career, on this golden return of the anniversary of your marriage to the profession of your choice, desire to present you this Honorary Diploma as an appropriate testimonial. In thus endeavoring to add in some degree to the honors to be conferred upon you this evening, we feel that by this act we are doing a still greater honor to the college and her 1140 alumni, scattered through the length and breadth of the land.

In receiving the document, you will please accept with it the hearty congratulations of the officers of this Institution, and their earnest prayer that you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your previous labors, so freely given for the benefit of the profession and humanity.

And now before taking my seat, I am asked by your old friend and coadjutor in the Allentown Academy, Dr. H. Detwiller, who is present with us this evening, to present you with the document which I now hold in my hand. The surviving associates of yourself in the organization of that school of nearly forty years ago, desiring to join in this general expression of appreciation of your labors, have prepared this neatly executed testimonial; and attached to the same I find the seal of the Institution, and the signatures D. J. H. Pulte, M.D., H. Detwiller, M.D., and J. Romig, M.D.

This action of your old associates in the pioneer work at Allentown, will no doubt serve to revive many pleasing recollections of those long bygone days, and the document which they present you will be treasured as one of the most valued presentations of this occasion; you will receive it with the best wishes of your old colleagues for your future health and happiness, and with assurances of their high personal esteem and regard.

Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey then read a letter of regret from Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, and the following letter from Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, Pa., an old friend of Dr. Hering and his former associate in the Allentown Academy.

Allentown, Pa., March 17th, 1876.

J. C. Guernsey, M.D.

Dear Sir:—The Circular of the Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia, announcing a Banquet and the presentation of an Address to Dr. C. Hering, on the Fiftieth Anniversary of his professional career, and your note, conveying to me the request of the Committee of Arrangements "to be present personally as an invited guest and friend of Dr. Hering," have been received this day.

To be present on so interesting an occasion would be esteemed by me not only as an honor, but would also afford me a peculiar satisfaction and happiness. Sickness in my family, and my own increasing infirmities of health, however, make it doubtful whether I shall be able to give myself the pleasure of accepting your very kind invitation. Should it be at all possible, I shall be with you; but as it is a mere possibility, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the contemplated congratulatory testimonials to the worth of so distinguished a fellow-laborer in the cause of our noble profession as Dr. Hering, and to express the hope that complete success may crown your efforts.

It is now *fifty-one* years since I received my diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. During the whole of this time I have been in active practice, and, having embraced the doctrine of homœopathy in the earlier years of my professional labors, I was brought in close contact with the pioneers of this school at a time when it required great self-denial, involved bitter animosities, loss of friends and patronage, to adhere to the principles which we were fully convinced would usher in a great epoch in the history of medical science.

It was at this time, shortly after I had commenced to study and practice homœopathy, that it was my great good fortune to meet Dr. Hering. Being more or less associated with him in the attempt to establish the first Homœopathic Medical School in this country, I learned to know him well, and to form that high appreciation of him as an earnest seeker after truth, and a man of extraordinary mental endowment, which the lapse of nearly half a century has not dimmed.

I take, therefore, more than ordinary interest in the very worthy object which will bring you together on the 22d and 23d inst., and should I be prevented from being present personally, I shall feel myself deprived of a great pleasure and privilege, in which event, I beg you to present my very warmest congratulations to Dr. Hering, and assure him of the continuance of my sincere friendship and esteem, with the prayer that God, our Heavenly Father, may extend to him a long, useful, prosperous and happy life.

Accept for yourself, my dear sir, the assurance of my sincere regard, and present to those whom you represent, my thanks for the kindness with which they have been pleased to remember me.

Very truly Yours

JNO. ROMIG.

Prof. O. B. Gause, by request, then read the Testimonial, which, engrossed and framed, had been presented to Dr. Hering by the physicians of Philadelphia.

THE TESTIMONIAL.

To our Revered and Beloved Colleague,

Constantine Hering,

who, having received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Wurzburg, March 23d, 1826, to-day, by the favor of Heaven, witnesses the Fiftieth Anniversary of that occasion, we, the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, in Mass Meeting assembled, offer our affectionate congratulations and good wishes.

To his exceptional intellectual ability, untiring industry, broad culture and liberal spirit, Homœopathy pre-eminently owes her firm establishment and vigorous growth in America. The year of his Jubilee finds him still occupied, in the same spirit, in labors for the same end.

Passing in review the forty-three years of his fellow-citizenship with us, we regard with grateful admiration his labors in the broad field of science, his unselfish devotion to the advancement of the Art of Healing, his generous demeanor towards his fellow-workers, and the pure record of his spotless life.

May a kind Providence long spare him to a profession which he honors, and to colleagues in whose heart he is cherished.

Attest:

A. R. Thomas, M.D., *President.*
Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., *Secretary.*

Jacob Jeanes, M.D.,
A. W. Koch, M.D.,
C. Neidhard, M.D.,
H. N. Guernsey, M.D.,
C. G. Raue, M.D.,
Richard Gardiner, M.D.,
Committee of Signers.

Dr. J. C. Guernsey, who also officiated as Toast Master, then announced the first regular Toast, which was

To the Memory of Hahnemann. This toast was drank in silence, the company standing, and the orchestra playing an appropriate selection.

"*To Doctor Constantine Hering* we will drink the second toast," then rang out the voice of the Toast-master, "and I call upon the veteran Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to respond, which I know he will do *con amore.*" Dr. P. P. Wells, after the orchestra had ceased playing, then arose at his place and spoke as follows: —

Gentlemen:—On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1800, in the town of Oschatz, in Saxony, there was a remarkable event. It was the *birth of a baby.* Do you say there was nothing uncommon in that? I reply, this was no common baby. It was a very remarkable baby, and this was soon manifest. For immediately on his finding himself thrust into a world where he was compelled to do his own breathing, he at once began, with ceaseless activity, endeavoring to *find out all about it.* In this he was probably the most active baby that ever was born. He was never quiet, but ever restless, day and night, sleeping but little, for the most part wide awake and busy, *finding it out.* Do you ask how I know this? I have it by infallible inference from the fact that they named this baby Constantine Hering. So the baby lived and grew, sturdy and strong, ever thus employed, till babyhood became boyhood, and even this, strange as it may seem, brought no change as to this singular idiosyncrasy, he was ever and incessantly trying to *find it out.* This boy expanded into the youth, and he was the same, still *finding it out.* The youth had just merged into early manhood, when in March, 1826, and on the 23d day of that month, the University of Wurzburg presented him to the world as a Doctor of Medicine, and by this time he had *found out* a good deal. In the May following he received the honorable appointment of Teacher of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in Blochmann's Institute, in the City of Dresden. In connection with this Institute, and in the interests of Natural Science, the king of Saxony sent him to the Southern part of this continent, in November of the same year. In this new situation the habits of early life were equally conspicuous. Enquiry and experiment were his constant employment. In these he never grew weary, and from these he never ceased till he had accomplished the objects of his mission; work ever seemed his only rest. In these labors nothing by its minuteness escaped his observation; nothing by greatness his mastering; nothing by its evanescence eluded his grasp. The molecule, the planet, and the lightning even were each and equally compelled to stand and yield up their secrets to the mastering mind of this young man. He continued in these employments in Surinam, S. A., about seven years. There was but one thing in all the difficulties attending his pursuits which he never could find out. That was the practical meaning of the word *impossible.* I strongly suspect he never believed there was such a word.

But on the present occasion it is not so much the man of science as the physician with which we have to do. We have said he was made a doctor in 1826.

The remarkable thing about this is, they made an old school doctor of him, and he survived it. Survived it, retaining his earliest, early and later thirst for knowledge, with increasing diligence in its pursuit. This is certainly very remarkable, in view of the known fact that a young doctor no sooner lays his hand on the precious parchment, than he is seized with the absorbing conceit that now he *knows all about it.* This is especially apparent in the case of old-school young doctors. Under the influence of this delusion they almost uniformly drift away together into a total darkness as to all laws which can throw light on the science of therapeutics or direct its practice. The escape of our young friend from this common fate, can only be explained when we know the fact that previous to the reception of this doctorate, he had become a convert to the truths of homœopathy. This saved him. Anchored to these he went out to bless the world by teaching them to others, and in the exercise of his pristine restless activity, to advance from these to a knowledge of new facts and principles in harmony with them, till he had gathered from his survey of the broad field of nature before him, such stores of knowledge of phenomena of disease, the effects of external agents on the living organism, the relations of these latter to the former, which constitute them their curatives, that he soon stood before the profession an acknowledged master, the peer of the noblest of them all.

Having accomplished the objects of his mission to Surinam, he started for his native country, in his progress to which he landed in Philadelphia, in January, 1833, with the purpose of soon resuming his journey, and in Dresden again to return to his official duties in the Institute, to the official staff of which he was still attached. But this he was never more to do. Providence blessed us by permitting him, who had mastered the planets and the lightning, to be himself conquered by the conqueror of us all, sooner or later. I need not say that victor was a lovely woman. She cast her spell over him and he was bound by it and could go no further. She became his, and through her power over him he became hers and ours from thenceforth.

These were the circumstances and this the manner of the advent among us, now more than forty-three years ago, of the man from whom has gone out, more than from any and all others, light and teaching which have made homœopathy what it is in the land to-day, a recognized power of beneficence, which, whoever will, may hate, but only the recklessly daring will longer make the object of a sneer, as all did at the beginning of his career among us, even the most pusillanimous and contemptible.

It may be well to look a moment at the state of things in the country at that time, as to all belonging to his favorite doctrines and practice. There were no text-books in the language of the country, from which, if any were desirous of doing so, they could learn its principles. There were no manuals of Materia Medica or repertories to aid any who might wish to make practical application of the law of cure which homœopathy had proclaimed. There was almost no literature from which a knowledge of that system of curing, so generally believed to be absurd and as generally ridiculed, could be obtained. There were no schools where the homœopathic system of medicine was taught. There was here and there one scattered over the Eastern part of the country (with one exception, not two in any one place), but few altogether, who were endeavoring to practice, in part or in whole, with the light which was in them, according to the law of healing which Hahnemann had promulgated. These, taken as a whole, were not sufficient to modify in a great degree the total darkness which prevailed, as to all knowledge of natural law or principles controlling the thera-

peutics of the time. Now how different is all this. We have text-books, manuals, repertories, literature and schools. Instead of the few scattered struggling ones who then scarcely gave light enough to make the prevailing darkness apparent, now there are thousands of intelligent practitioners of the school, furnished with all needed helps to facilitate their labors and aid their success. Such is the contrast between 1833 and 1876.

Now, as we have said, from Constantine Hering more than from any other man or men, have gone out the forces which directly or indirectly have wrought this great change. He taught publicly and privately, and he has taught incessantly, because he could not help it. Publicly in Allentown and Philadelphia. Privately wherever he has been, in season and out of season, always teaching. Whatever may have been the value of his public instructions, and we esteem them at the highest, we have no doubt those which were more and most private, have contributed more to the spread and triumphs of homœopathy, and the increase of the number of its practitioners. The abundance of these, and their influence on the minds and practice of men, none but the Omniscient can ever know. No one who has been blest with their benefits will ever forget them. Rich, free, full, generous, abundant, asking no reward but a listening ear and an absorbing mind, he was never weary of instructing the ignorant, strengthening the weak, encouraging the doubting and fearing, and leading any who needed guidance into clearer light and a self-sustaining confidence.

Early in the history of this period of change, even in distant New England, whose inhabitants have a traditional reputation for a disposition to *find things out*, there was here and there one who had heard that there was a system of cure called homœopathy; that it gave increased power to cure, as compared with the ancient school of practice founded on mere hypothesis, and that there was a man in Philadelphia who knew something about it. These went there and to him, were taught and returned with light, which they were, more than for any other thing, anxious to make known to their neighbors. These neighbors came, and they were in turn followed by others, till the number was great who came to this centre of light, as to the Mecca of the new faith, and Constantine Hering became their prophet. It was in this way that homœopathy spread so rapidly in those days, and this place and man became *the* centre of the great light. I myself was one of those pilgrims in 1842. I know no way in which I can show so satisfactorily the spirit and manner of this private teaching, the noble, generous heart of the teacher, his unparalleled unselfishness and his unwearied patience, as by relating my first introduction to him by letter, at his residence in Philadelphia, and what followed. After reading the letter he said "' how long do you remain in town?" When told, he said "come to me to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and I will see no one else." At this time his consultation room was thronged by such numbers as have rarely been found in any other. Of course I did not fail to keep the appointment. He took me to a private room, turned the key in the lock, heeded no taps at the door, and from this time till far into the small hours of the night he was telling me just what I needed to know, without the least cessation. This was only interrupted by my inability to endure longer absorption, being an invalid, and not in the least by his tiring of pouring from his overflowing fulness into my empty vessel. Apparently he was quite willing to go on to I don't know what limit. When told I must leave and the cause, he at once said "come to me to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and I will see no one else." The second call was a repetition of the first, in the matters of instruction given and received, duration into

the small hours, and like the other was brought to an end only by my inability to endure longer. He not only told me just what I needed to know, but what has been of practical use to me from that day to this. And this was all with such an air of evident satisfaction and enjoyment on his part, that I have no recollection of thanking him for his kindness. He dismissed me with so much of the manner of one who had just been blessed himself, rather than of one who had been imparting his wealth to another, that the picture as it is now in my memory, is a living, pleasing illustration of the truth, it is more blessed to give than to receive. I don't believe I thanked you then, sir, for your abundant goodness. I do not remember that I did, but I do it now from the very centre of a warm, grateful heart. Be assured, sir, I have never ceased to hold in memory a sense of your great goodness, or of the greatness of the benefit you then conferred on me.

Gentlemen, I have no reason for supposing this to be an exceptional case at all. There was no cause for partiality on his part for me. He had never heard my name or seen it, till he read the note I handed him. I had no claim on him for the least favor. There was nothing in me personally to call out such unexampled beneficence. The whole was a spontaneous overflow of his generous nature, such as always blessed the needy who called on him. And it has been by a continuance of such acts that he has made the impress of his mind so broad and deep on the homœopathic profession in this country. First, directly on those who came into immediate contact with him; and second, and indirectly, on those who were influenced in turn by the truths and principles these visitors carried away with them. The extent of this has been so great that it is safe to affirm it surpasses that made by any other or all others of his cotemporaries. So quietly and unostentatiously has this process of private teaching been going on, that it may be there are few who are aware that we are indebted to this man more than to any others, for what homœopathy is in this land to-day.

And then, further, he has taught us by contributions to the literature of our school, to an extent surpassing those of any man. The importance of these contributions is equal to their extent. The writings of no other man are so compact with thought, so abounding with facts contributed to our knowledge, with suggestions of relationships of these to other facts and to each other, so luminous with the effulgence of genius, so astonishing by the great labors they disclose. The wealth of thought and suggestion in these is so great, that in view of it one of the ablest masters of our school, Haynel, said to me—"Other men are constantly catching up the sparks which Hering is constantly throwing off, and expanding them into great fires, and passing them off as their own." And this is true. Take from the literature of homœopathy the contributions of Hering, and you have robbed it of half its wealth.

And now, gentlemen, I thank you for honoring me with the pleasant duty of tendering our united homage to our loved master and friend. While doing this I am assured that in view of his life long labors and their results, of his never failing loyalty to truth, his unwearied and incessant endeavors for its advancement and defence, of his ever generous, abundant and free instructions to those who were in need, and above all, of his spotless example as physician, citizen and friend, you will join me as with one heart, while I say to him—

WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.

And to you gentlemen, I would say, when you regard whatever in his character, life-work and devotion to truth, that which is most worthy, remember the homage which his great and good heart craves most of all from you, is contained in an obedience to this brief exhortation—GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

The third Toast was *Homœopathy*, to which Prof. Henry N. Guernsey was called upon to respond.

Prof. Guernsey spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—It is with feelings of veneration that I rise to respond to the toast *Homœopathy*—that cause for which our distinguished colleague, Dr. Constantine Hering, in honor of whose jubilæum we have assembled to-night, has devoted so much of his lifetime, so much of the severest labor, mental and physical, and for the advancement of which he has accomplished so much, that his name must be co-identical with the science for all coming time. For centuries back there has been a constant reform and progress for the better in all the arts and sciences. The great religious reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, arising after the important discovery of the art of printing, were to be followed by reforms of none the less value to the human race.

Less than a century ago, people in every part of the civilized world were feeling the need of *another* reform—a grand reform in *medicine*. The barbarous modes of practice then in use, involving nauseous and poisonous doses, deleterious and disgusting mixtures, that loved ones were compelled to swallow, resulting in more harm than good, conspired to cause a cry to go forth: "O that the Lord would send us something—some little sweet something, that we may take when sick to make us well again!"

This prayer, so earnestly uttered, the Lord has answered, in sending us *homœopathy*.

Homœopathy is a divine institution, and should be most sacredly held in trust by all its votaries, even as it was held by Samuel Hahnemann, whom the Lord deputed to impart it, and by his faithful disciple, whom we have brought here to-night, to show our gratitude, and whom we delight to honor. Homœopathy has shed a new light upon the whole medical world, and is everywhere making apparent its beneficial results. It teaches us that diseases are not entities—that they are not open to the natural sight, touch or taste, neither are they subject to the effects of weights or measures.

The scalpel cannot reveal, nor can the microscope behold them. All diseases are morbid effects of disordered dynamic forces, and to cure such an effect we must seek a dynamic force from the medical kingdom, whose subtlety in degree and quality *equals* the subtlety in degree and quality of that dynamic force, producing the disease. *This*, and *this alone*, is *homœopathy*. This science, based upon the law *similia similibus curantur*, is as true as the Bible! It comes from the same source, and it must ever shine as the great beacon-light in medical science, as the Bible is the great beacon-light in the science of theology. It must ever continue to heal more and more the suffering of the human race, as we come more and more under its real influence. It must ever and ever continue to overcome all other methods of medical practice, until homœopathy reigns supreme, as the grand and only law of cure for all manner of diseases in all varieties of living creatures.

The fourth regular Toast was, *Our Visiting Friends*, to which Dr. Carroll Dunham, of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was called upon to respond.

DR. DUNHAM spoke as follows.—

Gentlemen of Philadelphia:—An invitation to Philadelphia, the Mecca of American medicine, and especially of American homœopathic medicine, could not fail to meet a cordial response from every homœopathic physician. An invitation from so numerous a body of our colleagues, representing so worthily our schools, our literature and our press, and on an occasion so interesting as the celebration of the jubilee of our venerated colleague, Dr. Hering, so touches us, that I am sure I utter the sentiments of all of my associates, when I thank you, in their name and my own, with my whole heart, for this opportunity, to unite with you in your graceful testimonial of homage and love to our honored friend.

If the opportunity had been as great as your large-hearted hospitality, and could have embraced the wide expanse of our country, these walls could not have contained the legion of those who would have come up hither to honor themselves, by honoring your venerable guest.

Gentlemen, this banquet, which your hospitality and good taste have crowded with viands from the ends of the earth, and decorated with flowers of every variety of loveliness and fragrance, constrains me to speak of the banquet at which our friend Dr. Hering has been entertaining us all, and all of our school in every part of the world, for a far longer time than my personal memory can recall.

For forty years the feast of reason has been spread in his study. The bill of fare, in our English and in his native German, has been widely distributed. The strong meat of scientific reasoning, the choicest fruits of keen and sagacious observation, the wine of a cheerful, hopeful confidence in the unity and consistency of natural law, the salt and spices of a pungent wit and a wholesome satire, the milk of human kindness and the flowers of poesy, have loaded the table, at which every student has met with a princely welcome, the only condition being that he should *be hungry and should eat.*

Twenty-eight years have passed since I, a hungry student, knocked at Dr. Hering's door, asking for mental food, and daring to expect at best a crust, or a soup-ticket directing me to some college. I was welcomed to his festive board, and there I have feasted ever since.

There is this peculiarity about his banquet, that, whereas, *here*, what was order an hour ago is now confusion and a mass of *débris*, *his* table, spread for forty years, is now fuller and richer than ever, though so many have partaken of his cheer! Nay, he has assured me that though guests come lean and hungry, *as I did*, and take their fill, as I did, yet they rather add to than diminish his store.

To one thing I *know* they add—to the blessed consciousness of having done great good, of having made the rough paths smooth for multitudes of his colleagues, and through them, to multitudes of the people; a consciousness which, under whatever trials, must gladden these years of our dear friend's life!

At a time when many men give up their labors, Dr. Hering is crowding his table with choicer viands than he has ever offered us; and his welcome is still extended, as heartily as ever, to those who hunger for knowledge.

Gratefully acknowledging the courtesy of your entertainment, we utter our fervent gratitude to him in whose honor you give it, and pray for his health and welfare among you in the many years which we hope are still in store for him.

The fifth and last Toast was to *The Press*, to which Francis Wells, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* was called upon to respond.

Mr. Wells, after a humorous opening in his usual graceful style, referred to the career of Doctor Hering in highly eulogistic terms. He praised him as a man who had espoused a principle and followed an idea for a life time, working for it unceasingly and binding all his strength and energy, in youth and in old age, to effect its elucidation and insure its success, until his courage and ability, his constancy and consistency had won for him the acknowledgment of *Facile princeps* from all his fellows.

Mr. Wells then referred, in sharp terms, to what he called the deplorable condition of the hospital attached to the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and upbraided the physicians of the homœopathic school for allowing it to thus remain. He called upon them to signalize the occasion they were then celebrating by a determination to bestir themselves and make this hospital creditable to the school and the equal of the allopathic hospitals of the city.

Mr. Wells' remarks regarding the hospital and its management called forth sharp responses from Drs. J. W. Dowling, S. Lilienthal and S. P. Burdick, of New York, who gave glowing accounts of the flourishing condition of the institutions under homœopathic control in the city of New York, and especially of the homœopathic charity hospital on Ward's Island, and from Dr. Carroll Dunham, who counselled a vigorous and united effort, as the only means of success in securing and successfully conducting hospitals, dispensaries, colleges, and other similar institutions.

Upon the conclusion of these speeches and a rejoinder from Mr. Wells, the company separated, in the unanimous opinion that a delightful and memorable evening had been both pleasantly and profitably spent, and after many hand-shakings and adieus wended their several ways towards their homes.

THE JUBILEE DAY. Thursday, March 22d, 1876.

On the morning of Thursday, March 22d, the following gentlemen assembled at the office of Dr. Hering, No. 112 North Twelfth St., viz.: Dr. Detwiller of Easton, Pa., Dr. Romig of Allentown, Pa., former associates of Dr. Hering and co-laborers with him in the old Allentown Academy, and Dr. J. Jeanes of Philada., his old and valued friend; Drs. John F. Gray, H. M. Smith, A. K. Hills, Profs. Burdick, Dowling, and Winch of New York City; Dr. P. P. Wells of Brooklyn; Prof. A. R. Thomas, and Drs. F. E. Boericke, and J. C. Guernsey of Philada.

After a hearty interchange of mutual greetings, and friendly compliments to the venerable Doctor, they proceeded by the following appropriate ceremonies to acknowledge this, the day of his medical Jubilee.

Complimentary Resolutions of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine.

Dr. A. K. Hills then presented the following Complimentary Resolutions of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, of New York.

Whereas, Our worthy colleague and esteemed honorary member, Constantine Hering, M.D., of Philadelphia, will celebrate to-morrow, the 23d inst., his "golden anniversary" of graduation in medicine, and

Whereas, The Hahnemann Academy of Medicine of the City of New York, the oldest Medical Society of our school now in existence, desires representation in doing honor to his great name at this time, therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Academy extend most cordial congratulations to "Father Hering" on this memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the labors of our venerable confrere in his especial department of Materia Medica, are by this Academy fully appreciated.

Resolved, That as the *masters* teach by example as well as by precept, the untiring industry and self-abnegation of our honored father should be an incentive to all young practitioners to "go and do likewise," that they may *not* live in vain, but may contribute to the good of humanity as he has done.

Resolved, That the present high standard of our literature is largely due to his personal effort, and that it received an impetus from his publications which it could have derived from no other source—commencing with his translation of Jahr's Manual, published in Allentown, Pa., in 1837.

Resolved, That as the works upon which our colleague is now engaged, will be of priceless value to the profession, and through it to the world of sick and suffering of the human family, we sincerely hope that he may continue in the health and be blessed with the strength necessary to enable him to complete them, with many subsequent additions.

Resolved, That this Academy renew their assurances of esteem and veneration, with the hope that he may yet celebrate his natal "centennial."

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of the Academy, and a copy of the same be presented to Dr. Hering upon the occasion above indicated.

Rooms of the Hahnemann Academy, New York, March 22d, 1876.

ALFRED K. HILLS, M.D., *President.*
CLARA C. PLIMPTON, M.D., *Secretary.*

Presentation of Diplomas.

Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, then addressed Dr. Hering as follows:

Venerable Colleague:—The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting in February 1875, made provision, by unanimous vote, for an act of homage to you on their part, to be fulfilled on this your Academic Jubilee. This act legally expresses the sentiment and will toward you of all of the regular physicians of our school in that State.

The President and Secretary of the Society, in accordance with your wish (by which I am deeply honored and gratified) have made me its delegate to your household; and thus I have the happiness to greet you, in the name of every member of our branch of the profession in my native State, and to congratulate you, your family and your personal disciples, the world over, on the coming of this your semi-centennial day, in circumstances of unsullied joy to us all! This glad hour finds you in vigor of body and mind, in domestic felicity and in the full exercise of your beneficent art!

For these blessings, which are not of human concession, we reverently thank the Divine Source and Giver of all things.

In compliance with the vote of the State Medical Society, the Senate of the University of the State of New York is this morning assembled at the Capitol in Albany, and, as I am instructed by a telegram from its Secretary, just now delivered, it has within this hour decreed and executed the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine, for your acceptance. Moreover I am glad to congratulate you on your being the first physician on whom a jubilee degree has been conferred in the New World. Let us hope that this kindly and useful academic usage, now transplanted to American soil, may strike deep root here and abide with our successors forever.

Besides this purely Academic Doctorate from New York, like honors are placed in my hands for your acceptance from the University of Boston, by its faculty of Medicine, and from the Homœopathic Medical Colleges of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

This gratifying office has doubtless been bestowed upon me, dear old friend, because I happen to be the last American Survivor of that small band of pioneers in Homœopathy whom you found at work here on your auspicious arrival in our country. I discharge it with gladness on my own account, for our long intercourse has been to me a perpetual felicity, and with reverent emotion in behalf also of our departed companions Gram, Hull, Channing and Wilson, who warmly welcomed your coming to our battle front, forty-three years ago.

Learned and worthy leader, your affectionate juniors are here to justify, by their united personal testimony and by the academic documents we now lay before you, the trusts committed to you at Wurzburg, on the 23d of March,

1826. Then, by the hand of the illustrious Schoenlein, your own venerable seniors gave you, in your first doctorate, your life-chart and its perdurable responsibilities, with their own benediction and welcome into the sacred guild of Medicine.

To-day, the 23d of March, 1876, your juniors do not attempt to bestow franchise, nor impose tasks of any kind upon you, but only to testify to the manes of your predecessors and to the world of our time, that the initiation and benison accorded to you on your professional birthday, have been most amply vindicated by each step and by the whole course of your studious, ingenuous and useful career.

But words of encomium, however deftly composed, or phrases of professional panegyric, however justly merited by you, or selected by us, cannot satisfactorily express the sentiments which your ceaseless energy as a leader in reform and an instructor in our glorious vocation, and your benignant character as a citizen have engraven, for all time, in each of our hearts!

We gather around you to-day, from our scattered and distant homes, dear elder brother, to present to you and to your posterity our congratulations and these documents, executed by those whom we represent, as indelible proofs to you and to them of the exalted estimation in which your life-course is held by that branch of the medical profession which you have so greatly enriched by your diligent labors and by your ever-teeming genius.

And, thus feeling, we join our fraternal hands in cordial jubilee around your family altar, craving from Heaven a long continuance of your present vigor of mind and body, and from yourself, your personal blessing!

Honors to Dr. John F. Gray.

After the presentation speech of Dr. Gray, Dr. A. K. Hills, of New York, Recording Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, requested Dr. Gray's attention for a moment, remarking that perhaps he was aware that the society which he represented, had, at its last meeting, unanimously recommended him, Dr. Gray, to the Regents, to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the State of New York. Also that he had the pleasure of announcing that he had obtained Diplomas from the various Colleges of our School in this Country, similar to those just presented to Dr. Hering, and requested Dr. Carroll Dunham to present the same.

Address by Dr. Carroll Dunham to Dr. John F. Gray.

Dr. Gray:—By a rare and happy coincidence, we are permitted to offer a tribute of respect and affection to-day to Dr. Hering, whom you have so worthily designated as "the chief of our school," and to yourself, whom we salute as the first and oldest of American homœopathic physicians. Dr. Hering celebrates to-day the Fiftieth Anniversary of his entrance into the medical profession; and, six days hence, your friends will congratulate you on the occurrence of your jubilee. The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, wishing to express their respect for Dr. Hering and yourself on this interesting

occasion, nominated you both for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York. And the Regents of the University, to do especial honor to Dr. Hering, are, at this moment, as we learn by telegram, convened in special session for the purpose of confirming these degrees. You have already, in eloquent and fitting words, announced this fact to Dr. Hering, and, representing the homœopathic physicians of New York, and as President of the First Board of State Medical Examiners, you have conferred upon him this honorable degree. In the name of the President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, whose unavoidable absence I regret, I have the honor to confer upon you the same degree, which will have, I am sure, additional value in your eyes, that it is received on the date of Dr. Hering's Jubilee.

Embodying as you do, in your professional career, the entire period of the existence of Homœopathy in America, your colleagues regard you with reverence. Seeing you, after so long a career, still actively engaged not only in the practical work of the physician, but taking a deep interest in the advancement of Medical Science; and lending the weight of your experience and sound judgment to the elevation of medical education and to the vindication of medical freedom, your colleagues, who are, all of us, your juniors, wish to testify their appreciation of your laborious and honorable professional life and their affectionate regard for yourself. Accordingly, the various Homœopathic Colleges of our country, speaking for our branch of the profession, and as the guardians of medical education in which you take so deep an interest, have conferred upon you the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine. I have the honor of handing you the diplomas of the Homœopathic Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, and of the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, and of the Boston University School of Medicine.

May you still enjoy, among us, many active, happy years, surveying with satisfaction, the growth of that large branch of the medical profession of which you were the first American representative, and receiving the respectful homage of your colleagues!

Additional Testimonials for Dr. Hering.

A large number of people called upon Dr. Hering during the day to offer him their congratulations and expressions of good will and kindliness.

He was also the recipient of very many letters and elegant floral offerings from old friends and patrons, who thus were proud to do honor to one who for so many long years they had borne in grateful remembrance. Certainly he hath now his just reward.

A Telegram from California.

This telegram was also received:

"*San Francisco, March 22d*, 1876.

Constantine Hering, M.D., 112 *N. Twelfth St., Phila.*

Your friends here rejoice to present their congratulations to you

on the Fiftieth Anniversary of your graduation. To no other living man do they think the meed of praise more due than to you, the founder of Homœopathy in America, whether they regard your skill as a physician, your genius as a philosopher, or your worth as a man. They wish you health and happiness for many years to come."

(Signed) "J. H. Floto,
"M. J. Werder,
"J. N. Eckel,
"A. A. Thiese,
"C. W. Breyfogle,
"E. S. Breyfogle,
"Wm. Boericke."

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. HERING AND AN ACCOUNT OF HIS PROVINGS.

Constantine Hering, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. He who was to lend such a helping hand to the inauguration of a new and the true system of medical practice, was born at the opening of the Century which was to witness so great a reform in Medical Science. From his earliest age he exhibited an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and spent many of the leisure hours of his boyhood in wandering about the country, from hill-top to vale, busily employed in exploring nature's secrets. While attending the Classical School at Zittau, from 1811 to 1817, he made a large and valuable collection of minerals, herbaria, skulls and bones of animals. He studied medicine at the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig. While thus employed, he was engaged to publish a work against homœopathy, which was to be its death-blow. Having occasion to consult some works of Hahnemann at this time, his attention was attracted by some statements which he found there. Deeply impressed by them, he stayed his hand in the demolishing work, and determined to investigate the matter and ascertain for himself its truth or falsity. The result of his research, his firm conviction of the truth of the law of cure as embodied in the formula *similia similibus curantur*, is known to the whole world. With undiminished ardor he kept up his study in this direction, and wrote as his thesis for graduation "*De Medicina Futura*," in which he ably and resolutely maintained the doctrines of Hahnemann. On March 23d, 1826, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Würzburg. Shortly after, in the May following, he was appointed instructor in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in an Academy, Blochman's Institute, in Dresden. After remaining here for some months he was appointed to go to Surinam under favor of the king, to make researches and collections in Zoölogy. He consented to do this and sailed for South America. While there he pursued the study of homœopathy, practiced it to some extent, and wrote some articles for the *Homœopathic Archives*. This latter proceeding was brought to the notice of the king in such a way as to cause him to direct Dr. Hering to attend to the duties of his appointment and to let outside matters alone. By return mail Hering sent in a report of his accounts in full, and resigning his official position he

began to practice in Paramaribo. A few years later he sailed for home, and on his way thither, landed in Philadelphia, in the January of 1833. Here he found a good introduction of homœopathy had been made by the late George H. Bute, M.D., and at the solicitation of William Geisse, an importing merchant, he remained in that city, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, who by that time had established homœopathy on a firm footing in Northumberland and Lehigh Counties, in Pennsylvania, hearing that Dr. Hering had arrived in Philadelphia, came immediately to see him. He proposed to Dr. Hering his plan of establishing a homœopathic school at Allentown, which was to be supported by a stock company. Dr. Hering promised to remove to Allentown and to assist in the school as soon as he had guaranteed to him "a salary equal to that of any first-class clergyman in Allentown." The stock company was formed, the salary provided, and Dr. Hering went to Allentown, to remain only two or three years. At the expiration of this time, the school had to be given up, and he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since lived.

Ever since Dr. Hering became a receiver of the doctrines of Hahnemann, he has been a faithful worker for their development and promulgation, that mankind might be benefited thereby. The vast amount of use he has been to the cause is inexpressible, and the only conceivable manner of even forming an idea of the same, would be to take away from homœopathy all that has been done for it by every one else, Hahnemann included,—could such a thing be done.

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. HERING'S PROVINGS.

STAPF published his *Archives* about three times a year, and made it a rule to give a new proving with each number issued. The offer was made to Dr. Hering to take part in all the new provings.

The first proving the doctor sent to Stapf, was one of MEZEREUM. It was inserted in his collection, printed years after, in 1825. See the *Archives*, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 126, where Stapf says: The signatures H. and W. signify students of medicine in Leipzig. A few years later H. (Hering) was in South America and W. (Wahle) in Rome.

The next proving Stapf wanted was of SABADILLA. See the same volume of the *Archives*, No. 3, p. 122, where the former students appear as young physicians. In the next number, Vol. V, No. 1, SABINA appeared, in which Wahle figured alone; Hering's proving having arrived a few days too late for publication. The same thing occurred with COLCHICUM.

A Prover's Society had been formed in 1824, and the plan made to publish in each number a drug from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. For the first number were prepared PLUMBUM AC., PARIS and CANTHARIDES. For the second, JODIUM, ARUM MACULATUM and ONISCUS ASELLUS. For the third, SELENIUM, SECALE and a German viper were in view.

While thus engaged, Dr. Hering obtained his diploma, on the 23d of March, 1826, after passing full examinations and public debatings; and on the anniversary of Hahnemann's birthday he received the appointment of teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Blochman's Academy, in Dresden, founded for the nobility and under the care and protection of the first minister of the king.

A "rich uncle from Surinam" visiting his old home, and being intimately acquainted with the father of Dr. H., induced the principal of the academy to propose a trip to that famous part of the coast of South America, with the particular object of completing the zoölogical collection of the academy. This proposition was accepted with the condition that he might add a friend who had great skill in preparing plants and making herbariums.

With passports as belonging to the Saxon legacies, both left in November, 1826.

All the provings which had only been commenced, were handed to Dr. Trinks, of Dresden, for his friend Dr. Hartlaub, who had

employed Hering three years before as scribe. Hartlaub completed the Plumbum and Cantharides, and commenced his Materia Medica. Of all the other provings, Hartlaub only published Sabina, Vol. I, 323–326, and in the third volume, Paris, p. 149.

The others, mostly fragments, Ant. tart. Argentum, Aristolochia, Clematis, Bellad., Caltha palustris, Dematium, Geum rivale, Nostoc, Opium, Ruta, Tanacetum and Viola tricolor, were partly printed in after years, and part of them yet await completion.

While in Surinam, the doctor's main object was to get the poison of one of the largest snakes on the continent, the Trigonocephalus Lachesis. It was finally obtained on July 28th, 1828, preparations were made and provings commenced with the first and following triturations, and printed verbatim in the form of day-books (but not until three years later) in Stapf's *Archives*, X. 2, p. 1, with additional remarks from January 18th, 1830.

In regard to the provings of Lachesis, it is worthy of note that in a paper on homœopathy read before the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association, by John Dell'Orto, M.D., a distinguished old-school practitioner of New Orleans, and published in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. II, No. 6, May, 1875, the following paragraph occurs: "I could speak of many of them (homœopathic physicians), but I will limit myself to a well-known German in America, Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, whose fine works and experiments on the poison of the Triconocephalus Lachesis of the West Indies, gave him a world-renowned and well-deserved fame."

During the six full years of his stay in South America, he added also to our Materia Medica the famous poison spider which he called Theridion curassavicum; a lizard, the Ascalabotes, supposed to be poisonous; two noted vegetable poisons, Caladium seguinum, Jamboszand Jatropha, and some observations on Solanum mammosum, Spigelia anthelmintica and Vanilla. The proving of the Selenium was continued, and additions collected to the symptoms of Alumina and Phos. ac., and the provings of Psorinum were commenced.

After his departure from South America and arrival in Philadelphia, one of the first provings made was of Mephitis, the skunk, and the Ictodes fœtida, skunk cabbage, and as soon as obtainable, the Crotalus was proved.

Being lucky enough to secure possession of a mad dog, he took

the saliva while the animal was alive, and made the first proving thereof on himself, using the triturations.

A small Prover's Society having been formed, he proposed the proving of the globules obtained from Lappe (the highly esteemed apothecary in Neudietendorf) under the name of BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA. It was considered very doubtful by all the provers whether such high-potencies could produce any symptoms, and the correctness of the name Brucea for what was formerly called *Angustura falsa* was much doubted. Dr. Hering had proved for the first and only time in his life, globules of Theridion, which he had prepared by potentizing from the tincture to the thirtieth centesimal, and the effects were such that he never would make another proving with them; but he still had some doubts, because during the preparation of the potencies, he might have inhaled all the thirty potencies, one after the other. He still hoped to get some symptoms from the Brucea, and to make an analysis by provings, in order to ascertain whether it contained Strychnine or whether it could be the bark of the Nux vomica tree. Getting no symptoms himself, and those of the other provers not being sufficiently characteristic, the provings obtained were published by Stapf in the *Archives*, XIV, No. 2, p. 177, with the view of inducing others to make investigations, but without such a result.

The provings of Lachesis and Crotalus were completed in Allentown, Penna. The provings of CALC. PHOS. ACID. was made there; likewise, CALC. PHOS. BASICA was fully proved, and the proving of HIPPOMANES EQUORUM and CASTOR EQUORUM commenced. Many additional provings were also made of KALMIA, NICANDRA and VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM.

In the *Correspondenz-Blatt*—a little paper started to save the enormous postal charges—were published the arranged symptoms of BARYTA MURIATICA, August 31st, 1836; a condensed collection of the provings of LAPIS MAGNETICUS, overlooked by Jahr; CISTUS CANADENSIS or Helianthus caradupe, according to the provings of G. H. Bute, and MEPHITIS PUTORIUS, January 18th, 1837; POTHOS or ICTODES FŒTIDA, and CALC. PHOS. ACIDA, February 3d, 1873; SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, by G. H. Bute, and DAPHNE INDICA, January 22d, 1873, and Apocynum cannabinum from Gray's Journal. Many indigenous plants were also proved in Allentown, such as PHYTOLACCA, GELSEMINUM, GYMNOCLADUS, etc.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1839, the chemical family of salt-formers, of which Iodine has since been fully proved, were selected

by the doctor in preference to others, and CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORIC. ACID were added to our Materia Medica.

After the formation of a large Prover's Union, he proposed a new proving of FERRUM METALLICUM, and was enabled to get its nearest relatives, KOBALT and NICCOLUM, in their purity from one of our first chemists. He instituted the provings of these to solve the question whether *there are characteristics from nearly related families*. To get an answer to the question: *Can we draw conclusions from the constituents of a chemical composition as to the effects of the chemical unit*, induced him to recommend to Dr. Neidhard the proving of the CINNABAR, and, on account of the surprising effects of the Calcarea oxalica, the proving of OXALIC ACID.

For the same reason Dr. Hering commenced the provings of OXYGEN in 1841, to which he added in 1845, the year of his tour to Germany, the newly discovered OZONE. Schönlein, the discoverer, considered it to be similar to Chlorine. Berzelius decided it to be an allotropic form of Oxygen. The symptoms could have decided this before if the analysis by proving had been developed enough. The same was the case with a proving the doctor made with the *Thallia* of Owen, a supposed new element between magnesia and calcarea. The careful provings had shown its great similarity to both these, when a British chemist discovered that it was a hitherto unknown mixture of both.

Dr. Hering considering it his duty to collect and translate the provings made in the United States, and to be the mediator between the new and the old home of our art, had not only sent the experimental proving of the so-called Brucea to Stapf, but also Bute's Sanguinaria and the Mephitis of the Allentown provers, and later the Fluor. ac. published in the first volume of the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, by Dr. Jacob Jeanes. In 1849 and 1850 he sent to one of the best journals we ever had in our school, Buchner and Nusser's *Allgemeine Homœopatische Zeitung*, Augsburg, 8, the arrangement of the symptoms of Castor equorum proved at the Allentown Academy, and Dr. G. H. Bute's proving of Mancinella (Hippomanes mancinella). JELLURIUM was proved as the next to the Selenium and *Tetradymit* as a crystal; PALLADIUM as the next relation to Platina; OSMIUM as belonging to the same family, and LITHIUM as the next missing link to Potassa and Natrium.

In 1851, being asked by a German publisher to do so, he commenced his *Amerikanische Arznei Prüfungen*. This work contained

twelve provings of more or less importance. Of these remedies Glonoine is becoming of more and more importance every year. The provings of the Virus apium comprised also the full natural history of the insect; the provings of the New York Society, augmented by a large number of new provings with the pure poison, the observations of Rev. Longstreth, which are of the highest importance, and as many cases of the effects following the sting as could be obtained by daily labor within the course of a year. The reports of symptoms following the sting, and what symptoms had been cured, have settled one of the most important scientific questions, viz.: *Can the symptoms from inoculation with animal poisons, the zymotic symptoms, be used in our Materia Medica, alongside of the symptoms observed from our alcoholic preparations taken inwardly.* The greatest of all critical objections, *never made by any critic*, but in the mind of the prover of Lachesis, since 1828, has been answered affirmatively and to his full satisfaction.

The book further contained translations of the provings of Benzoic acid by Jeanes, and the Oxalic acid by Neidhard, both indispensable in heart-disease; Joslin's masterly proving of Rumex crispus in translation; the Allentown proving of Kalmia; a completed proving of Millefolium, and one of Jatropha curcas; new provings of the old polychrests Cepa and Aloes, the latter for the first time proved with the genuine Aloes soccotrina, brought here by the physician on the man-of-war sent by the United States to the Sultan of Muscat; the animal substances, the old and famous Hippomanes equorum, and the blue blood of the Simulus cyclops or the Xiphosura americana, in which a careful analysis had shown copper as a constituent of the blood, and but a trace of iron. The publisher, provided he got a second part like the first, without remuneration, sent postage free, was willing to publish a second volume, but he died suddenly and his heirs did not ask for a continuation.

Lithium has been proved since, and Arsenic in the metallic state, particularly in the hydrogen combination, in 1851 the Arseniate of lime, the Beryllium, the Calc. sulphurica and the Mercur. sulph., together with additional provings of Arg. nit., Baryta and Nux moschata. The proving of Formica was an attempt to get something similar to the Apium virus, but it has not yet been used sufficiently to gain the importance of a polychrest. With a change of the genius epidemicus, it may become of more importance. The *possibility* of a scientific Materia Medica

has gained by every proving, but the next generation may have to *establish it.*

In reference to the provings of Platina referred to in the foregoing article, the following beautiful letter to Stapf will be found well worthy of perusal:

Seinem Freunde Doctor Ernst Stapf in Naumburg.

Als Göthe die große Prachtstufe Platinaerz aus der Sammlung des Herzogs an Döbereiner schickte, weil gesagt worden war: was könnte dieß Metall nützen, wenn es besser gekannt wäre! gab er dem glücklichen Chemiker die Weisung: Untersuche, daß es nütze. Döbereiner fühlte sich reich wie ein Britte, begeistert wie ein Franke, selig wie ein Deutscher, und ging an's Werk. Seine Forschungen lieferten dem großen Strome der Kenntnisse werthvolle Beiträge; und als er dem Herzog das Feuerzeug überbrachte, das reinste, höchste, was der Menschengeist noch erfunden, wo der leichteste aller Stoffe im schwersten die Glut entzündet, da waren sie mitander zufrieden. Sie ahnten es nicht, was für ein ganz anderes Feuer schon durch das Opfern der Platinastufe war entzündet worden, ein Feuer, was wohlthätig fortflammen wird bis an's Ende der Tage. Denn Du dachtest — und ein großer Gedanke war es: Kann Gold und Silber in Verreibung mit solcher entschiedenen Macht auf Gesunde und Kranke wirken, so muß es auch Platina. Das trieb Dich hin zur neuen Quelle in des Chemikers Laboratorium. Und er wog Dir von seinem Ueberflusse zwanzig Gran zu. Du forschtest und erfandest und es gelang Dir es in krystallinische Staubform zu bringen. Du prüftest an Dir, den Deinigen, Deinem Freunde, dessen Gattin, und es offenbarte sich das neue Bild der Platinawirkung mit so scharfen, treuen Zügen, daß es jeder Untersuchung der schärfsten Beobachter Stand halten wird, so lange es denkende Menschen gibt. Tausende sind schon durch Platin geheilt worden, und von Jahr zu Jahr, in selbem Maaße als der Aerzte mehr werden, die durch klares Denken zur wissenschaftlichen Freiheit gelangen, werden ihrer mehr geheilt. Wohin sind jene 117 Gran, welche später Gmelin verbrauchte mit Hunden und Kaninchen, und wo die Früchte dieser vergeuteten Mühen?

Du bahntest mit der Platina zugleich auch den Weg einer neuen Form der Bereitung, die der Niederschläge in Staubform, ein wesentlicher Fortschritt beim Erforschen an Gesunden, wie bei der Anwendung an Kranken. Sobald wie die Chemiker dergleichen mehre bereiten lernten, J. B. Buchner darauf drang, sie einzuführen, und Mayerhofer seine vortrefflichen Untersuchungen anstellte, ward es eine bleibende Errungenschaft.

Und weiter noch wurde Deines Gedankens Frucht getragen. Als dazumal das erste Archivheft bei Reclam in Leipzig erschien, brachte ein armer junger Mensch seine letzten Groschen, sah darin: Platina, las, und es ward ihm zu Muthe wie einst in der Platina Heimath Balboa und seinem Gefolge, als sie auf die Höhen des Gebirges kamen und die ersten Europäer das weite Meer der andern Seite der Welt erschauten. „Jedes Metall wirkt, und jedes eigenthümlich.“ Damit

war Alles gegeben. Nur Arbeit, und die Arzneilehre mußte Naturwissenschaft werden. Das blieb der Gedanke seines Lebens. Er ist seitdem alt geworden und reich, und sendet heute seinen Gruß Dir, dem er dieß alles zu danken hatte.

Und gelangen diese Worte der Liebe zu Dir, so stelle sich auch die Hoffnung zur Seite: Siehe wie der Geister Weberschiffchen fliegen und ein Tritt so viele Verbindungen regt, wie Göthe Döbereiner, dieser Dir, Du mir Anregung wurdest, so kann auch dieß Wort hier wirken, wo wir's weder wissen noch ahnen; kann einen Helden erwecken der Tage die da kommen, der Tage in denen der Drache des Vorurtheils und des Irrwahns erlegt wird. Darum, so wie wir bisher gewirkt im guten Glauben, so wollen wir's fort und fort: eine Zeit wird kommen, die wird gerecht sein. Unsere edle Kunst wird sich mit klarer, sicherer Wissenschaft vermählen, und die Aerzte werden glücklicher sein und glücklicher machen. Unser Werk wird nimmer untergehen, weil es die wohlthätigste Kunst fördert und zwar durch die strengste Forschung, und weil es dadurch dem Höheren angehört, dem Ewigen, das da war, ist und sein wird.

Somit gehab Dich wohl. Dein **Constantin Hering.**

Philadelphia, den 28. August 1856.

Translation by Dr. Knerr.

To his Friend Dr. Ernst Stapf in Naumburg.

When Gœthe sent to Döbereiner those precious pieces of pure Platina from the Duke's collection, it having been said how useful this metal might become if better known, he gave to the delighted chemist this charge: "Examine, that good may come of it." Döbereiner felt rich as a Briton, elated as a Frenchman, happy as a German; and went to work. His investigations furnished useful contributions to the great stream of science.

When he put into the Duke's hands the igniting-machine, the purest, highest that mind of man ever invented, in which the lightest of the elements ignites a flame in the heaviest, each had reason to be satisfied with the other. Little did they dream what other flame had already been kindled through the sacrifice of the Platina ore, a flame which will continue to burn beneficially to the end of time. For thou didst think—and a great thought it was—if gold and silver in trituration can act so powerfully on the well and the sick, why not Platina?

It was this that drew thee towards the new source in the chemist's laboratory.

From his abundance he weighed thee twenty grains; and thou wert successful in reducing it to a crystalline powder. Thou didst prove on thyself and thine, on thy friend and his wife; and the new image of Platina revealed itself in lines so sharp and true as

to bear examination from the keenest observer as long as there are thinking men. Thousands have already been made well by Platina, and in the same ratio as the number of physicians who gain scientific freedom through accurate thinking, increases from year to year, more will be healed.

Where are the 117 grains which later were used on dogs and rabbits by Gmelin? Where the fruits of this bootless labor?

With the Platina thou didst at the same time pave the way to a new manner of preparation, that of precipitating metals in dust-form; an essential advance in the proving on the healthy as well as in the treatment of the sick. As soon as chemists had learned to make more preparations of a similar nature, and J. B. Buchner had urged their introduction, and Mayerhofer had made his excellent investigations (microscopical), this remained a permanent legacy. And still further were carried the fruits of thy thought. The first number of the Archives appeared, issued by Reclam in Leipzig. To purchase it, a poor young man parted with his last groschen. In it he found Platina; he read, and felt as did Balboa and his followers when, in the home of Platina, they reached the heights and first saw the broad ocean on the other side of the continent.

"Each metal acts, and each in its peculiar way." These words were all sufficient. Work! and Materia Medica must become a natural science. This remained the ruling idea of his life. He has since grown old, and rich in all good gifts, and greets to-day, thee, to whom he owes all this. And if these words of love do reach thee, let also hope stand by thy side: "See how the spirit-shuttles fly, and one stroke such varied combinations makes."

As Döbereiner was influenced by Gœthe, thou by Döbereiner, and as thou in turn didst animate me, so may these words work good where we neither know nor can foresee. They may raise up a hero for the days that are coming, the days in which the dragon of prejudice and delusion will be slain. Therefore in good faith, as we have worked until now let us continue to work; the time must come when the right will prevail.

Our noble art will be wedded to true science, and physicians will *be* happier and *make* happier. Our work will never go down, because it promotes the most beneficial of arts, and that by strict investigation; and because it thereby belongs to the higher, the eternal; to that which was and is and is to come.

So fare thee well. Thy CONSTANTINE HERING.

Phila., Aug. 28th, 1856.

OUR SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

LETTER BY DR. C. HERING.

DEAR DR. LODGE:—Having just read in the May number of "the *American Observer*" the valedictory address by Prof. Franklin, and seeing that "21 graduates of the homœopathic practice are living witnesses of how well that work was done" which made them Doctors of medicine —four years ago—doubting whether the homœopathic department would live through all the bigotry, ridicule and wilful misrepresentations with which it would be in the University of Michigan. But it has lived, and now, as Prof. Franklin says, not only one, but three mighty commonwealths, have appended homœopathy to three of the grandest universities that adorn the classic world. And all this is due, no doubt, to the invincible Prof. S. A. Jones, a valiant warrior to fight down the prejudices and stupidity of the old school. True, his method may not appear to some always the best, but how many in our ranks could stand and fight the enemy face to face and give blow for blow, his always the hardest, because of the truth and righteousness of his cause. Perhaps a word from the East, will strengthen and encourage our brethren in the West. Looking for yet greater things at Ann Arbor, and the homœopaths, who are fighting, as it were, on the frontier, will yet be awarded the praise due them for sacrifices we know not of. Dr. S. A. Jones seems to be the right man in the right place; and if his lectures are equal to the introductory as published under the title of "*The Grounds of a Homœopaths Faith*," they deserve to be published in some handy form and be made more accessible. The Introductory alluded to, as printed in the January 1879 number of "the *Observer*," ought to be issued, separately, in pamphlet form for general distribution among physicians and laymen. It is a real classic treatise on Hahnemann; the reasons, why to take him as the greatest of all medical reformers are nowhere given better in the English language.

But Dr. S. A. Jones is not only the man to fight the pugnacious old school doctors, he is also the one who can by ridicule show up the errors of the men in our own camp, as witness his recent Open Letter on the subject of certain microscopic examinations. Some of our friends here are sorry that Dr. S. A. Jones writes with so much raillery; but, after all, is it not sometimes the best way? The attention is arrested, the reader is interested and all at once he is led from line

to line of scientific writing, rarely excelled, and this very open letter, everywhere places Jones far above many homœopaths, who find fault, because the man is a born wit and satirist, and therefore cannot help letting his pungent wit and his broad satire out, when occasion calls for it. We find in it is the ring of the true homœopath, and he hits the nail on the head when he says "not the microscope, nor the spectroscope, but the human body alone, in health, and in disease, can determine the potency question. If Platina in the 30th trituration *does* that, which is done by Platina in the 3rd, how can anyone escape the *ergo* that the *vis* in both is a like *quality*—the Platina quality."

Trusting that our brave champion will fight on and with the aid of his *confreres* at Ann Arbor, as a result of their work—all Universities throughout the United States, will finally add a Homœopathic Department for the spread of that beneficent system so strenuously upheld as the best by Professor Jones.

Am Hom Obs July 1879

I am very truly yours,

C. HERING.

Constantine Hering Memorial.—A reception was given on January 1, 1900, in the recently-completed Constantine Hering building, No. 112 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, to commemorate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Dr. Constantine Hering, known as the Father of Homœopathy and the founder of the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, as well as to dedicate the structure which bears his name. A large room on the second floor was most profusely decorated in white with green foliage plants, and under a tastefully constructed canopy the doctor's widow, Mrs. Therese Hering, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hering received their guests, who numbered more than 500.

The supper-room, on the first floor, was a veritable bower of evergreens and pine trees, festooned with laurels. Individual tables stood in pretty alcoves, and from them gleamed in clusters hundreds of small incandescent electric lights of varied colors. The supper-room was divided into two parts, one representing the year 1900 and the other 1800. In the former stood a table upon which were spread such modern delicacies as oysters, chicken and lobster salads, croquettes, *pâtes* and ice cream, while the latter compartment contained a table laden with a typical, old-fashioned German lunch, consisting of sauer kraut, frankfurter sausage, herring, potato salad, cheese, etc. The waiters in the 1900 room were colored men, clad in up-to-date garb, and in the other room they were white men in old-style German costumes. A sign, "Dew Drop In," indicated the way to the land of the ancients.

During the evening vocal and instrumental music was rendered, and Dr. Charles Mohr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, delivered appropriate addresses. In addition to many members of Dr. Hering's family, the following were among those present: Mayor Ashbridge, ex-Mayor Stuart, Justice James T. Mitchell, Judge William B. Hanna, Charles C. Harrison, and Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft, of Boston.

The Constantine Hering Building was erected on the site of the old home-

stead of the Hering family, Nos. 112–14 North Twelfth Street, as a memorial to Dr. Hering. Ground was broken February 1, 1899, and were it not for the inability on the part of the contractor to deliver the steel in time, it would have been completed several months ago. The construction is substantially fireproof, being of heavy steel frames, securely braced, and capable of extraordinary strain and carrying power. All this steel framework is covered with terra-cotta hollow tile, to prevent its becoming overheated in case of fire. In addition, there is every appliance for extinguishing a fire, such as a thorough equipment of sprinklers, and ample tank, pump and hose facilities. The flooring is of the Fawcett system, built of hollow tiling, filled-in with cement and concrete, and covered with a double flooring of wood, maple top.

Nothing has been spared to make this building most substantial and safe. The front is built in Renaissance architecture, Roman brick and Indiana limestone, surmounted by a copper cornice. Over the entrance is a bust in terra-cotta of Dr. Hering, modelled by the well-known sculptor, Mr. A. J. M. Mueller. In the middle of the central arch is a memorial tablet, inscribed as follows :

CONSTANTINO HERING

QVI IN HOC LOCO SEDEM HABEBAT ET IN QVA IVLII TERTIO ET VICESIMO DIE A. D. MDCCCLXXX MORTVVS EST.

In the basement there are two 150 horse-power water-tube safety boilers, two engines with two direct connected dynamos, besides the pumps, elevator, machinery, etc. This plant supplies the building with heat, electric light and power. The power is conveyed through the building by wires, instead of the old method of vertical shafts, etc. Most of the larger presses are equipped with individual motors, obviating the use of belts. There are one passenger and two freight elevators.

The building is eight stories high, has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 200 feet, and cost over $225,000.

A unique feature of the building will be the reproduction in a fire-proof room adjoining Walter E. Hering's private office of Dr. Hering's study in the old homestead. The old desk, sofa, safes and other relics, together with some of Dr. Hering's manuscripts, will be preserved there.

Hahn Mo Feb 1900

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CONSTANTINE HERING.

CONSTANTINE HERING was born on the morning of January 1st, 1800, at Oschatz, in Saxony. His father was one of the propagators of the new educational ideas which resulted in the "People's schools;" introduced first in Leipzig, afterwards in the whole kingdom of Saxony, and still later in Prussia. These schools received from the foreign emissaries and learned travelers the name of "the Prussian system." His father was promoted to such new schools in Zittau (1811,) and his oldest son frequented the classical school, while, following his inclinations, favored by the surrounding mountains and by his father's friends, he there commenced the study of natural sciences. A large collection of minerals, herbariums, skulls of animals, etc., were left behind, when he commenced his medical studies in the Surgical Academy in Dresden, and in the University at Leipzig.

His "preceptor" in the latter place, Dr. J. Henry Robbi — who had been Surgeon in the army of Napoleon, and had served in Larrey's ambulance — introduced him into practical Surgery, and, in 1820, made him one of his assistants.

C. Baumgärtner, the founder of a publishing house, where the oldest of all Homœopathic journals, the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*, is published, wanted at that time a book written against Homœopathy; for, after Hahnemann was obliged to leave Leipzig, to escape the prosecutions of the doctors and apothecaries, it was expected that Homœopathy would die out, but, as it did not seem to be willing to do so, the book was intended to kill it forthwith. Dr. Robbi had good reasons for refusing, but he recommended his assistant, as "the very man to do the job." The contract was made, and the book was to be written during the winter season, 1821–2, so as to be printed and be ready for the spring sales. It was nearly completed when, for the sake of making quotations, the young author was provided with Hahnemann's works. In the third volume of the Mat. Med. he met with the "*Nota bene* for my critics." (See Dudgeon's Lesser Writings of Hahnemann, page 659.) This induced him, as a matter of course, to make experiments.

Surprised at the results, his book was discontinued. Still, supposing the new doctrine monstrous and chimerical, his object now was to separate the true from the false, for it seemed to him there was much of truth contained in it. He did this against the advice of all his patrons, teachers, and friends, and continued his critical examination, notwithstanding he was banished, on account of it, from all "good society!"

In the course of two years he became, step by step, more and more convinced of the truth of all the practical rules of Hahnemann. In the mean while he suffered persecutions, great want; even hunger. The worst was, he had to postpone his examination for his degree, on account of the heavy expenses connected with it in Germany.

In 1825 a younger brother offered to loan him the money, and while

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ning with the lowest
in 1831, in Stapf's
until 1835, Archives
(seven years later.)

At the same time, Constantine Hering hastened to make known to the world, as soon as he discovered it, what had been placed in an appendix to *Redman Coxe's Dispensatory*, and overlooked, viz.: In 1824, Dr. *James*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The North American Journal of Homœopathy.
The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.
The Western Homœopathic Observer.
The New England Medical Gazette.
The Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.
The Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy.
The Chicago Medical Journal.
The American Journal of Pharmacy.
The Chicago Medical Examiner.
The Dental Cosmos.
The Hahnemannian Monthly.
Medical Record.
El Criterio Medico.
The Journal of Materia Medica (Bates and Tildens').
Proceedings of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.
Proceedings of the Indiana Hom. Institute. 1867.
The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.
Neidhard on Diphtheria. W. Radde, New York.
Hartshorne's Essentials of Medical Practice. H. C. Lea, P
Die Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.
Journal du Dispensaire Hahnemann de Bruxelles.
The American Homœopathist.
Publications of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society. Vol. II.
The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.
The Boston Journal of Chemistry.
The New York Citizen. *A subscription to this excellent v*
the receipt of the Galaxy and Oliver Optic's Journal for
The rare literary taste and high moral tone which mark this
mend it to the favorable consideration of every body, while
vigorous blows which it strikes for Homœopathy, especially
all Homœopathists. No. 32 Beekman street, New York, is th

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR FURTHER NOTICE.

The American Journal of Hom. Mat. Med. By C. Herin
Henry Noah Martin, M. D.
The Homœopathic Directory of Great Britain and Irela
Henry Turner and Co., London. An interesting and va
presented in an elegant dress.
Franklin's Science and Art of Surgery, Part II.
The Application of the Principles and Practice of Ho
Obstetrics and the Diseases peculiar to Women and You
By Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, etc., in
Coll. of Phil. F. E. Boericke. 1867.
A Treatise on Human Physiology, designed for the use
and Practitioners of Medicine. By John C. Dalton, M.D.,
Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the College of P
Surgeons, New York, etc., etc. Fourth edition, revised a
with 279 illustrations. Philadelphia: H. C. Lea. 1867.

inquiring at which of the thirty universities this necessary title could be had the cheapest, he happened to see notes which had been taken by a student in *Wuerzburg*, while attending the clinical lectures of *Schoenlein*, the most renowned pathologist of the day. These notes inspired him with such enthusiasm, that he at once took up his bundle and walked into Franconia, to sit at the feet of *Schoenlein*. He remained there till spring, attending the hospitals, but he would not deny his adherence to *Hahnemann's* doctrines, and therefore had to undergo the most rigorous examinations.

According to an old custom of the German Universities, every one who has passed his examinations, has to invite the faculty and students, through the Dean, to a public debate (*disputatio inauguralis.*) This printed invitation contains a number of short propositions (*Theses*) which the candidate for the degree offers to defend against an attack of any one who may be present. The solemnity is opened with the reading of short treatises by the presiding professor and by the candidate (*Questiones inaugurales.*)

The subject of Constantine Hering's treatise was: *De medicina futura*, wherein he stated that there was no progress in the healing art, except in following the path which Hahnemann had opened; and among the propositions which he offered to defend, were several acknowledging the Homœopathic doctrines.*

After a successful defence, he received the degree as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, on the 22nd of March, 1826.

A few weeks after this he was offered a very acceptable situation, as teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, at an Academy in *Dresden*, for educating, principally, young noblemen. He was a resident in the Institution all summer. The President of the Institution made him an offer, in the autumn, to go to South America, particularly to Surinam and Cayenne, to make zoological researches and collections, under the particular protection of the king. He accepted, and, in accordance with his suggestion, an old acquaintance of his, Christophe Weigel, was appointed botanist of the expedition.

Among his letters and reports, were some to the Editor of the *Homœopathic Archives*, Dr. *Ernst Stapf*. They offended the physician of the king, an old adversary of Hahnemann; consequently the Minister of the Interior issued orders to the intermediator, *Blochmann*, who wrote a most polite letter, advising Constantine Hering to attend to zoological duties alone, and avoid, hereafter, publishing any thing of such an offensive nature. The day after receiving this letter, the first vessel which left the port conveyed an equally polite answer, containing a statement of accounts to date, and breaking off all further dependency.

* For instance:

6. Quod Hippocrati pathologia, id Hahnemanno est Iamatologia.
10. Quisque morbus in quoque stadio tolli potest.
11. Hahnemanno nemo adhuc exstitit, qui eum refutaret.
12. Homœopathia est Heterosthenia, primaria ejus lex, contraria contrariis.
16. Non singulos homines ab singulis morbis, sed universum genus humanum ab aegrotandi materia liberare, scientiarum medicarum ultima meta.

rson, and the Insti-
was a secret enemy
:antine Hering, after
ted several years to
sselhoeft endeavored
d subsequently went
life was devoted to

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Iateria Medica in the

view. After having
r "Salt-formers" of
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r Homœopathicians,
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and immediately after

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next to *Antimon*, *Tel-*

added, in Surinam,
all belonging to the
Arum triphyllum into

with fifty and more
vice that number; at
ie older provings of
tilla, *Mezereum*, *Col-*

iake-poison. In 1825
; believing that the
his poison could not
, were erroneous.
at time, he thought a
of the saliva of the
, while alive. With
ning with the lowest
in 1831, in Stapf's
until 1835, Archives
(seven years later.)

At the same time, Constantine Hering hastened to make known to the world, as soon as he discovered it, what had been placed in an appendix to *Redman Coxe's Dispensatory*, and overlooked, viz.: In 1824, Dr. *James*

Books Received.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Journal of Homœopathy.
nd Surgical Journal.
pathic Observer.
edical Gazette.
l of Medicine and Surgery.
of Medicine and Pharmacy.
l Journal.
al of Pharmacy.
al Examiner.
.
n Monthly.

teria Medica (Bates and Tildens').
Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.
Indiana Hom. Institute. 1867.
cal and Surgical Journal.
htheria. W. Radde, New York.
entials of Medical Practice. H. C. Lea, P
Homœopathische Zeitung.
ensaire Hahnemann de Bruxelles.
Iomœopathist.
the Mass. Hom. Med. Society. Vol. II.
cal and Surgical Reporter.
rnal of Chemistry.
Citizen. *A subscription to this excellent*
Galaxy and Oliver Optic's Journal for
y taste and high moral tone which mark this
favorable consideration of every body, while
which it strikes for Homœopathy, especially
ists. No. 32 Beekman street, New York, is th

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR FURTHER NOTICE.

an Journal of Hom. Mat. Med. By C. Herin
Martin. M. D.
opathic Directory of Great Britain and Irel
and Co., London. An interesting and va
n elegant dress.
cience and Art of Surgery, Part II.
ation of the Principles and Practice of Ho
d the Diseases peculiar to Women and You
Guernsey, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, etc., in
F. E. Boericke. 1867.
on Human Physiology, designed for the us
ners of Medicine. By John C. Dalton, M.D.,
nd Microscopic Anatomy in the College of P
ew York, etc., etc. Fourth edition, revised a
trations. Philadelphia: H. C. Lea. 1867.

Commencing practice in *Paramaribo*, and continuing his researches and collections, he soon found that he had to give up one or the other. Learning through his friend George Bute, who was sent there as a Moravian missionary from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, that an Academy of Natural Sciences had been founded in Philadelphia, and that Rev. Schweinitz, the well-known Mycologist, was a prominent member, he concluded, in 1830, to send all his own botanical, principally cryptogamic, and zoological collections to this Academy. In consequence of this donation, he was made a corresponding member.

A few years later, he turned his face toward his fatherland, but stopped on the way in Philadelphia, to assist in introducing Homœopathy there. Arriving in January, 1833, he found that his friend G. Bute had, by his astonishingly successful treatment of the *Cholera asiatica*, during the summer of 1832, already opened the way. Dr. *Wm. Wesselhoeft*, in Bath, Pennsylvania, had also acted as an apostle of the new gospel, and spread its blessings all around him. Dr. *John F. Gray* told him of Dr. *Gram* and his school in New York. Dr. *Matlack*, in Philadelphia, had also commenced the study of the new art. Dr. *Ihm*, from Frankfort, tried to practice Homœopathy, at the instigation of *Wm. Geisse*, a prominent merchant in Front street, and zealous advocate and personal friend of Hahnemann. About this time Dr. *Humphreys*, an old navy surgeon; Dr. *Green*, of Philadelphia, afterwards of Washington, and now in New Orleans; and Dr. *Richard Gardiner*, now living in Philadelphia, were beginning to make experiments.

Instead of leaving the country, he remained, and the Academy of Allentown was established, according to plans proposed by Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft. Constantine Hering's intention was, to offer to the students of medicine an opportunity, during the summer months, to attend a course of lectures in Homœopathy, before, during, or after they had attended lectures in the allopathic colleges; also, to induce them to learn the German language. The main plan for sustaining the institution was, to have all the good Homœopathic works translated into English, and also to establish a central institution for the preparation and sale of Homœopathic drugs, at the same time giving ample opportunity for the employment of poor students, etc., etc.

A new revised edition of *Hahnemann's Organon* was printed at its expense, and *Jahr's Manual* was translated and published. This was the pioneer of all the translations of the Materia Medica into the English language, and was made principally by Dr. *A. Bauer*, now in Cincinnati.

Out of this Institution came the following pioneers of Homœopathy, viz.: Dr. *Bauer;* Dr. *Reichhelm*, later in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the late Dr. *Gosewisch*, of Wilmington, Delaware; Dr. *Howard Okie*, now in Rhode Island; Dr. Geist, later practicing in Boston; Dr. *Wolford*, now in Ohio; Dr. *Becker*, going to Surinam; Dr. *Floto*, later in New England, and several others lost sight of. Dr. *Neidhard* and Dr. *Lippe* were at this time pupils of Dr. W. Wesselhoeft. Our most successful pioneer westward, Dr. *Pulte*, now in Cincinnati, was one of the founders of the Academy.

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All the money matters were in the hands of one person, and the Institution was intentionally undermined by him, for he was a secret enemy of Homœopathy, and a "hater of the Dutch." Constantine Hering, after discovering this, returned to Philadelphia, and worked several years to pay off his private debts. For a few years Dr. W. Wesselhoeft endeavored to save the Institution, but he found it impossible, and subsequently went to Boston, Massachusetts, where the remainder of his life was devoted to repairing his losses.

In Homœopathy, Constantine Hering's intentions were, not only to spread the new art of healing, but also to bring our Materia Medica in the way of becoming a real natural science.

His provings were mostly undertaken with that view. After having proved *Iodine* as early as 1823, he added the other "Salt-formers" of Berzelius; in 1836, *Bromine*, and in later years *Fluor. ac.*, in which he was assisted by the Bureau of Materia Medica, consisting of Drs. *Jeanes*, *Williamson*, *Kitchen*, of Philadelphia, and by other Homœopathicians, viz.: Drs. *Campos*, in Norfolk; *Freitag*, in Bethlehem; *Geist*, *Gosewisch*, *Husmann*, *Lippe*, and *Pehrson*. Still later, *Chlorine*, and immediately after its discovery, in 1845, *Ozone* was proved.

As a chemical neighbor to *Sulphur*, he proved *Selenium*, and *Lithium* as standing chemically near *Kali* and *Natrum;* as next to *Antimon*, *Tellurium*, and as next to *Platina*, *Palladium*.

Having proved *Arum maculatum* in 1824, he added, in Surinam, *Caladium;* and in Philadelphia, *Pothos foetida*, — all belonging to the same family. These provings led him to introduce *Arum triphyllum* into our practice, for the worst forms of Scarlatina.

During forty years, he made provings on himself with fifty and more different drugs, and induced others to prove about twice that number; at the same time completing, as much as possible, the older provings of *Hahnemann*, *Stapf*, and others; for instance: *Sabadilla*, *Mezereum*, *Colchicum*, etc.

His most important experiments were with the snake-poison. In 1825 he tried to get the poison of the German viper; believing that the assertions of Physiologists and Toxicologists, that this poison could not influence animal life except as a ferment in the blood, were erroneous.

In 1828 he succeeded in getting — because, at that time, he thought a quantity was absolutely required — about ten drops of the saliva of the largest poisonous snake, *Trigonocephalus Lachesis*, while alive. With this he made a long series of experiments, beginning with the lowest triturations. The first provings were published in 1831, in Stapf's Archives X., 2, page 1 (three years later;) and not until 1835, Archives XV., 1, 1, *Lachesis* was introduced as a healing drug (seven years later.)

At the same time, Constantine Hering hastened to make known to the world, as soon as he discovered it, what had been placed in an appendix to *Redman Coxe's Dispensatory*, and overlooked, viz.: In 1824, Dr. *James*

Westwood Wallace, of Fauquier, Virginia, took the bags, venom and all, from two teeth of a large and vigorous rattle-snake, which he mixed, by friction in a glass mortar, with some cheese, and then divided the mass into one hundred pilis. Of these "I occasionally took some times one, at other times two, three, or four pills a day." (Compare J. R. Coxe's *American Dispensatory*. Philadelphia. 1831. Page 738.)

Was not that a real proving? Using cheese instead of sugar of milk!

Even two years before Gram arrived in New York, and C. Hering in Paramaribo, high up in the mountains of the Old Dominion, a proving was made of the snake-poison! And what is most remarkable, C. Hering could quote from the collected facts, corroborations of every thing mentioned by J. W. Wallace, notwithstanding his applications had been made without the light of our law.

After many experiments and researches, C. Hering had ascertained that the best and most practical and applicable antidote in case of a snake-bite was radiated heat. He applied the hot iron, near the wound, as hot as the patient could bear it; he found the spreading of the poison was at once arrested in this way, in men and animals, and that the most dangerous symptoms ceased. May not heat, analogously, also be applied in cases of other poisoned wounds, even after the bite of the mad dog?

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, discovered (1861) that rattle-snake poison may be boiled without being destroyed as a poison. This apparently contradicts C. Hering's proposition to apply heat; but Dr. Mitchell found that the boiled poison, although it killed, did not cause any local symptoms, as inflammation, gangrene, etc., and thus proves C. Hering's assertion, that it ceases to act as a ferment. The fact that alcohol does not destroy the medicinal qualities of the poison, while taken inwardly in large quantities, but acts as an antidote to it, is also explained by these experiments.*

C. Hering has been a contributor, editor, and co-editor of a great many journals. He has published several pamphlets, some of which have been translated into different languages. The latter was particularly the case with his Domestic Physician. Since 1837 it has appeared in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, etc., besides thirteen editions in the German, and there have been nearly 100,000 sold.

He is now engaged as Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, and as co-editor of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*, wherein he has begun publishing, in monthly numbers, a complete collection of all the results, provings, and cures, obtained by the Homœopathic school, combined with all that may be useful from the old schools.

[Written in August, 1867.]

* A treatise explaining this more fully will appear in the next number of this Journal.

U S MED & SURG JL Oct 1867

Respectfully Yours

Constantine Hering

[Engraved for the U.S. Medical and Surgical Journal]

Chicago Lithographing Co. 152 & 154 Clark St.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Constantine Hering

I graduated at Würzburg, German University, in the year 1826

My present address is 112.114 N 12 [redacted], of Philadelphia

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1833

Previous to that time I practised in Germany and South America

Study medicin 1817

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1821 at Leipzig

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1105 FILBERT STREET.

Sessions commence Annually on the second Monday of October, and close the first of March following.

FACULTY:

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor, Lecturer on Hygiene, cor. 11th and Filbert Sts.

C. HERING, M. D., *DEAN*, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica, 114 North Twelfth Street.
CHAS. G. RAUE, M. D. Professor of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 121 North Tenth Street.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery, 1700 Chestnut Street.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 635 Spruce Street.
RICHARD KOCH, M. D. Prof. of Physiology, General Pathology & Microscopic Anat'y, 35 N. 12th St.
A. R. THOMAS, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, 937 Spruce Street.

L. STEPHENS, M. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, Girard College.
O. B. GAUSE, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, cor. 12th and Arch Sts.
MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1721 Chestnut Street.
F. E. BOERICKE, M. D. Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics, 635 Arch Street.
E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1616 Mount Vernon Street.
R. B. WEAVER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, 706 Pine Street.

For particulars, address **RICHARD KOCH, M. D., Registrar,** No. 35 North Twelfth Street.

TERMS:—Full Course, $100; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30; for students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, $50; Graduates of other Medical Colleges, $30; The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, price $2 per annum, invariably in advance.

Philadelphia, April 5th 1870

Dr R. Koch Registrar

Next Friday Evening will be a meeting of Corporation trustees to confirm the Honorary Degrees paped by the Joint Meeting of the faculty as board of Corporators. You would oblige me by sending the minutes of this meeting to my house and if possible to get the Diplomas ready written to be signed by our President. The other signatures I will get by the Janitor

Dr Neermann will come to Philadelphia on his way to Paris, next Tuesday and both diplomas ought to be ready. If possible

Yours ~~respectfully~~

C. Hering

Dean

To Fredrick Kingsman Esq

Dear Sir

Yours of the 13th I received just in time to communicate its contents to Doctor Race, I take the occasion to inform you that Dr Race has been for several years my assistant and lately for nearly six months practised took the practice of Dr Goodwin during his sickness and absence of the latter who had to go abroad to recover his health. Dr Race has administered them to the entire satisfaction of all concerned There is no doubt about his being fully qualified to the practice of Homoeopathy. Any favors shown to him as it is intended he settles in the neighbourhood of Phila. If there is any favor shown to him I shall be thankfully acknowledged by me

Respectfully yours &c

Dr S Hahnemann

Kenton 15. Oct. 1852.

Dr Sir.

Not knowing Dr Rowe's address I write a line to say that I have obtained the refusal of an office for him, located directly opposite the Government House where Dr Boardman now is.

We have expected Dr R. here for some days past. I think it quite important for Dr Boardman that Dr R. should see him soon. He suffers a great deal of pain & distress from the gatherings upon the sides of his neck. His nurse was up nearly all night with him last night.

Very Respectfully

Fred'k Kingman

Dr C. Hering

to Dr. W. Wardmann

Dear friend & Colleague

I am very glad that you succeeded ~~in per~~ with your invitation of Dr. Rau to commence practice in your place. As I can testify that he commenced the study of medicine with peculiarly well prepared ~~[illegible]~~ has ~~for~~ four years been an ~~ardent~~ zealous ~~diligent~~ student, spending nine full seven years and lately practiced ~~[illegible]~~ without any ~~[illegible]~~ assistance ~~with particular success~~ very successfully, I have not the slightest doubt he will be ~~[illegible]~~ and to all the friends of our healing art (a ~~trustworthy~~ good practitioner ~~practitioner~~) a trustworthy friend.

I hope to hear soon from you ~~again~~ and that ~~the~~ your ~~[illegible]~~ health ~~returns~~ to make ~~you~~ visit ~~[illegible]~~ before this allow you to be useful aga-

Yours

C Hg

Holland in great need!

[illegible] on the Monday meeting will
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]
we in a general [illegible] [illegible]
with [illegible] all we [illegible] [illegible].
will
[illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible]
and we all [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Constantine Hering, M.D.
112 and 114 North Twelfth Street.

Philadelphia, [illegible] 18[illegible]

Constantine Hering, M.D.
112 and 114 North Twelfth Street.

Philadelphia, Jan 11 1880

Ihr Schreiben [illegible] mir Veranlassung gegeben, den Harn genauer zu untersuchen, und ich finde, dass Sie Recht haben. Ich habe Ihnen Zucker in Spuren angegeben, weil ich nicht wusste, dass Sie Saccharum officinale [illegible]

Wenn Sie jemanden hätten, der Ihnen vollständige Analysen machte, so würde mir es sehr lieb sein, wenn Sie mir dann einige Analysen zusenden würden, damit ich Ihnen meine Ansicht darüber sagen könnte.

Mit freundlichen Grüssen

Ihr C Hg.

Kennen Sie [illegible] Frau Wolff in Bremen?

GENERAL EXCHANGE AGENCY

Printed by a Boy on the Prouty Press.

Pianos and Organs

W. C. EVANS,

Real Estate,

No. 50 N. Ninth St.

THE NEW
PATENT SILVER
Card Printer

Philadelphia, Sept 1, 1874

Dr Herring Dear Sir

Mrs White

Requested me to write to you to have a consultation in reference to holding Seances in the same room that Mrs & Mr Holmes used here in this Place — Mrs White said you wished to hold a consultation with her at the time you was out with Dr Childs. Leaving the point & that said Crest. at that time she would have nothing to do with you & is sorry for it — the Rent is now due & something must be done, Please call in store & Oblige.

Yours Respect, W. C. Evans

Oct 10. 1874

Gestrengen Herr Doctor

Ich meine die strenge Methode! Nächste Woche werden die Seances wieder anfangen. Wir bilden ein Board of Examiners. Mein erster Vorschlag ist: der Lenz soll sich auf eine sehr scharfe Waage setzen u sich in Sitzen mehr oder weniger Stoff aneignen der die Waage gemacht hat ist eingeladen dabei zu ~~Sitzen~~ sein. Zweitens: auf der Waage zu essen + zu trinken, Gewogenes! ob wie Bacon, der sagt, bei Tische sich im Wasser nichts wiegt oder ob er doch wiegt; Drittens wird unserm Geist eine goldene Kette umgehängt schwer genug auf der Waage sichtbaren Eindruck zu machen. Wenn sie keine Änderung macht wird sie ihm geschenkt

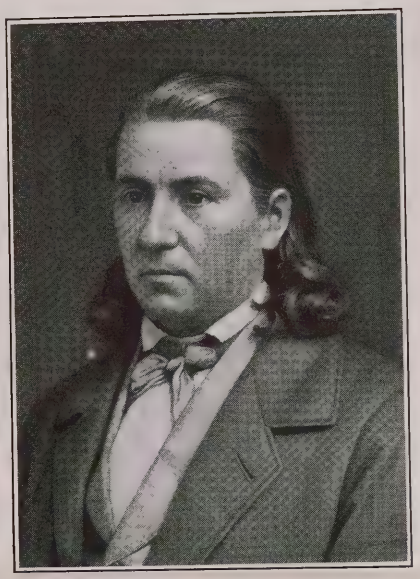
Viertens: sie soll sich einen Theil
ihres Gemandes entledigen, was
dann auf der Goldwaage
gewogen wird. Fünftens da-
aus dem Geist strömende
Licht wird untersucht mit
der Spectral Analyse, ob Phosphor
Nun wirkte ich noch mehr
& noch strengere Versuche &.
Bitte dich tief nachzudenken
gehörig tief, und Vorschläge zu
machen. Je strenger je lieber
dein Vater
C. Hg.

Dr. Hering in his Study.

Constantine Hering

A Memorial to Dr. Hering.

The estate of Constantin Hering, M. D., one of the earliest practitioners of the homeopathic school of medicine who made Philadelphia their home, is erecting on the site of the doctor's old homestead, 112 and 114 North Twelfth street, a large building, which is intended as a memorial of Dr. Hering, and which is to be known as the Constantin Hering Building. It is to be of eight stories, strongly constructed and fitted with the latest safety boilers, engines, elevators, etc. The three upper floors will be occupied by the publishing company of which W. E. Hering, one of Dr. Hering's sons, is President. Mr. Hering's private office will be a fac simile reproduction of his father's study.



CONSTANTINE HERING.

Constantine Hering

Constantine Hering, M.D.
112 and 114 North Twelfth Street.

Philadelphia, Jan 12 1880

Kondörfers treatise on Neuraesthenia was read for the first time yesterday morning and considered one of the best we have in our literature.
If any thing should have been said against it, before it was read, the foolish title name was the only cause, confounding it with something else

My wife brought some lentils to Walter wished as we had no chance to ask your opinion, very much against my rules, never to interfere

How many first mondays may be passed over without a meeting?

If You should see in print a treatise about Prophylaxis, remember that is was written many yrs ago

Ought we not join the Prater Prize?
see N. H. Review London

Besides will be here a day or two or longer

More anon.

Dear Editor Letter for October number X as a Contribution to ?

Don't be afraid if You look over the exceedingly in diction appendix in Allen

Cyclopedia v 10 p ... to ... and find a complete rewrite of the Thuja Cupressus Neat
You might be asked to fill some pages with a corresponding rewrite of what was published in the
Guiding Symptoms vol 1. pag 781 to 82 with its 68 corroborating Cured by Nursery No a line will
be stricken out and that for good reasons. Nothing is known of the Hartley's reasons
but no doubt in short the tincture Allen as others proved, we doubt that it is used good for nothing
in spite of the certificate of the Director of the Botanic gardens. He may be a very good botanist
and be able to distinguish the genuine plant of in question, by its dark green upper surface of its leaves
and the light green and glistening of the lower, he may have counted the three very prominent in volucels of each
of the umbellets, hanging strictly to the rights of the etc etc. but he has forgotten the main thing.
He did not rub the leaves between his fingers if the characteristic very unpleasant, nauseous
narcotic odor could not be perceived, (according to general testimonial of botanists) which not first out if they had the opportunity to taste smell.
He certainly did not know that we never ought to take such plants from cultivated soil

where they always get weaker or/loose their poisonous qualities altogether. We know from
often trials many cases have been reported when whole families
used eating it/without any bad consequences (Ephem. acad. nat. curios
but then ought it to be known that the roots are the most poisonous not the stalk
See Hayell Hustmann pag 560 1862. They were do not quoted
the more than twenty respectable names from 1731 (Commercium noricum) until 1831
(Wibmer) and a great many since, before Hartley 1873.
In Easton, botany edition by Wrights, it is mentioned the plant as growing in
the United States, "leafed pinnatifid, shining". also some other
species. Who prepares tincture ought not to forget in order to taste and
prepare the full grown plant in autumn and the root separate in spring.
Best of all to have our Alfred Heath in London to plant it in his medico-botanic garden

Bullard already
mentioned that different places where
they grow may cause differences.

To the Memory of

CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

FEW men have risen to such eminence and distinction as the subject of this memoir. The late Doctor Constantine Hering, the eminent medical practitioner, was well and widely known, not only in this community, but throughout the entire world. He had no superior in his profession as a writer and author, and his valuable works upon the science of medicine have conferred a lasting benefit upon mankind. In his death the world has suffered an irreparable loss, his profession an ornament, and the poor a valued friend. He was not only well known for his warm social qualities and manly virtues, but conspicuous for his brilliant intellectual attainments and for his skill and successful treatment of disease. His entire life was devoted to the cause of suffering humanity, and his paramount object was the amelioration of the woes of his fellow-creatures. But he has passed away to his eternal rest. The sunlight of his presence, that gave cheer and comfort to the hearts of his numerous friends and admirers, has gone out forever, and the narrow sod is the only trace of the learned dead. Science mourns the death of her favorite son, and weeps in sorrow over the silent void that his death has left behind.

DOCTOR HERING.

WITHIN the quiet and secluded vale
Of studious life he spent his peaceful years,
Till, wrapt in death and its mysterious fears,
Shrouded, he lay beneath a funeral veil;
Yet, crowned with laurels of enduring fame,
He sleeps among the intellectual dead,
Where death a speechless gloom has o'er him spread,
And has extinguished life's vain fleeting flame.
But sickness did not plead to him in vain,
The lonely plaint of one about to die;
Where his deep, searching, scrutinizing eye
Had power to trace disease and cancel pain;
Where he had stayed the fleet, expiring breath
Of those he rescued from the jaws of death.

"From Hours with my Lyre" By
E R Rush.

DR. CONSTANTINE HERING.

Populäre Zeitschrift für Homöopathie.

Organ des Sächsischen Landesvereines, wie der homöopathischen Vereine im Königreich Sachsen, in Stettin, Bromberg ꝛc. ꝛc.

Eilfter Jahrgang.

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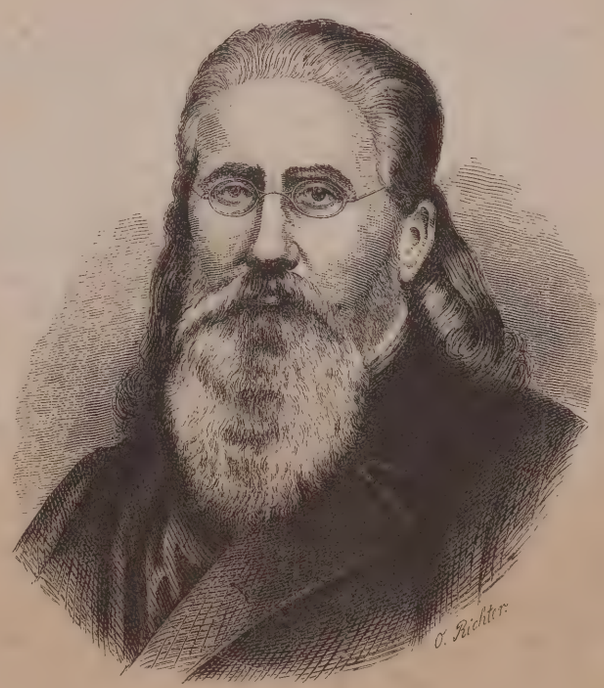
sowie direct durch die Verlagshandlung.

Herausgegeben von **Dr. Willmar Schwabe,** Besitzer der homöopathischen Central-Apotheke in Leipzig.

Ein Gruß über den Ocean.

„Des Menschen Leben währet siebenzig Jahre, und wenn's hoch kommt, so sind's achtzig, — und ist es köstlich gewesen, so ist es Mühe und Arbeit gewesen", sagt die Schrift. Und in der That, ein solch' köstliches, mühsames und arbeitsvolles Leben liegt hinter dem Greise, der am ersten Tage des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts geboren, heute, am 1. Januar 1880, seinen achtzigsten Geburtstag feiert, und den an diesem Jubeltage seine zahlreichen Schüler und Freunde ebenso beglückwünschen werden, wie dies am 22. März 1876 zu seinem fünfzigjährigen Doctor-Jubiläum geschah. Professor Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia, der Apostel der Homöopathie in Amerika, welcher vor 50 Jahren dieses Saatkorn deutschen Fleißes und Wissens hinübertrug nach jenem fremden Lande, dem es gelang, Schwierigkeiten aller Art, die sich der Verbreitung der neuen Lehre in den Weg stellten, zu besiegen und immer fruchtbareren Boden für dieselbe zu gewinnen, hat heute seinen Ehrentag. Da darf die „Populäre Zeitschrift für Homöopathie" mit ihren Glückwünschen nicht zurückbleiben für den Veteranen, der vielleicht allen homöopathischen Schriftstellern am volksthümlichsten zu schreiben vermocht hat. Es ist Ehrensache für sie, ihre Leser mit der Lebensgeschichte dieses Mannes heute bekannt zu machen und damit einer lange versäumten Pflicht zu genügen.



Professor Dr. Constantin Hering, geboren am 1. Januar 1800.

Constantin Hering's Wiege stand zu Oschatz in Sachsen, wo sein Vater die Stellung des Conrectors an der lateinischen Schule und des Organisten an der Stadtkirche bekleidete. Er ist dessen ältester Sohn und übersiedelte im Jahre 1811 mit seinen Aeltern nach Zittau, besuchte bis zum Jahre 1820 das dortige Gymnasium, studirte sodann in Leipzig, Dresden und Würzburg bis zum Jahre 1826, an welch' letzterem Orte er am 22. März 1826 unter dem Decanat von Schönlein und unter dem Präsidium von Textor die medicinische Doctorwürde erwarb. Seine Dissertation führt den Titel: De jamatis psychicis (Ueber die seelischen Heilmittel). Als Promotionsfrage war ihm folgende gestellt: Welche Zukunft hat die Medicin? Und unter den von ihm vertheidigten 16 Thesen befinden sich mehrere, welche die damals erst im Aufblühen begriffene Homöopathie berühren. Schon als Gymnasiast hatte sich Constantin Hering eifrig mit den Naturwissenschaften beschäftigt; die Liebe zu denselben ist

ihm treu geblieben durch sein ganzes Leben, und nach erlangter Doctorwürde stürzte er sich auch nicht sofort in die Praxis, sondern nahm eine Stellung als naturwissenschaftlicher Lehrer am Blochmann'schen Pädagogium in Dresden an und unternahm noch im Herbste desselben Jahres eine naturwissenschaftlichen Zwecken dienende Reise nach Surinam, der holländischen Colonie an der Ostküste von Süd-Amerika. Er durchstreifte die Urwälder dieses tropischen Landes und sandte Naturalien nach Deutschland. Doch befriedigte ihn diese Thätigkeit nicht dauernd, sondern er ließ sich bald in Paramaribo, der Hauptstadt von Surinam, als Arzt nieder, und zwar als Homöopath. Denn die Homöopathie hatte er durch Dr. Rückert in Herrnhut, welcher Ort nur wenige Stunden von Zittau liegt, schon während seiner Studienjahre schätzen gelernt und hie und da Geschwister und Verwandte homöopathisch behandelt. Von Paramaribo aus setzte er sich in lebhaften Verkehr mit Hahnemann und anderen deutschen Homöopathen und bedachte deren „Archiv für homöopathische Heilkunst" vom Jahre 1831 ab regelmäßig mit Mittheilungen. Ueberhaupt arbeitete er bis vor wenigen Jahren an sämmtlichen deutschen homöopathischen Journalen mit. Namentlich prüfte er Arzneistoffe an sich und anderen, vor Allem zunächst das Schlangengift (Lachesis) und beschäftigte sich mit der Behandlung der in Surinam häufig vorkommenden Lepra (Aussatz) mittels der von Hahnemann aufgefundenen antipsorischen Heilmittel. 1833 vertauschte er Paramaribo mit Philadelphia und hinterließ seinen dortigen Freunden als Ersatz seiner Person eine Anleitung zur homöopathischen Selbstbehandlung, welche er später unter dem Titel „Homöopathischer Hausarzt" herausgab. Dieses Buch hat eine große Anzahl von Auflagen erlebt, bis es dem Verfasser deutsche Aerzte nachmachten und ähnliche Bücher erscheinen ließen. In Philadelphia gründete er die Hahnemann Society und wurde sehr bald der Mittelpunct und Führer der sich der homöopathischen Heilmethode zuwendenden Aerzte. 1835 stiftete er eine homöopathische Akademie in Allentown bei Philadelphia, verweilte dort 2—3 Jahre als Präsident derselben und zog dann wieder nach Philadelphia, um wieder seiner Praxis und weiterer Ausbreitung der Homöopathie zu leben. Es trafen ihn bis zum Jahre 1845 manche schwere Schicksalsschläge, denn er verlor seine zweite Frau, und der Wunsch, seine Kinder mit dem in Deutschland noch lebenden Vater und mit seinen Geschwistern bekannt zu machen, trieb ihn nach der Heimath zurück. Er fand seinen Vater als achtzigjährigen, rüstigen Greis, konnte sich aber mit den deutschen Verhältnissen nicht befreunden und kehrte deshalb nach Jahresfrist nach Philadelphia zurück, nachdem er sich mit einer Tochter des Kreisphysikus Dr. Buchheim in Bautzen verheirathet hatte. Dort entfaltete er sehr bald wieder seine wissenschaftliche und praktische Thätigkeit in vollstem Glanze und war vor wenigen Jahren noch vollkommen rüstig und gesund. Die Tage, von denen man sagt: sie gefielen Niemandem, sind jetzt über ihn gekommen. Er hat sich von der Praxis und von der literarischen Thätigkeit zurückgezogen und seine, einst so thätige Feder ist erlahmt. Ja, daß wir's nur offen gestehen, der Greis Constantin Hering, welchen Tausende von homöopathischen Aerzten ihren Lehrer nennen müssen, welcher, uneigennützig gegen Kranke und gegen seine Schüler, mit vollen Händen gab, so lange er's hatte und so lange er's konnte, kam um das wenige Ersparte und genießt nicht die volle Frucht seines so thatenreichen Lebens.

Außer seinen zahlreichen schriftstellerischen Leistungen in deutscher Sprache, von denen der obengenannte Hausarzt am bekanntesten sein dürfte, ferner den „Amerikanischen Arzneiprüfungen", welche werthvolle Mittel, wie z. B. Apis, Glonoin 2c. enthalten, verdankt ihm die englisch-amerikanische Literatur ganz vorzügliche Werke, und auch die große Encyklopädie von Allen ist unter seinen Auspicien erschienen. Er ist der beste Kenner homöopathischer Arzneimittel. Ganz Ausgezeichnetes leistete er aber als volksthümlicher Schriftsteller und als Polemiker. Sein reiches Wissen, sein sprudelnder Witz und seine lebendige Phantasie würden ihn, wenn er gewollt, zu einem Volksschriftsteller ersten Ranges auf jedem Gebiete gemacht haben. Er schrieb, wenn es ihm paßte, mit dem treuherzigen Humor des „Wandsbecker Boten", stets originell, anschaulich und unterhaltend, mitunter auch mit Aristophanischer Derbheit, und hat diese Schreibweise zeitweise auch in Werken beibehalten, in denen dieselbe der Regel nach ausgeschlossen ist, wie z. B. in den „Amerikanischen Arzneiprüfungen". Das liest sich besser, wenn der Verstand nicht einseitig in Anspruch genommen, sondern ab und zu auch ein Korn attischen Salzes hinzugethan oder eine muntere Anekdote erzählt wird, mag er gedacht haben. Und dieser Humor hat ihn, wie wir aus seinen Briefen ersehen, auch in seinem hohen Alter nicht verlassen. Möge ihm der Himmel denselben für die Jahre, die er ihm noch schenken wird, bewahren. Quidquid animam erexit, etiam corpori prodest.

Ueber Blutarmuth.

Arzneiwissenschaftliche Abhandlung von Dr. August Feierabend in Luzern.

Das Wort Blutarmuth schwebt im Munde von Jedermann und bezeichnet gleichsam die Modekrankheit unserer Zeit. Ueberall ertönt die Klage über Blutmangel und füllen sich die Zeitungen mit Empfehlungen von Mitteln und Kuranstalten gegen denselben. Schon Moses sagt: Im Blute sitzt das Leben, und Mephistopheles im Faust bezeichnet es „als einen ganz besonderen Saft". „Roth wie Blut" ist eine bekannte Redensart, und roth ist das Blut der Menschen und vieler Thiere. Der Farbstoff ist im Blute nur fein gemischt und undurchsichtig. Wird Blut, das aus der Ader geflossen, stehen gelassen, so gerinnt es sogleich und scheidet sich in den farbigen, zähen Blutkuchen und in das farblose Blutwasser. Der Farbestoff haftet an den Blutkügelchen, von denen er losgetrennt werden kann. Derselbe zeigt ein krystallinisches Gefüge, das bei Pferd, Hund und Mensch die gleiche Form zeigt, während er bei andern Thieren abweicht.

Die chemischen Bestandtheile des Blutes sind immer die gleichen, nämlich: Kohlenstoff, Wasserstoff, Stickstoff und Sauerstoff in sehr wechselvollen Verhältnissen. Neben denselben finden sich noch kleine Mengeverhältnisse Schwefel und Eisen. Das Letztere ist vorzugsweise im Farbestoff enthalten und beträgt bei einem erwachsenen Manne 3 Gramm. Außer dem Eisen enthält der Farbestoff große Mengen Sauerstoff, den er sehr leicht abgiebt. In diesem Verhalten des Farbestoffes beruht die wichtigste Bedeutung desselben. Dadurch wird den Geweben die Lebensluft zugeführt. Dagegen wird das sauerstoffarme Blut wieder als dunkles Venenblut zum Herzen zurückgeführt, von dort wieder in die Lungen gepumpt, aufs neue mit Sauerstoff geladen, worauf es den Kreislauf von vorne beginnt.

Dadurch, daß der Farbestoff an die Blutkörperchen gebunden ist, wird dessen rasche Ausscheidung vermieden.

Die Blutkörperchen bilden kreisrunde Scheibchen mit einer kleinen Vertiefung in der Mitte, die sich geldrollenartig aneinander reihen. W berechnet auf ein cmm Blut 5 Millionen Blutkörperch en Zahl jedoch bei Blutkrankheiten bedeutend

HERING, CONSTANTIN

Hom Times, Aug. 1880

OBITUARY.

CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

To write an obituary of Father Hering would be to give the history of homœopathy in this country. The following personal letter gives us the bare details of this sad event.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1880.

ALFRED K. HILLS, M.D.:

DEAR FRIEND—Father Hering has gone to a wider sphere of usefulness, and left us lonely and sorrowing. He has his heart's desire and we do wrong to grieve.

Almost his last words were in praise of homœopathy. He was grateful *for the good it had done him.* He spent the afternoon of Friday with his patients. I never saw him more interested in his work. He conversed in his accustomed lively manner with his family at tea and went to his room with less fatigue than usual. At ten o'clock he summoned assistance by his bell; was found with shortness of breathing, and in less than half an hour *all was over!*

His last words were, "I am dying now." No suffering! The last remedy that benefited him was *Arsenicum.* It was the remedy which, more than fifty years ago, saved his life and secured his devotion to the cause. On the 28th (the anniversary of Lachesis), the interment will take place. Eleven o'clock is the hour fixed upon. His veteran friends will act as pall bearers. Your sorrowing friend, C. B. KNERR.

In consequence of the announcement, a number of the friends of the late Dr. C. Hering met informally at the house of Dr. Alfred K. Hills for the purpose of condolement, and such other action as might be thought proper and fitting to the occasion. There were present Drs. Bayard, Burdick, Finch, Baner, Hoffman, Wilder, Linsley, Cowl, St. Clair, Smith, Berghaus, Arthur Hills, Scherzer, Lippe, Wright, Hartley, Brown, Ostrom, Carleton, and Alfred K. Hills; and letters of regret were received from Drs. Blumenthal, E. Carleton, Nott, Deschere, W. H. White, and Doughty.

Dr. Alfred K. Hills called the meeting to order, stated its objects, and, there being no objection, requested Dr. Edward Bayard to preside.

Upon motion, Dr. Hills was elected secretary, and formally stated his reasons for the action so hurriedly taken, moved a committee of three on resolutions, to which the president should be added, and Drs. Finch, Burdick, and Baner were thus appointed.

The resolutions were reported and adopted as follows:

Whereas, The sad intelligence has reached us that our revered friend and colleague, Dr. Constantine Hering, has passed from our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with deep and unfeigned sorrow that we mourn our loss;

Resolved, That we deeply lament that he could not have been spared to finish the great work of his life, the "Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica;"

Resolved, That in Dr. Hering's death we lose one acknowledged as first in his profession, a man of science, a ripe scholar, a genial friend;

Resolved, That to the afflicted relatives we extend our deepest sympathy and regret;

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes of this meeting be transmitted to the family of the deceased;

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to attend the funeral.

The following delegates were elected: Drs. Edward Bayard, Alfred K. Hills, S P. Burdick, Chas. A. Bacon, W. T. Baner, C. Lippe, L. de V. Wilder, St. Clair Smith, E. F. Hofmann, Wm. Scherzer, H. A. Wright, C. E. Blumenthal, M. Deschere, W. H. White, H. I. Ostrom, W. Y. Cowl, Jas. E. Lilienthal, M. A. Brinkman, M. W. Noxon, E. Carleton, Jr., John F. Gray, R. McMurray, T. Franklin Smith, and B. G. Carleton.

Adjourned.

Attest, ALFRED K. HILLS, Secretary.

Dr. Hering was born in Oschatz, Germany, Jan. 1st, 1880; graduated in medicine at the University of Wurzburg, March 23d, 1826, and afterward went to Surinam, by appointment of the King of Saxony, for the purpose of making researches in zoölogy. He first commenced the practice of medicine in Parimaribo. In January, 1833, he landed in Philadelphia, and shortly after established the Allentown Academy. His subsequent labors are so well known to the profession that we deem it unnecessary to recount them at this time.

The funeral was largely attended by physicians from all parts of the country, Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, conducting the services. The following named physicians were appointed pall-bearers, some of whom, from various circumstances, were prevented from being present: Drs. A. Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, C. Neidhard, A. W. Koch, A. R. Thomas, J. H. Pulte, W. P. Wesselhœft, F. R. McManus, Henry Detwiler, John Romig, P. P. Wells, Edward Bayard, John F. Gray, J. F. Cooper, Charles G. Raue, James Kitchen, S. Lilienthal.

After a simple and impressive service, the interment took place in a most delightful spot at "Laurel Hill." At the grave a touching event was the singing of two musical clubs, the members of which were his personal friends, and who were attracted there by their respect and love for the departed. And thus closed the opportunity for personal respect.

The following Memorial Committee has been selected, to which all communications should be addressed. Societies are requested to send a copy covering any action they may take respecting deceased, and journals a copy of the issue containing obituary.

AD. LIPPE, Philadelphia, Chairman; H. N. GUERNSEY, Philadelphia, Secretary; J. K. Lee, Philadelphia; E. Bayard, New York; W. P. Wesselhœft, Boston.

It is proposed that memorial meetings be called simultaneously in the principal cities of the world for appropriate action.

Dr. Raue writes as follows:

The obituary of this great physician and good man needs no biographical sketch in a homœopathic journal, the readers of which may be supposed to be well acquainted with the signal facts of his long and eventful life. Neither is there any occasion to dwell particularly on the traits of his noble character, as that already has been done, beautifully and glowingly, by his friends, the late Carroll Dunham and P. P. Wells, on the occasion of his semi-centennial jubilee of Doctor of Medicine, celebrated in the year 1876. What I shall mention here will pertain only to the history of his state of health during the last years of his life.

For many years Dr. Hering has been inclined to asthmatic difficulties. During their aggravations the expirations were more difficult than the inspirations, and frequently attended with a wheezing noise. Of late years this asthmatic tendency became associated with occasional attacks of bronchial catarrh, especially during fall and winter.

Latterly, however, the catarrhal attacks had grown much milder, and during the last year he scarcely suffered from them at all, while the asthmatic spells grew more severe and more annoying. They were brought on by any little bodily exertion, especially by going up stairs; he had to rest on each flight of stairs. They also, of late, used to come on periodically, early in the morning about four or five o'clock, after waking, and when trying in the least to move or exert himself for the purpose of changing clothes But, then, there were again days and even weeks when these morning attacks remitted; moving about, however, became more and more difficult, and the visiting of patients out-doors almost impossible for him. His bodily vigor gradually failed; he felt weak and exhausted, or "very tired and lazy," as he used to say; his appetite, too, became much impaired, and his bowels were in spells quite loose, and then again somewhat constipated. And yet, with all this, his mind kept as fresh and lively and as full of schemes for the future as ever. He would always enjoy a good joke, and would heartily laugh over it, even if it did occasionally excite a coughing spell.

He was himself full of anecdotes and humorous comparisons, which he greatly enjoyed to relate. His life-work, to create a practical and reliable Materia Medica, based upon confirmed facts, filled his whole soul, and he never lost sight of it; he worked at it unceasingly, collecting not only from all sources, but selecting also with the highest acumen, which came of his immense practical experience. Two volumes of his "Guiding Symptoms" bear witness to this great endeavor; the third is already in press; the remaining volumes need only the editorial work; their substance is collected.

Toward the end of May I was taken ill myself. Once the dear old friend came to my bed-side to consult with our mutual friend, Dr. A. Fellger, to whose care I had confided my own case. Full of hope, as always, he cheered me up, but it took several weeks before I was able to resume my customary daily visits to him again. In the meantime, Dr. Berridge, from London, had arrived to attend the American Institute of Homœopathy at Milwaukee. His visits, and also a visit of his old friend, Dr. P. P. Wells, had cheered him up greatly, and I found him, after this interruption of our intercourse, feeling comparatively well. He had been taking a dose or two of *Anacardium*, on account of the frequent yawning with which his asthmatic spells had been accompanied. There was no indication for changing the remedy at that time. On the 21st of July, when I saw him in the forenoon, he complained to me that last night, soon after midnight, he had had a very bad spell of asthma, worse than ever before, attended with much yawning and great restlessness, and that for these symptoms he had taken *Arsenicum*. "I took only one globule, high, because, you know, I am afraid of aggravations. It had scarcely touched my tongue when I felt more quiet; I could lie down, and slept for four or five hours soundly without a sign of asthma in the morning."

This seemed, and indeed was, a splendid work of *Arsenicum*. Next forenoon, July 22d, he told me: "I have had a very good night, no asthma, and good sleep. I wish *Arsenicum* would take away the other symptoms likewise" (meaning his weakness and loss of appetite). "Here," he continued, "stands the cup of chocolate; I have scarcely drank one-half of it; I can't take any more." "It seems as if these attacks of asthma were anticipating; I am not quite sure whether *Arsenicum* has this symptom. Any way, I feel quite relieved to-day."

On the 23d of July, I saw him again in the forenoon, and remained with him for nearly one hour. He appeared quite natural, and spoke about several things as lively as ever. He worried, though, about some things regarding the publication of his "Guiding Symptoms," which I tried to smooth over. Worriment always had a very bad effect upon him, and, unfortunately, in the last years, he had had too much of it. Still, I did not see anything that seemed alarming or could in any way arouse my suspicion or fear. And, indeed, the whole following afternoon, as I was later informed, he appeared quite as usual and lively. He had gone down into his office and attended to his patients as usual; he had remained down stairs until after supper, of which he partook, chatting all the time with those around him in his wonted manner. Then he went up stairs to his study, undressed himself unaided, and went to sleep. Suddenly, near 10 o'clock, P. M., he was roused by another spell of asthma, and this time still worse than ever before, with the same loud yawning and the same dreadful restlessness. Mrs. Hering, becoming greatly alarmed, sent hastily for his neighbor and old friend, Dr. Wm. Koch, and also for me. Before any of us arrived, he said to a friend, "I am dying." They laid him on his right side, well propped up upon his sofa, when he became quiet. After Dr. Koch arrived he drew a few labored breaths, and on my arrival, a few minutes later, he had ceased breathing altogether. My dear old friend had passed beyond the line of material encumbrances.

C. G. RAUE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14th, 1880.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia, held July 25th, 1880, in reference to the decease of Dr. Hering, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a Memorial Meeting be held in honor of the deceased, at which physicians from all parts of the world should be invited to participate, either in person or by letter."

The following Committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect: Drs. Ad. Lippe, Edward Bayard, William Wesselhœft, H. N. Guernsey, J. C. Lee.

On the 13th of August this Committee met at the house of Dr. Ad. Lippe, and the following resolutions were adopted:

To call a Memorial Meeting of Dr. Hering, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the Hall of the Hahnemann Medical College, on Sunday, October 10, 1880, at 8 P. M.

To notify all the Homœopathic Journals of this Memorial Meeting, and ask them to so publish it.

To notify the friends of our School, and of the deceased, in all parts of the world, of this proposed Memorial Meeting, to ask them to hold a Memorial Meeting on the same day, and forward the report of such meeting to this Committee for incorporation in a memorial volume to be published by the friends of the deceased.

By order of the Committee, AD. LIPPE, Chairman.

St Louis Clin Review Sept 1880

A Memorial to Hering.—At a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia, held July 25, 1880, in reference to the decease of Dr. Hering, the following resolution was adopted: "That a memorial meeting be held in honor of the deceased, at which physicians "from all parts of the world should be invited to participate, either in person or by letter. The following committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect: Drs. Ad. Lippe, Edward Bayard, William Wesselhœft, H. N. Guernsey, J. K. Lee. On the 13th of August this Committee met at the house of Dr. Ad. Lippe, and the following resolutions were adopted: To call a memorial meeting of Dr. Hering, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the hall of the Hahnemann Medical College, on Sunday, October 10, 1880, at 8 P. M. To notify the friends of our school and of the deceased in all parts of the world of this proposed memorial meeting, to ask them to hold a memorial meeting on the same day, and forward the report of such meeting to this committee for incorporation in a memorial volume to be published by the friend of the deceased. By order of the committee.

U S Med Inv Sept 1 1880

AD. LIPPE, Chairman.

OBITUARY — The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Boston and vicinity, held on Monday, July 26, 1880:—

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, the medical profession has met with an irreparable loss; that we recognize in him a man of unusual scientific attainments, accompanied with great power of original investigation, — one who devoted a long and busy life to the improvement of medical science, and who, by indomitable energy and industry in the advancement of homœopathy, has accomplished a work in this country and the world which shall ever redound to his honor.

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they are called upon to bear.

I. T. TALBOT,
C. WESSELHOEFT,
J. B. BELL,
} *Committee.*

To R Rusk

Sunday morning, Megal!

Dear Sir

It is by legal advice that I wish the Faculty to give their vote by Yeas & Nays if they agree to concurr with the Trustees

The faculty after having unanimously recommended McFarlan in two succeeding meetings are simply asked if they are willing to express their wish in the form:

Resolved to elect it.

The joint meeting for ascertaining have nothing to do with it, because they may be postponed, may adjourn again and again, we do not know.

The issue of the building does not depend on the final result; Martin in or Martin out does not influence it, but of course it will be very much influenced by McFarlan in or McFarlan out. That is the Question!

You will find it out by & by that I know my way and am wide awake

Confidentially Yours

C Kerry

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1105 FILBERT STREET.

Sessions commence Annually on the second Monday of October, and close the first of March following.

FACULTY:

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C. HERING, M. D., *DEAN*, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica, 114 North Twelfth Street.
CHAS. G. RAUE, M. D. Professor of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 121 North Tenth Street.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery, 1700 Chestnut Street.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 635 Spruce Street.
RICHARD KOCH, M. D. Prof. of Physiology, General Pathology & Microscopic Anat'y, 35 N. 12th St.
A. R. THOMAS, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, 937 Spruce Street.
L. STEPHENS, M. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, Girard College.
O. B. GAUSE, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, cor. 12th and Arch Sts.
MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1721 Chestnut Street.
F. E. BOERICKE, M. D. Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics, 635 Arch Street.
E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1616 Mount Vernon Street.
R. B. WEAVER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, 706 Pine Street.

For particulars, address **RICHARD KOCH, M. D., Registrar,** No. 35 North Twelfth Street.

TERMS:—Full Course, $100: Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30; for students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, $50; Graduates of other Medical Colleges, $30; The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, price $2 per annum, invariably in advance.

Philadelphia, april 9th 1870

Dr. R. Koch, Registrar

is requested to call a faculty meeting as soon as he thinks it could conveniently be held

In the minutes of the faculty respecting the election of Mc Farlan the words: Resolved to elect etc have not been used, and it is my request to have the vote of the faculty on this point.

Please to let me know the Yeas and Nays as it is a test vote.

I am very much inclined to come out with an impeachement and have in this case the adjourned joint meeting for acceptation, postponed until all the formalities of appeal etc have gone through.

Yours

C Hering Dean

MRS. HERING 90 YEARS OLD

Widow of "Fatner of Homeopathy in This Country" Enjoys Good Health

Mrs. Therese Hering, widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, known as the "father of Homeopathy in this country," will to-morrow celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Hering is living at the Hamilton Apartments, 3312 Hamilton st., and, despite hed advanced years, enjoys exceleint health.

Dr. Hering was the founder of the Hahnemann College and Hospital. His widow has four sons and two daughters living. They are: Rudolph Hering, of New York; Mrs. Melitta Knerr, wife of Dr. Knerr, of this city; W. E. Hering, president of the Globe Ticket Company; Miss Hildegard Hering, Carl Hering, an electrical engineer of thisc city, and Herman S. Hering, a Christian Science lecturer.

1912

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1105 FILBERT STREET.

Sessions commence Annually on the second Monday of October, and close the first of March following.

FACULTY:

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor, Lecturer on Hygiene, cor. 11th and Filbert Sts.

C. HERING, M. D., *DEAN*, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica, 114 North Twelfth Street.
CHAS. G. RAUE, M. D. Professor of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 121 North Tenth Street.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery, 1709 Chestnut Street.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 635 Spruce Street.
RICHARD KOCH, M. D. Prof. of Physiology, General Pathology & Microscopic Anat'y, 35 N. 12th St.
A. R. THOMAS, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, 937 Spruce Street.
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Philadelphia, mai 16 1870

Lieber Freund

Häufige briefliche gutmüthige Abfragen — wenn sich nicht für nothwendig Antworten herausgestellt haben — veranlaßt mich Ihnen gelegentlich nützliche Fortsetzung des Journals

Erstens wenn einer Committee überlassen wurde für dasselbe zu sorgen, möchte dieselbe bald ans Werk sich begeben und vorläufig mit Schaefer dem Buchhalter Jakels, zunächst mit diesem wenn er auf Besuch in Philadelphia ist und endlich mit Boericke sobald er von Californien zurückgekehrt sein wird, Rücksprache nehmen über folgende wichtige Punkte

Wer soll das Journal drucken? Wer soll den Druck bezahlen? Wie viel soll er erhalten und wann? wer ist verantwortlich? Wem soll der Agens für „advertisements" Einige Bücks erstatten? Wer nimt Geld ein und wer zahlt es aus? Wer bezahlt den Drucker?

Ich will selbstverständlich ganz u gar nichts damit zu thun haben und habe dies stets erklärt und ich will für nichts verantwortlich sein

Wie stehn die finanzen in Bezug auf das Journal?

Zweitens nach der getroffenen Anordnung der Facultät habe ich zwar das Portfolio besorgt, was ist aber zu thun. wenn es ungebührliches Weise zurückgehalten wird und am Ende sich nicht Fälle genug darin vorfinden, die nächste Nummer zu füllen, nicht Stoff genug zu 12 Seiten approbirt wurde und der Drucker der nach Contract am 15ten jeden Monats das Manuscript erhalten sollte, am Ende das Recht hat Wartegebühren zu berechnen

Ein Journal kann ohne Ordnung nicht bestehen

Drittens findet sich in den Bemerkungen zu den fällen die letzten Tage mit Mühe wieder aufgetriebenes Portfolio

„I am not in favor of reprinting cases as long as we have plenty of original ones"

„No objection, but do not like too many translated articles"

a difference in maxims and in principles is as wide a difference as in a moral point of view it is to take a slander for truth and a truth for a slander. There is no compromise possible.

The collection of cases in our Journal was projected and commenced especially to reprint all cases in our whole literature, of course only such as are instructive, and particularly out of old books, not accessible to the bar to cases. These cases are the foundation of our characteristics. Further was our Journal intended to give as much as possible translations from the German, the French or other languages, as the majority of our Colleagues are shut out from this important part of our literature

When it was bespoken the new College ought to have a journal as an organ I proposed a collection of cases instructive and weighty the fundamental ideas to give in a few sheets a general Therapeutics, were all the rules and [illegible] could be illustrated by quotations cases. many cases are instructive in many ways. Such a practically illustrated advice would be much more useful than all the special books on pathological therapeutics

If such contradictory and nativistic maxims predominate I give up the plan of ever undertaking such a therapeutical key. It requires a great deal of time and of course never brings a penny an hour. I would like the faculty to give the care of the portfolio and the matter pass into other hands. I will have nothing to do with it if the plan of a general therapeutics illustrated by cases is not comprehended and favored by the faculty

Viertens

There was a most infamous Scandal spread and what if the worst believed _ the matter objected was swallowed greedily — a certain case had been approved by the votes of the faculty and after being in print had been peremptorily rejected by the Dispensatory

The truth in this case is: the printer was told: to put aside the types until the faculty decided what is to be done with it. The galley proof with the words „peremptorily rejected" written on it, seen by one, is not in my hands. The portfolio contains the original and the cause of putting it aside until the faculty decides.

What else could possible have induced me, to do what I did, except the honor of our College

This case put aside problem is to be found on the last pages of the portfolio

Another case, shockingly miserable but instructive as such was also put aside, because it came into the printers hands by mistake

The faculty may decide as the faculty has to pay for it, at least for putting it into type

The materia medica part giving the cura next and the new most active next as it was promised ought to be continued only by advice of the faculty The faculty ought to give their votes what medicines ought to be published in their Journal

If every member of the faculty votes for three, the one receiving the majority of votes shall be published

Still better it would be to give it up altogether

Expecting an answer to every point

I remain as ever

Ottly

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HERING

THE HERING MEMORIAL MEETING.

THE meeting provided for by a resolution adopted by the physicians of Philadelphia, July 25th, was held on Sunday evening, October 10th, in the hall of Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. John K. Lee occupied the chair, and Dr. Henry N. Guernsey acted as secretary.

Dr. J. C. Guernsey read that portion of the minutes of the July meeting, which related to the appointment of a Committee on Memorial Meeting, and Dr. A. Lippe, the chairman of the committee, presented the resolutions under which the meeting was called, and which had been published in the homœopathic journals.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Memorial Meeting was received, and the committee discharged.

Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey then read the "minute" adopted by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and resolutions from the Central Society of the State of New York, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Michigan; also, a paper prepared by Dr. Boyce containing interesting reminiscences of Dr. Hering, and read before the New York State Central Society, a letter from Dr. C. B. Gilbert, of Washington, and a telegram from Dr. W. P. Wesselhœft, of Boston.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, on behalf of the Philadelphia County Society, read a "minute" from that body, expressive of its sense of the loss sustained in the decease of Dr. Hering.

Dr. Edward Bayard, of New York city, then delivered an eloquent and impressive eulogy on the life, character, and services of the departed, prefacing it with the announcement that he represented his county society as a delegate, and presented on its behalf, an expression of respect for the memory of Dr. Hering, and its sympathy with his family and professional friends.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to Dr. Hering's grand and characteristic reverence for truth. He thought there was some truth everywhere, but complete truth nowhere; that every man holds some truth, and that no man may claim to be the custodian of perfect truth in all things. While expressing his sympathy with the profession in Philadelphia, he yet considered that Hering belonged not to Philadelphia alone, but to the whole world. He cared not for money-getting, but for the interests of humanity and truth; in his labors for these he was indefatigable, and has left behind him as the result of his work, a vast store of materials as a priceless legacy to posterity. He

was a true homœopathist. He believed in the law of cure, and he lived up to it. He sought no palliatives, save in homœopathy, and in his closing hours still sought relief only in the principles that he had practiced throughout his long life.

Dr. Clement Pearson, of Washington, D. C., said it was not his fortune to be personally well acquainted with Dr. Hering, yet he felt that he knew him well. He was not surprised that Hering is gone. He had labored earnestly for almost eighty years. Yet he still lives, and a hundred years hence, the child yet to be born will have cause to bless his name for the relief his Lachesis affords.

Fourscore years was a good age to attain, yet far too short to reform a world. And so, the truths promulgated by Hahnemann and Hering should still be jealously guarded by us and the men who shall come after us. It is a pity that knowledge and experience cannot be transmitted to a successor, and that each must dig for himself in the mine of knowledge with few to take him by the hand or wish him God-speed. And it is a sad thing that among all those who strut and fret their brief hour upon the stage, so many of us should be such poor players. The speaker paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Hering, and closed with the injunction that although a leader had fallen, we who remain must not let the standard be lowered.

Before resuming his seat, Dr. Pearson presented the regrets of Dr. F. R. McManus, of Baltimore, who was unable to be present at the meeting.

Dr. A. Lippe was the next speaker. He said, as mourning children we remember what the departed was to all of us, as an instructor, and as one who added so much to our knowledge of the healing art. Dr. Hering was chosen from among many students at Leipsic, to overthrow, by a pamphlet, the pretensions of the new system. Homœopathy was but slowly gaining ground in those days, and he must have been a fearless man when, in 1824, he avowed himself an advocate of the new art, and was at once made the victim of relentless persecution. Dr. Lippe then alluded briefly to Dr. Hering's experience as a naturalist at Surinam, his dismissal from his post for daring to practice homœopathy, his investigations with Lachesis, his removal to the United States, his connection with the Allentown Academy, his settlement in Philadelphia, and his subsequent labors in organizing and directing the forces of the new system of medicine. He concluded with a sentence from Dr. Hering's last published paper: "If we ever depart from the strict inductive methods of Hahnemann, we are lost."

Dr. H. N. Guernsey gave some interesting reminiscences of his early knowledge of Dr. Hering, of his introduction to him by Housman in the very building in which he was now speaking, and of his continued intimacy and friendship with him from that time till his death. He related an incident of Dr. Hering,—a trip to Frankford to see a case of poisoning by the sting of the bee (*Apis mellifica*), as an evidence of his intense enthusiasm in the study of drug action. As a consultant he was most faithful and earnest, devoting himself with energy to discover the true remedy. He cited numerous instances showing his utmost reliance upon the principle of homœopathy in all cases of disease, from the simplest to the most desperate.

Dr. R. J. McClatchey said he too desired to testify to Dr. Hering's worth as a man, his skill and success as a physician, and to the value of his immense services in the cause of medical science. He considered that one of the most marked characteristics of Dr. Hering was his steadfastness of purpose. He seemed never to lose sight of the one great object of his life. Those of us who knew him well, know what a fascinating conversationalist he was, and how, even the apparently trifling matters of every-day occurrence, were made to contribute to the grand purposes he had in view. Everything that he saw or heard was to him but a part of a completed harmony. His one great thought and theme was to secure the recognition of homœopathy as an established science. He gave full respect to the opinions of others, and hence his own opinions always commanded respect.

Dr. Martin Deschere, of New York, spoke briefly in eulogy of the deceased. He said that we can best honor him by following in the path in which he walked. His mission was to spread the benefits of homœopathy, and though he succeeded in a remarkable degree, yet we must take up the work where he left it and still carry it forward. He alluded to the rapid spread of homœopathy in the United States, and mentioned a letter, lately written by a layman of Germany to Dr. Hering, asking him to prepare a paper on the status of homœopathy in America; one that should encourage the friends of that system in Europe. He appealed to those who should attend the World's Convention in London next year, to exert their utmost influence to advance the cause among our transatlantic brethren.

Dr. John K. Lee felt that any eulogy of Dr. Hering is incomplete which does not include a reflection of his moral nature. And here he needs not the mantle of charity. He re-

lated an incident which exhibits Dr. Hering's intense regard for truth. A friend had said to him, "How badly it makes one feel to be convinced of error." The remark made such a profound impression upon Dr. Hering, that, as he afterwards said, he ceased to repose any confidence in him.

Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey spoke of the circumstances of Dr. Hering's graduation in medicine, and his bold avowal of his faith in the system of Hahnemann before the faculty of Wurzburg. He had in his possession a transcript of Dr. Hering's thesis, written fifty-two years ago, on "The Medicine of the Future," of which a translation was being prepared for publication in the Memorial volume.

Dr. Bushrod W. James said: We are not here to erect a monument to the departed; that, his own life has done. His works are known; his virtues need no further inscription. His qualities of heart, his professional skill, his steadfast purpose to benefit mankind are known to all of us.

Every age has its progressive spirits; men who by their labors leave a deep and lasting impress behind them, and truly our departed friend was one of these. Liberal in his methods of homœopathic prescribing, and not bound to excrescent ideas, he read Hahnemann's *Organon* as he read his Bible, testing all therein advanced, and holding firmly to all that proved to be true and valuable.

He was not one to fetter the dose, or to limit its size and repetition. He conceded to all physicians the right of private judgment, while unswervingly exercising his own. Yet while thus liberal, he always adhered strictly to the law of *similars*, and to the selection of the remedy from the totality of the symptoms. The speaker here quoted from Dr. Hering's writings to the effect, that in his view, a thorough and successful practice of homœopathy is not possible without a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry, in addition to a thorough knowledge of the Materia Medicā. In reference to his interest in young practitioners and students of homœopathy, the speaker said that no toil was too arduous, no time too precious, no research too burdensome, that might enable him to present to the student clearly, the doctrines of homœopathy. He was earnest in the cause of a higher medical education. He led the followers of Hahnemann to victory, and from his lofty height he saw the promised realization of his hopes,—the world's acknowledgment of the truth of homœopathy, and to-day we place the laurels upon the brow of one of Hahnemann's most trusted and worthy generals.

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HERING

Dr. Charles Mohr said that from the first time he ever saw Dr. Hering, down to the time of his death, he never once met him without profit to himself and to those within his professional influence. Dr. Hering was earnest in his friendship for the younger members of the profession, and hearty in his efforts for their instruction and advancement. He referred to the *Guiding Symptoms*, as his only adequate monument, and said that upon that monument Dr. Hering had devoted fifty years of labor. It remains for the profession to give completeness to this grand work, and especially so because it is a legacy to the author's family. Dr. Hering, had, on one occasion, said to him: "I shall not be with you until the completion of the *Guiding Symptoms*, but it will be finished by others, and perhaps from my place in heaven I shall be permitted to look down, and to know that the work has been well done."

A committee, consisting of Drs. C. G. Raue, C. B. Knerr, and Charles Mohr, was then appointed to publish the Memorial volume, and it was ordered that all papers received be referred to that committee. Also, that the cost of publishing the volume, and the manner of providing for the same, be referred to the same committee, with power to act.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

REPORTED BY CHARLES MOHR, M.D., SECRETARY.

THE regular monthly meeting was held in the hall of the Hahnemann Medical College, on Thursday evening, October 14th, 1880; Dr. W. B. Trites, the Vice-President, in the chair. After reading and approval of the minutes of the September meeting, reports were received from Dr. H. N. Guernsey, delegate "at large," to societies abroad, Dr. B. W. James, delegate to American Institute of Homœopathy, and Dr. C. Mohr, delegate to Pennsylvania State Society.

The committee appointed to prepare a suitable minute on the death of Dr. Constantine Hering made the following report:

Your Committee, appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the sense of this society upon the decease of Dr. Constantine Hering, have prepared the following, which, in accordance with your instructions, was presented to the Memorial Meeting, held October 10th, and will doubtless appear in the Memorial volume:

"The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, uniting with the friends of homœopathy and medical progress everywhere in

mourning the departure of our late Honorary Member, CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D., offers this tribute of respect to his memory.

"We recognize in the decease of Dr. Hering, the loss of one pre-eminently adapted by nature and education to be a leader in the early struggles and sacrifices of a new medical dispensation. Cultured in literature and in general science; learned in all the medical wisdom of the allopathic fathers; careful in the formation of his opinions; zealous for the advancement of his chosen profession, and ambitious to excel in the practice of his art, we yet find him accepting without reserve the overwhelming testimony to the truth of Homœopathy, flinging aside the temptations of professional honor and political preferment; fearlessly asserting his 'liberty of medical opinion and action' in the presence of an arrogant and intolerant profession, and in the face of his king, and deliberately casting his lot with the derided and persecuted pioneers of a new and hated system. Devoting all his talents and energies to the perfection and dissemination of the newly-discovered art of healing; laboring with heart, and hand, and brain for its establishment over a whole continent; unswerving in his adherence to its teachings, unflinching in its defence, and untiring in all labors for its advancement, he seemed ever to realize that he had been raised up for this, his heaven-appointed work. We rejoice that he was permitted to witness the vast results toward which his own vast labors had so largely contributed,—the shaken foundations of the old medical superstructure; the triumphant vindication of the once despised system of Hahnemann; the establishment of its hospitals, its colleges, and its journals; the organization of its societies, and the spread of its beneficent influence by thousands of educated physicians into millions of homes.

"We, his fellow-members of this society, among whom he walked, and taught, and labored for so many years, who enjoyed his intimate personal acquaintance and counsel, are proud to express our appreciation of his personal character, and his abounding services in the cause of progressive medicine,—the cause of suffering humanity. We shall ever hold his name, his work and his worth in warm remembrance, and our posterity will rise up to do him honor."

JOHN K. LEE,
PEMBERTON DUDLEY,
CLAUDE R. NORTON,
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10th, 1880.

The Society adopted a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Singerly and Norris of the Philadelphia *Record* for their energy in the suppression of the sale of Bogus Diplomas.

The secretary called attention to the movement on foot in Philadelphia, looking to the formation of a permanent non-sectarian association, for the purpose of securing the observance by each religious body of an Annual Hospital Collection Day, when contributions can be made simultaneously for the benefit of the various hospitals of Philadelphia. A similar plan is in vogue in some of the large European cities, and for several years has been remarkably successful; and in New York city the inaugural step made last year, although only a few churches comparatively had united in the enterprise, resulted in a collection of over $26,000. To secure the immense good such a movement will accomplish in Philadelphia, Dr. Mohr moved that the following be adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the movement on foot in Philadelphia for the establishment of a permanent non-sectarian association, with the object of duly fixing and perpetuating the observance of a yearly Hospital Day, for the purpose of making collections in all the churches and Sunday-schools, and receiving general contributions for the benefit of our hospitals, leaving each church or school and each donor free to indicate the special application of contributions, and providing for a wise distribution of the gifts not designated for any particular hospital, receives the most hearty indorsement of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, and its members agree, individually and collectively, to do all they can to further the object.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the action of the society to the committee having the matter in charge."

After discussion by Drs. Martin, Johnson, and Mohr, the resolutions were adopted.

The Bureau of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, W. C. Goodno, M.D., *Chairman*, then made its report. The following papers* were presented, read, and referred for publication, viz.:

a. "Rapid Lithotrity," by C. M. Thomas, M.D.

b. "Recent Developments in Surgical Practice," by J. C. Morgan, M.D.

c. "Antiseptic Surgery," by John E. James, M.D.

d. "Colles Fracture," by W. C. Goodno, M.D.

The hour was so late when the reading of the papers was concluded, that no discussion ensued, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

The Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, C. M. Thomas, M.D., *Chairman*, will report November 11th, 1880, when interesting papers will be presented.

A CRITICISM OF THE HERING MEMORIAL MEETING.

MANAYUNK, October 20th, 1880.

EDITORS OF THE HAHNEMANNIAN: I write to express the disappointment I felt when, on Monday morning, the 11th instant, the newspapers announced that the Hering Memorial Meeting had been held the day previous, and that I had been debarred from participating in a meeting held to do honor to one whom I had greatly loved.

But my indignation was aroused when, on inquiry, I learned that no special notice of the meeting had been sent to any of the physicians of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and that the committee had depended solely upon the notice *published nearly*

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* These papers are deferred on account of the press of matter upon our pages. They will appear in our December number.—EDS.

six weeks previously in the journals. This may have been an oversight; but if so, it was a most unfortunate—I had almost said a criminal one.

Dr. Hering was the leader of no clique, the centre of no ring, and by the liberality of his creed, the honesty of his purpose, and the purity of his life, he had endeared himself to the *whole* profession; and, had proper arrangements been made, two-thirds of the physicians of this city would have assembled to show their respect and veneration for that great man, the leader of homœopathy in America. Instead of this there were, as I am informed, but about twenty Philadelphians in attendance at the meeting. I hope that publicity will be given to the fact, that Dr. Hering's Philadelphia brethren were absent from the meeting, not because of any want of appreciation of his worth, but because their committee failed in one of the duties intrusted to them. Dr. Hering and his fame belonged, in one sense, peculiarly to Philadelphia, and this meeting afforded the only opportunity which most of us could have, to testify our love and esteem and veneration for him. This only opportunity has been allowed to pass unimproved, solely by reason of the committee's neglect to give proper notice; and thus, as I am assured, some most interesting reminiscences of Dr. Hering's life have been lost.

I would like to ask if there was any good excuse for holding the meeting on Sunday,—that one of all the days of the week which should *not* have been selected without some special and incontrovertible reason. In some parts of the world, Sunday might have answered well enough, but in Philadelphia, where the better sort of people do not propose to follow the lead of Berlin and Paris in this respect, the holding of such a meeting on Sunday is both unusual and unpopular.

I write this note, not so much to criticise the committee as to place on record the reasons why the Memorial Meeting was not more largely attended. I know that nothing we may say can add to the fame of Hering; still, his devotion to homœopathy, and the exalted talents he consecrated to her cause, are worthy of some suitable memorial. And since the meeting has proven a failure as a general expression of the sentiments of the profession in Philadelphia, I for one will gladly hail any project that will enduringly testify our admiration and esteem for Dr. Constantine Hering.

Yours fraternally,

W. B. Trites.

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HERING

CINCINNATI MEDICAL ADVANCE

T. P. WILSON, M. D., EDITOR. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

J. P. GEPPERT, M. D., ASS'T EDITOR CINCINNATI, O.

VOL. IX. Cincinnati, and Ann Arbor, November, 1880. No. 5.

All subscriptions and business communications should be addressed to MEDICAL ADVANCE CO., Publishers, 305 Race st., Cincinnati, O. Subscription $2. per annum.

THE GLORY of the Roman Empire and the name of JULIUS CÆSAR, are inseparably connected together. The grandeur of the American Republic and the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON are almost one and the same thing. And so I turn to the name of Dr. CONSTANTINE HERING, but I need not ask, to what system of philosophy, to what department of knowledge, or to what great enterprise that name is indissolubly joined. CONSTANTINE HERING and American Homœopathy have grown together, the one from infancy to old age, crowned at last by the laurels of Death, and the other, from infancy toward a matured youth; and so closely have they been formed, that nothing but the searching hand of Death could put them asunder. Yet in a certain sense, HERING is not dead. In the highest sense in which he lived, he still lives, and will continue to live; and his acts will be repeated,

In states unborn and accents yet unknown.

When HERING was born, medical science and art were "without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." As night upon the seas enfolds the boundless waters in her jetty wings, so in those days, chaos covered and clouded all. Scarce one department of our present system of medicine had more than "a local habitation and a name." Anatomy had achieved some progress, and the human body had itself undergone some rude and imperfect explorations, no more; but Physiology was as a dream to the human mind, and its beauties had not reached the point of

blemish.

CONSTANTINE HERING was a true homœopath. With his whole heart and mind, he believed the truth as expressed in *Similia*. The power to demonstrate its universal application to all forms of disease, was greatly limited in his earlier days. The needed agencies were few. There were no medical schools to teach HAHNEMANN's doctrines. There were no books to promulgate this new born truth. There were no journals in which

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conception, much less had they been born. Pathology was an inextricable mass of facts and fancies, and upon these, sat superstition enthroned, threatening divine vengeance to all who had the temerity to question their real character. Surgery, with its rude implements, was staining the earth with human gore; and while ignorantly striving to relieve, it added indefinitely to the sum total of human misery. As for the general practice of medicine, it was "confusion worse confounded." Empiricism reigned supreme, and being without law it was without order, and being without law or order, it was without success. It was then that the great Frenchman, BICHAT, said of medical practice, it "is an incoherent assemolage of incoherent ideas; and is perhaps of all the physiological sciences, that which best shows the caprice of the human mind. It is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations often puerile, of deceptive remedies and of formulæ as fantastically conceived as they are tediously arranged."

It was into this age that CONSTANTINE HERING was born. And when he had come to mature life, it must have been a strange infatuation that led him to select medicine for his life's work. Perhaps it was in the vain hope, that he might amend its broken ways. Perhaps it was under the delusive teachings of his preceptors, who taught him, that, first, medicine was a great and perfect art; second, it had some few minor imperfections which might be improved, and third, that he who attempted to improve it would in all human probability be eternally damned.

Passing out of the deleterious influences of the schools into a wider arena of thought, young HERING heard of the writings of one of his fellow countrymen, a distinguished German physician, by the name of SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. He went to the store and bought his books. He took them home to read them, and to try to understand them.

Like another, in later years, he might have used those books for wadding, to load a rusty ancient gun, and leaving it to others to fire the train, he might have escaped across the seas to await the result of the explosion —and he might have returned, to find no damage done worth speaking about. HERING did sincerely expect to overthrow HAHNEMANN'S argument; but alas! he was himself overthrown. He not only read HAHNEMANN'S writings, but he sat at the feet of the great teacher, and there caught such glimpses of truth, that thenceforth, like the children of Israel wandering in the desert, he had ever before his eager gaze, the divine Shekinah, which led him out of darkness and out of bondage, into the land that flowed with milk and honey.

For more than fifty years he was a faithful follower of HAHNEMANN'S teachings. If he had a creed, it was a short one and to the purpose: "I believe in the one great law of cure." With him this was not a blind faith. He brought that declaration to the test of his experience, applying it with infinite patience to multitudes of suffering men, women and chil-

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dren—for let me say here that CONSTANTINE HERING was no idle dreamer. He never attempted to evolve truth out of his own consciousness; but he gave to this new doctrine the only test by which it may be proven, namely: demonstration. I do not think his mental constitution led him far into the rationale of the law. He was no speculator. He looked upon this truth as thoroughly a practical one; and it was his life's labor to increase the facility of its application. And in that life there was wrought the labors of two score of the ordinary men of the profession. I think I may safely say, that CONSTANTINE HERING was chiefly great, because he was an incessant toiler. I do not think he ever grew weary at his task.

If you will go back to the time when he landed on the shores of this new country, with this new truth burning like a sacred fire on the altar of his heart, you will see him, an alien and a stranger, looking in vain amid a people whose language he did not understand, for kindred spirits, with whom he might commune, and for temples of science, to whose altars he might bring his spotless offspring. There were medical schools and journals and societies, and there were thousands of medical men, but they had no sympathy with his thought. But, ah, his was a heroic soul! He knew the truth; he loved and worshiped it, and he resolved to give it to the world. In a little town in Pennsylvania he laid the foundations of his work. I have never been at Allentown, but I would walk its streets to-day if I could, with reverence. The rostrum and the press were the agencies he chose for his instruments. And how well they did their work, let the record of the last half century testify. But another great secret of HERING'S success, lay in the masterly power of his inspiration. Himself endued with inexhaustible inspiration, he seldom failed to inspire all with whom he came into contact.

It was no more idle to think of touching fire without being burned, than of meeting HERING and not catching some of the enthusiasm that warmed his breast. Nay, believe me, it was an inspiration which made his homely face radiant with light, and caused his halting tongue to adorn the English language, which he never quite mastered, with new beauty. It was not my privilege to know him intimately, but I have known many of his scholars; I have met many men who have sat at his feet, and God bless his memory, I do not know that he ever sent out a halting or a doubting disciple. However, some of them may have become broken pitchers in subsequent years, they came from HERING'S hands without flaw or blemish.

CONSTANTINE HERING was a true homœopath. With his whole heart and mind, he believed the truth as expressed in *Similia*. The power to demonstrate its universal application to all forms of disease, was greatly limited in his earlier days. The needed agencies were few. There were no medical schools to teach HAHNEMANN'S doctrines. There were no books to promulgate this new born truth. There were no journals in which

to show the results of experience, and there was as good a chance of finding paintings by the old masters on this new continent, as of finding drugs of any sort fit for homœopathic prescribing. In some obscure corner of Philadelphia, in some hidden recess in New York, there might perchance be found a few remedies prepared after the formula laid down by HAHNEMANN; and these, when found, were mostly in the 30th centessimal attenuation. But in those days, they knew no better than to give such things to people who were sick. They had not heard of the Milwaukee Academy, or of the revelations of the Boston microscope. And so the 30ths were given, and as the sick recovered, the name and fame of Homœopathy were spread abroad. From Allentown, HERING went to Philadelphia, and on a broader stage, surrounded and aided by ardent and able disciples, he found his cause growing with great rapidity.

It is not too much to say, that the scepter of command which he first took upon coming to America, did not fall from his hand until he was stricken by death. He fell at his post of duty, and upon the day of his death, he was no less ardent and devoted to the truth of Homœopathy, than when he first espoused the cause.

We have seen some attempted changes in our school within the past few years. Our fabric has been rocked by the baleful influence of the spirit of reaction toward the chaos of eclecticism, and the discarded errors of Allopathy; and while our future may be in this respect clouded in doubt, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that, upon the fair escutcheon of HERING'S name, this cloud can never rest, for never did he bow the knee to Baal.

CONSTANTINE HERING was a born leader of men because of his high intellectual endowments and his whole souled devotion to truth. Tradition tells us that, in the far east, and in ages long since gone by, an elder CONSTANTINE, while at the head of his imperial army, saw in the clouds a vision of the cross, and over it these words: "*in hoc signo vinces,*" and that by that sign he went forth to conquer, and laid the foundations of a great and lasting empire.

So in later times this younger CONSTANTINE saw in his imagination, the fair temple of medical science rising till its golden turrets were kissed by the clouds of heaven, and over its fair portals he saw deeply graven by the divine hand these trenchant words: "*Similia Similibus Curantur,*" and he exclaimed, "By that sign we shall conquer," and like a true prophet he prophesied, and then fulfilled his own prophesies.

A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Hering.

Prof. Franklin's Address.

At a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of the city of Philadelphia called together on the 25th day of July last, for the purpose of expressing their views and sentiments touching the history, position and connection of the late Dr. Constantine Hering with the cause of Homœopathy, it was resolved, "That a memorial meeting be had in honor of the deceased, at which physicians from all parts of the world should be invited to participate in person or by letter." In compliance with this resolution we, the faculty and students of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, with such friends of our system that feel an interest in the present occasion, have assembled together as earnest memorialists to express our profound regret at the loss of this truly great man, our condolence with his family, and to convey to distant friends our appreciation of the distinguished services Dr. Hering has given to the cause of Homœopathy during the last half century.

The early history of Dr. Hering finds him a bitter opponent of Homœopathy. Born with the beginning of the century in Oschatz, Saxony, we find little in early life to interest us, until the period when he began his student life under the immediate charge of his father. Here we observe him as a diligent and faithful pupil developing those sterling qualities of head and heart that made him so attractive to his teachers while pursuing his studies in the Gymnasium at Zittan, then under the rectorship of his father. His remarkable powers of observation and analysis, his untiring application marked him out as no ordinary individual. In his twentieth year he matriculated as a student of medicine at the University of Leipsic, and during his pupilage here was singled out by his preceptor on account of his superior literary attainments, to prepare a monograph in opposition to that medical heresy that was at this time agitating and unhinging the medical mind in Germany and other parts of the

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continent. Elated with the prospect of a scientific tilt with the sage of Goethen, he began a review of Hahnemann's writings, hoping to obtain an easy victory in his medical contest; but his readings only impressed him the stronger with the doctrines of Hahnemann, and scientist as he was he became so thoroughly convicted with the depth of reason and glow of genius of the great medical reformer, that his criticisms were turned into laudation of the teachings of the author, and he became a convert to their strongly impressed truths. About this time, and while pursuing his anatomical demonstrations, he inflicted upon his hand a poisoned wound from the keen edge of the dissector's knife, which subsequently gave him no little solicitude and anxiety. He sought medical counsel of his old friends and in spite of their best directed efforts he grew daily worse, and the gloomy alternative was given him of amputation of the hand. Chagrined and discomfited he sought refuge within the law of similia, and applied such homœopathic remedies as his then limited knowledge pointed out, and he had the proud satisfaction of seeing his hand daily grow better, and finally saved from the dreaded prognosis pronounced by his attending physicians. With this his conversion to Homœopathy was secured, and he left Leipsic strong in the faith of similia, and entered the Academy at Wuerzburg. After attending a six months course of lectures here, he graduated in 1826, and returned to Saxony to earn the right to practice his profession on his native soil.

While making preparations, writes a distinguished journalist, to pass his final examination, he accepted the position as teacher of natural sciences and house physician in a prominent school under the charge of Director Blockmann. Wearied with continued application along the old groove of medical thought, disgusted with the endless jargon of medical theories and changing dogmas, and soured with the intolerant bigotry of that old school, that is "broken down in council and in fight, in hospital and in camp, yet brokenly lives on," his active and restless spirit imprisoned no longer by the bonds of state medicine sought new and unpent

fields for its scientific longings. He saw in the profession of medicine a system of castes of corporations, not of individual but of collective castes; he saw that a man may be anything he can, but no man can be anything out of the caste; he longed to be free, and like the imprisoned bird, sought freedom in the whole boundless continent of beautiful fruits and flowers. An opportunity was soon presented and he eagerly accepted the position that was the fulfillment of his day dream of usefulness, and which gave us the bright realization of his long cherished hopes and made him a hero in the new world of progressive knowledge. A distant relative had just returned from South America whose vivid descriptions of the beauty and splendor of its natural curiosities, of that far off tropical region where "nature wears her sweetest smiles and sings her loveliest notes," where the earth "all flowing over with fair flowers of sundry colors and kinds as though it had been in his own native land, where the rich and varied loveliness of Fauna and Flora imparted their sweet fragrance to the lazy winds," inspired his young heart to woo fickle fortune in the distant land of the occident. By the aid of influential friends he procured an appointment from the King of Saxony, to act as assistant to the accomplished naturalist Weinhold, and in 1827, with rosy hopes and elated spirit he set sail for his far off western home, and arrived in Dutch Guinea soon after. Hopeful and boyant, with a soul full of ardor for his cherished work he entered upon his new field of labor and made many friends and converts to the faith that animated all his labors. Still keeping up his medical studies pari passu with his zoological enquiries, he attracted considerable attention both to himself and the system of medicine by which he was continually bequeathing rich legacies to suffering humanity. While upon the very tip toe of encouragement and merited commendation from those who were the almost daily recipients of his kindly care and thoughtful consideration, and while pursuing with diligence and earnestness his chosen field of study, a message was handed him from the Faderland reprimanding him for daring to extend and popularize the hated

science of Homœopathy, afar off though it be in the lands beyond the sea. His noble spirit, no longer fettered by the chains of that medical despotism that had bound him to the car of a hated propagandism during the earlier period of his student life, was stung to the quick, and chagrined at the unlooked for result of his chosen mission and with an almost crushed heart, he resigned his office and first commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Parimaribo. Soon after this he accepted an invitation to come to Philadelphia, where he arrived in January, 1833. From here

> "Out of his self drawing web he gives us note,
> The force of his own merit makes his way;
> A gift that Heaven gives for him."

We see him intent always upon his grand mission, and entering upon his new work with renewed purpose. His enthusiasm for the theme of his chosen life-work overcame every opposition and we see him ere the mantle of citizenship draped his manly form, lecturing in his native tongue to the few but earnest disciples of the new system gathered together to do homage to their distinguished countryman. From that time to the day of his death, animated by the noble purpose of improving, as far as he could, his cherished science, he labored constantly and enthusiastically for its advancement. He was the first physician who taught Homœopathy publicly at Allentown, Pa., and in 1835, in conjunction with Dr. Wesselhoeft and others, he organized "The North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," at Allentown, which flourished for a season and accomplished a great amount of good to those interested in its work. This institution temporarily succumbed to the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, but soon after was revived on a larger and more extended scale as "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania." It was this master spirit of Dr. Hering, the liberal, energetic and enthusiastic admirer of a broad and liberal education in the arts and sciences, that gave birth to our own American Institute, the first and oldest medical organization in the United States. His contributions to the homœopathic literature coeval with the "*The Archives*" even

at that early day, secured for him an honorable position in the world of letters, and established him as a worthy standard bearer of our exclusive law of cure. I will not speak of his many and interesting contributions to our materia medica, in which he was of all others in this country its most diligent and faithful contributor. I will leave that with one more competent to do the subject justice. He was truly the pioneer of our school of medicine in the United States, and his labors in behalf of our materia medica have added more wealth to our exclusive school of practice than any other man living since the days of the immortal founder of our school. "The great joy of his late days," says a distinguished scholar and cotemporary, "was the reading of the address delivered by the President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in which the methods of Hahnemann and the immutable principles governing our school were so earnestly laid before our national Institute, as were also the proceedings of its members." A close student, an able teacher and an indefatigable worker for more than half a century, he furnished valuable and often brilliant articles to the periodical literature of America and Germany. In his social life he possessed a fund of anecdote and humor that made him a genial companion and an agreeable friend. He enjoyed in turn, a good joke, and laughed heartily at its recital. Of late years his bodily vigor gradually failed in consequence of his mature years and frequent catarrhal attacks, which prostrated him severely. I remember him well at the Centennial meeting, during my visit to Philadelphia, at that time. I was invited to his house, and became one of his few guests, at a supper given in honor of that memorable occasion. He died as he lived, a firm friend, a devoted student and an uncompromising disciple of the truths taught by the immortal Hahnemann. He was borne to his last resting place, at Laurel Hill, by friends and colleagues who had shared his toil and who gave him "Tears for his love; joy for his fortune and honor for his valour."

"Peace to his ashes."

Justice James T. Mitchell, Judge William B. Hanna, Charles C. Harrison and Dr. William P. Wesselhœft, of Boston.

Nothing has been spared to make this building most substantial and safe. The front is built in Renaissance architecture, Roman brick and Indiana limestone, surmounted by a copper cornice. Over the entrance is a bust in terra-cotta of Dr. Hering, modelled by the well-known sculptor, Mr. A. J. M. Mueller. In the middle of the central arch is a memorial tablet, inscribed as follows:

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The building is eight stories high, has a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 200 feet, and cost over $225,000.

A unique feature of the building will be the reproduction in a fire-proof room adjoining Walter E. Hering's private office of Dr. Hering's study in the old homestead. The old desk, sofa, safes, and other relics, together with some of Dr. Hering's manuscript, will be preserved there.

DR. HERING'S CAREER.

Dr. Constantin Hering was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 1st day of January, 1800. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, which he pursued in Dresden, Leipzig, and Wurzburg, until his graduation in March, 1826. Soon after, he was sent by the King of Saxony to South America on a botanical expedition. He resided six years in Surinam, devoting himself to scientific research and the practice of homœopathy. He came North in 1833, practiced medicine in Philadelphia until 1835, when he moved to Allentown, Pa., where with Wesselhœft, Helfrich, Detweiler, Romig, and others, he founded the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, the first college of homœopathic medicine in the world. In 1837 he resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, residing on Spruce street, near Fourth, later on Eleventh street, near Spruce, until 1852, when he bought the house on Twelfth street, the site of the present building, where he thence forward lived until the time of his death, July 23, 1880.

Dr. Hering was one of the founders of the Hahnemann College in this city, in which he occupied the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, likewise the position of Dean, until his retirement in 1869.

His life was largely devoted to original research and to literary labor bearing upon his profession. Among his works are: "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy," "Serpent Virus," "The Domestic Physician," "The Voluntary System of Medical Education," "American Drug Provings," "The Natural Boundary," "Gross' Comparative Materia Medica," "Complete Materia Medica," (one volume), "Analytical Therapeutics, Vol. I, on the Mind." "The Condensed Materia Medica," and his opus magnum, in ten volumes, "The Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica."

Hahn. Advocate Jan 15 1900

that the practice seems to have such a firm hold with the laity as to indicate that it must still be advised by some doctors.

"4. Do not bandage or use any sort of compress. The effect of a bandage of any kind is, to some extent, that of a poultice. The patient may regard the bandage as evidence of the surgeon's care and the seriousness of the case. It may be important to impress the patient with the idea that you are doing all that can be done for him; but you should find some way of doing that without making the eye worse.

"Even in traumatic conjunctivitis, where rest is most important, the danger of infection overshadows all other dangers; and the bandage favors bacterial development so strongly that the culture test with it is recognized as the most searching practical test for pathogenic organisms in the conjunctiva.

"For similar reasons the compress is to be avoided. Even the ice compress, which is recommended by many authorities for gonorrhœal conjunctivitis, the author would avoid. He has used it. He has watched its use by others who thought they saw great benefit from it; but he has not so interpreted the results. Its enthusiastic advocates agree that it must be promptly discontinued when signs arise of corneal involvment, and corneal involvment is the thing to be dreaded in gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. The cases without corneal involvment will get well anyhow, and the use of the ice compress does not tend to prevent it."

To which may be added:

5. Do not use astringent or caustic applications, and avoid alkaline lotions.

The Centennial Birth of Dr. Hering Celebrated by his Descendants.—A reception was given New Year's night in the recently completed Constantin Hering building, No. 112 N. 12th st., to commemorate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Dr. Constantin Hering, known as the Father of Homœopathy and the founder of the first medical college of that school in America, as well as to dedicate the structure which bears his name. A large room on the second floor was most profusely decorated in white with green foliage plants, and under a tastefully constructed canopy, the doctor's widow, Mrs. Therese Hering, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hering received their guests, who numbered more than 500.

The supper room, on the first floor, was a veritable bower of evergreens and pine trees, festooned with laurels. Individual tables stood in pretty alcoves, and from them gleamed in clusters hundreds of small incandescent electric lights of varied colors. The supper room was divided into two parts, one representing the year 1900 and the other 1800. In the former stood a table upon which were spread such modern delicacies as oysters, chicken and lobster salads, croquettes, pates and ice cream, while the latter compartment contained a table ladened with a typical, old-fashioned German lunch, consisting of sauer kraut, frankfurter sausage, herring, potato salad, cheese, etc. The waiters in the 1900 room were colored men, clad in up-to-date garb, and in the other room they were white men in old-style German costumes. A sign, "Dew Drop In," indicated the way to the land of the ancients.

During the evening vocal and instrumental music was rendered, and Dr. Charles Mohr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, delivered appropriate addresses. In addition to many members of Dr. Hering's family, the following were among those present; Mayor Ashbridge, ex-Mayor Stuart,

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The Constantine Hering Building was erected on the site of the old homestead of the Hering family, Nos. 112–14 North Twelfth Street, as a memorial to Dr. Hering. Ground was broken February 1, 1899, and were it not for the inability on the part of the contractor to deliver the steel in time, it would have been completed several months ago. The construction is substantially fireproof, being of heavy steel frames, securely braced, and capable of extraordinary strain and carrying power. All this steel framework is covered with terra-cotta hollow tile, to prevent its becoming overheated in case of fire. In addition, there is every appliance for extinguishing a fire, such as a thorough equipment of sprinklers, and ample tank, pump and hose facilities. The flooring is of the Fawcett system, built of hollow tiling, filled-in with cement and concrete, and covered with a double flooring of wood, maple top.

Nothing has been spared to make this building most substantial and safe. The front is built in Renaissance architecture, Roman brick and Indiana limestone, surmounted by a copper cornice. Over the entrance is a bust in terra-cotta of Dr. Hering, modelled by the well-known sculptor, Mr. A. J. M. Mueller. In the middle of the central arch is a memorial tablet, inscribed as follows:

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EDITORIAL.

CONSTANTINE HERING is dead! Full of years, honored and loved by all as few men have been honored and loved, he has gone to that long home which awaits us all!

Eighty long years and more! and what eventful years! Born in the very morning-hour of this century, he saw his nation in the throes of the most dire national disaster, to rise, step by step, into a truer national life, realizing at last its proudest dreams of national unity. He saw the glory and the fall of the first and of the second empire of France and witnessed the birth of the republic of to-day! He saw the conception of the telegraph and its practical application; he watched the first experiments with steam-power, to see, with his own eyes, the oceans covered with the steamships of all countries and the land traversed in all directions by the swift locomotive! He spent the evenings of his early manhood by the light of the old-fashioned oil-lamp and the evening of his life saw the brilliancy of the electric light! And more than that! Greater than the telegraph, steam-power, electric light, he saw the adopted country he loved so well, groaning, for long years, under the burden of national slavery, tremble in the agony of a thousand battle-fields, rise from out of the clouds of its great sorrow and trial into a new life of freedom for all men, regardless of race and color. And what a life he lived! More than half a century's constant toil for humanity! Ever ready with word of mouth or pen to defend Truth as he saw it. Earnest and enthusiastic, still always well-meaning, gentle, loving! Witnessing, if not the birth, at least the very infancy of our science in Europe, he brought the precious seed to the far-off South of the New World, became the father of our school on this continent and lived to witness the wonderful development of the Homœopathy of to-day!

His was truly a useful life! Constantine Hering was no dreamer. It was he who first *organized* the little band of bewildered homœopaths; this organization culminated in the American Institute of Homœopathy. It was he who created the Allentown Academy under circumstances which would have appalled a common man; the result was the Philadelphia College, followed by the one at Cleveland and the galaxy of similar institutions, even to the homœopathic colleges of great state-universities. He lived long enough to see all this, and a literature in value and in extent far beyond the most ambitious dreams of those early days of the pioneers.

He has gone home now! Thank God! there was no long suffering, only one step from the labors of this life to the glory of the Infinite. He did not go as the tired and weary child does that seeks the repose of peaceful sleep, but like the strong man who has fulfilled his destiny in this world and is merely bidden to new labors and to new duties in a new home and in a new society!

Requiescat in pace!

Med Counselor Aug 1880

~~SO JI Hom Nov 1884~~

A Little Anecdote of Constantine Hering.

Constantine Hering in his young years practiced in Germany, where he often traveled through the country on foot. On one of these journeys the Lord of the village invited him to stop with him. The Lord inquired his profession, and when Hering told him he was a physician he made a wry face and turned from him. Hering remarked, "I see you do not like us." "No," was the reply. "If I had a son he should learn the lowest trade before he should be a doctor." "You must have reasons for that," was Hering's reply. "I have," he said, "and I will tell you." He brought a large book and placed it before Hering, and said. "Here you see I have consulted four hundred and seventy-seven physicians, and no three agree as to the nature of my disease." When he was first taken sick he employed a skillful doctor, without benefit, then he employed a second one. After long treatment without relief, he invited them to his house. He then required an examination from each of them and their diagnoses, which were different. As these learned men could not agree he dismissed them and quit doctoring; but still as his disease was troublesome, he concluded to find three doctors who should agree, and then he would employ them. He then traveled two years through Europe visiting the great cities and consulting every distinguished doctor.—When he had consulted four hundred and seventy-seven he had not found two who exactly agreed. "How can I avoid contempt for the profession?" said the Lord.

Dr. Hering agreed to bring him three, provided he would spend two hundred dollars. The Lord agreed to do it, more out of curiosity than anything else. Then Hering diagnosed his disease and took down his symptoms. He requested the Lord to make a copy of the symptoms, and to inclose in each copy a five dollar gold piece and to send one to each one of thirty-three homeopathic physicians, that number including all in the practice of homeopathy at that time. As they were scattered Hering gave the name of each and left.

A year and a half afterwards Hering received a large quantity of wine and a letter from the Lord, who expressed his thankfulness for his good advice, and told him that he had received an answer from every one of his letters, and that twenty-two of the doctors agreed exactly, not only as to the disease, but in regard to the remedy, which was more than he ever expected. He took the remedy prescribed and was cured. Fearing he might again fall into temptation and bring back his trouble he wished to present Hering with all the wine in his cellar.

—Dr. Pepigras.

MRS. HERING, 93, IN GOOD HEALTH

Apr 5 1913

Her Husband Known as "Father of Homeopathy in This Country."

Press

Surrounded by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Therese Buchheim Hering, widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, known as "the Father of Homeopathy in this country," and the mother of Rudolph Hering, the noted sanitary engineer, will celebrate her ninety-third birthday to-day. She lives at the Hamilton Apartments. Mrs. Hering, who is a robust woman for her extreme age, and whose faculties are unimpaired, is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living; she has eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mrs. Hering was born in Bautzen, Germany, and was the daughter of a physician. When she was twenty-three years old her family migrated to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Hering has since made her home. Dr. Hering, also born in Germany, came to this country in 1830. He died here in 1880 at the age of eighty. He was a prominent abolitionist, and became early identified with homeopathy. He is best known, however, as the founder of the Hahnemann Hospital.

When Mrs. Hering was in childhood the telegraph and telephone were unknown, and the railroad had not been developed. Her reminiscences of those pioneer days bristles with interesting tales and difficulties in both communication and travel before the discovery of these three great inventions.

Mrs. Hering's living children include:—Herman S. Hering, a lecturer on Christian Science and one of the best known members of that faith; Mrs. Melita Knerr, wife of Dr. C. Knerr, of this city; W. E. Hering, president of the Globe Ticket Company, and Miss Hildegarde Hering, who is her mother's constant companion.

WOMAN CELEBRATES HER 92D BIRTHDAY

American Apr 6 191

Friends and Relatives Gather at Home of Mrs. Theresa Buchheim Hering

1914

MANY FLORAL GIFTS

PHOTO BY GUTEKUNST

CELEBRATES 92D BIRTHDAY

Surrounded by her children, eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild, Mrs. Theresa Buchheim Hering, mother of Rudolph Hering, noted sanitary engineer, celebrated her birthday anniversary yesterday, at her home in the Hamilton apartments, 3312 Hamilton street.

Mrs. Theresa Buchheim Hering celebrated her ninety-second birthday anniversary yesterday at her home in the Hamilton Apartments, 3312 Hamilton street.

Many friends and relatives gathered to do her honor, and the apartment was transformed into a floral bower by the blooms brought by guests. Eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild were present.

Mrs. Hering talked reminiscently of her childhood, when the railroad and telegraph were unknown and electricity was known only in a few laboratories. She is the widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, a widely known physician at his time, who came to this country from Germany about 1830.

Doctor Hering died in 1880 at the age of 80. He was prominent in the anti-slavery agitation in 1860; was the founder of Hahnemann College and Hospital, of this city, and was often affectionately called "the Father of Homeopathy in this Country."

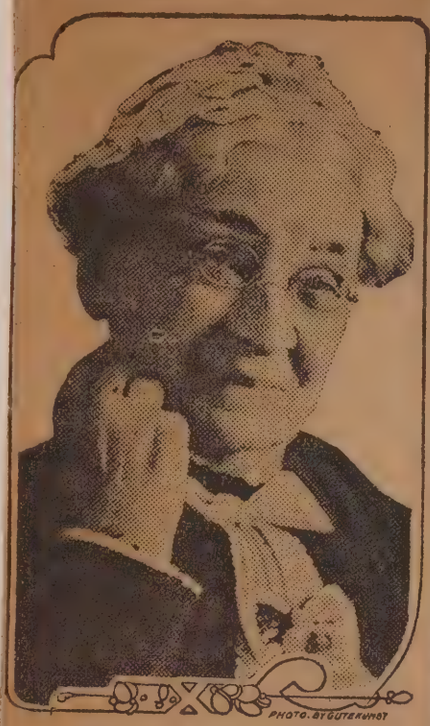
Mrs. Hering was a daughter of a physician and was born in Bautzen, Germany, in 1822. She has four sons and two daughters, Rudolph, sanitary engineer of New York; Carl, an electrical engineer, of this city; Herman S., a lecturer on Christian Science; Melitta Knerr, wife of Dr. C. Knerr, of this city; W. E. Hering, president of the Globe Ticket Company, of this city, and Miss Hildegard Hering, who lives at home.

52 #911

HERING

BULLETIN

CEMBER 30, 1915.



MRS. THERESE HERING
Widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, founder of Hahnemann College and Hospital, who died yesterday at the age of ninety-four.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Therese Hering, widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, founder of Hahnemann College and Hospital, died yesterday at her home in the Hamilton Apartments, 3312 Hamilton st., at the age of ninety-four. Mrs. Hering was born in Germany and came to this city in 1845. She outlived all her father's family except one and was in excellent health until several weeks ago. Her husband, who died in 1880, founded the first homeopathic hospital in the world in Allentown. Four sons and three daughters survive. They are: Mrs. J. F. Pope, of this city; Rudolph Hering, a sanitary engineer, of New York; Mrs. C. B. Knerr, of this city; W. E. Hering, president of the Globe Ticket Company; Hildegrade Hering, who has devoted her life to her mother; Carl Hering, an electrical engineer in Philadelphia, and Herman S. Hering, a Christian Science lecturer.

BURIAL OF MRS. HERING

Widow of Pioneer Homeopathist Dies in 94th Year

Mrs. Therese B. Hering, widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, founder of the Hahnemann College and Hospital and a pioneer in American homeopathy, will be buried on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22d and Chestnut streets. The Rev. Charles Harvey will preach the funeral sermon. A private interment will be made in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Hering was 94 years old. She died yesterday at her home in the Hamilton apartments after an illness of many weeks. She is survived by four sons and three daughters.

Ledger, Dec 30 1915

HERING.—On December 29, 1915, THERESE BUCHHEIM HERING, widow of Dr. Constantine Hering, in her 94th year. Funeral services at the New Jerusalem Church, 22d and Chestnut sts., on Sunday, January 2, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

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DOCTOR CONSTANTINE HERING*

A Biographical Sketch

By Herman Faber, Philadelphia

Fully twenty-six years have passed away, since from our midst a man was removed, whom we Germans must acknowledge to have been one of our chief representatives of that German nationality in the Western Hemisphere. A model citizen and patriot, a humanitarian of the noblest kind, a German in soul and mind; once deeply rooted in home soil and richly nurtured by it, to bloom and bring a thousandfold fruit among us here as an American citizen; a pioneer in a great and noble cause, the profession of healing in the best and truest meaning of the term. It is in his memory I pen these lines and attempt to revive and reveal his beloved personality.

If I should produce a sketch of his character, even a faint contribution only, towards a more detailed picture, do something to add to the understanding of him, I shall be happy and consider it a small payment in part for the great boon he extended to me in life, for his paternal friendship for me and the moulding influence thereof, which I most gratefully acknowledge.

Next to this, I consider it well and timely to answer a question which might be raised from one or the other side; why write these lines in English and not in German, as in harmony with the general appearance of our "Pioneer Mittheilungen"? The various reasons are, first, to enable a number of friends and members, men and women of German extraction, who, though they may have lost the knowledge of the German

*Through the courtesy of Dr. Donald Macfarlan.

tongue, still retain and show a more than passing interest in the past and appreciate the origin and doings of their German sires, to readily peruse these lines. We owe to them whenever it is indicated, and for our own advantage, the knowledge of what we are doing recorded in the English language. It is even a duty in consideration of a generous donation of the late Mr. Sauer, expressly made with the condition to publish from time to time in English, or give English translations of German written communications.

Another reason assigned is that Dr. Hering's life work extended greatly and principally to and among the English speaking public. Among them he found a great number of faithful students, admirers and trusting patients. As to the interest taken in the Doctor's memory and his labors, they come in for a large share of consideration. Among the Germans we find only a small number of homœopathists.

As Hahnemann, together with his newly discovered system of healing, was driven from home by short-sightedness, jealousy and tyranny, to ask safety for himself and his profession among the French, so was Dr. Hering destined to transfer his life's work, his scope of usefulness, into a foreign land, disseminate his teaching mainly in a foreign tongue. (Among our Germans, strange to say, he was, with few exceptions, rejected in his medical calling, and on the whole accounted a medical dissenter and as such little more than a curiosity. Explain, contradict, if you can.)

Constantine Hering, born January 1st, 1800, in Osthatz, Saxony, the son of Magister and Cantor Hering, passed his school days there and in Zittau, studied medicine in Leipzig, and surgery under Prof. Roby, who had established a great reputation during the Russian campaign of 1812. Young Hering was called upon by Roby to engage in a controversy, to combat and presumably to defeat the then newly proclaimed theory and teachings of the system of homœopathy by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and he grasped the task, a work of distinction, and expected to bring high honors to him, with his usual zeal and alacrity. The result was contrary to his and others' expectations.

In the course and progress of an honest examination of Hahnemann's new theories, practical tests, the most forcible one being the preservation of Hering's arm, and probably his

life, threatened by poison owing to a dissecting wound acquired in progress of a postmortem examination, he turned into a diligent student of Hahnemann's proclaimed doctrine, "Similia similibus curantur."

With this unexpected outcome a sorrowful time commenced with our student. Cajoling, bribing, and finally the withdrawal of a stipend which up to that date had helped him to pursue his studies, would not avail with him nor change his dictum. "I lived for a good while on black bread and milk," he told me. True to his newly gained conviction he proved; weathered all adversities, overcame all obstacles, and finished his seven university courses.

Here follow Dr. Hering's own words, in a pamphlet called "New Hatchels," published by A. Winbruch, Leipzig.

"I was at that time employed in writing against homœopathy, and when I declared my intention to make the experiments, I was warned by the apothecary in Leipzig, in whose good graces I stood and who had given me many a handsome specimen for my pharmacological collection, of the danger a young man exposed himself to under such circumstances, the risk of falling into a trap, and the almost inevitable chance of ending in self-delusion. At these well meant admonitions I probably turned up my nose, but when, after carefully examining into the matters, I found there was something in it, something that could not be refuted, my book remained unpublished, and with the renewed violent outbreak against Hahnemann which occurred at the time, I had much to suffer, even the pangs of hunger. I had come near dying myself, that horrible death to which so many physicians have fallen victim. I was called upon to make a postmortem in the case of a suicide whose body had been taken from the grave, because others were afraid to undertake the work. Through working too long among the poisoned entrails, a cut on my finger which had scabbed over became denuded, partly through washing my hands in hot water and soap; infection set in, and in a few days my finger began to mortify. I was enabled to study the disease against which leeches, calomel and hell stone proved powerless. Amputation I declined, because the loss of my first finger would have seriously embarrassed me in the practice of my profession. So deeply incredulous was I at that time of the action of remedies applied internally and espe-

cially in external diseases, that it was with difficulty a pupil of Hahnemann persuaded me to take the ridiculously minute doses of arsenicum. When the various symptoms of recovery from this terrible affliction began to pervade me, there vanished the last obstacles interposed between my eyes and the rising sun of the new healers. The finger is still my own, it is the one with which I pen these lines. To Hahnemann who restored it was given the hand, even more, the man, body and soul. His teachings had not only been the means of saving my life, but new life filled my very soul." (The writer of the present sketch has tested this remedy, arsenicum, under similar conditions on his own flesh in Washington, and can thus testify to its efficacy.)

From Leipzig our student Hering went to Wurzburg, studied there with the celebrated Professor Dr. Schonlein, and obtained his degrees of Doctor of Medicine, with the highest honors, in 1826.

The following preamble is printed in Latin on the cover of C. Hering's Dissertation: "Johann Lucas Schoenlein, Dean pro tempore of the gracious order of physicians, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., with all due courtesy, invites the noble vice-rector of the Academy, the senate of fathers, the professors of all grades, the academic citizens, finally, men of letters and the patrons of letters, to a public disputation, to be held March 22, 1826, at 9 a. m., by the very noble, illustrious, and learned man, Mr. Constantine Hering, Saxon, under the presidency of Caritanus Textor, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Aulic Councillor to the August King of Bavaria, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., for the purpose of duly obtaining the highest honor in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics." Then follows the text of the Dissertation, the candidate's subject being "The Medicine of the Future."

In the same year he took a position as instructor of Natural History and Mathematics in the then celebrated Institute of Blochman in Dresden. Upon the recommendation of Blochman, he was sent by the Saxonian Government with his friend, Weigel, on a scientific expedition to Suriname. He took charge of zoological, and Weigel of botanical researches. There, without any neglect of his official duties, he labored in his medical field among Indians, Negroes, and Whites, in the

midst of cholera and leprosy. Reports concerning articles published in scientific journals, denunciations, and so forth, caused for him displeasure with his Home Government. He was reprimanded, and warned to abstain in future from the further practice of homœopathy. Much disliked and totally discountenanced in his home and consequent reports concerning it, he resigned his position as an official of Saxony, and established himself in Paramaribo, a physician in the midst of a German Moravian Colony.

In 1832 he conceived the idea to go to the United States, much against the will and entreaties of his Moravian friends. They were much given to Bible tipping, and resorting to their favorite practice to divine the outcome, in their dilemma they fell upon the passage Matthew 25, verse 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." They saw therein the will of God and allowed him to depart in peace. He left for their use a manuscript, the skeleton of his later "Haus Artzt" ("Domestic Physician"), published for the first time in German, at Allentown, Pa. This work, begun as mentioned, passed afterwards through fourteen editions in Germany, seven in America, and two in England. It was translated in French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Danish, Swedish, and Russian, a popular work of 450 pages, containing a list of sixty-six remedies, together with the symptoms of diseased conditions to which they are applicable.

January, 1833, Dr. Hering landed on a Sunday morning in Martha's Vineyard, delighted after six years to see snow again, and came to Philadelphia. Anxious as he always was to build homœopathy upon a strictly scientific basis, he with others, the Homœopathic Society of Northampton Co., Drs. Wesselhoeft, H. Detwiller, and F. Roming, established the North American Academy of the Homœopathic School of Instruction, located at Allentown, with Dr. Hering as President and principal instructor, April 10, 1835.* The work then begun miscarried in the financial crash of 1837. The banker with

[*Under date of March 24, 1915, Dr. John J. Detwiller of Easton, Pa., and Honorary President of the Institute wrote: "My father came from Switzerland to the U. S. of America, to Hellertown, Pa., and built the first Homœopathic College in Allentown, Pa., with the aid of Dr. Const. Hering, Dr. Charles I. Martin and others. My father made very many converts, etc. I attended Hering's private instructions as long as he lived in Allentown. I still continue my interest and practice of medicine and surgery."—Editor.]

whom the endowment fund was deposited, failed. The buildings were sold, and the teaching of homœopathy in America for a time came to an end. Dr. Hering then continued to practice in Philadelphia, and being indefatigable in his labors, he wrote books and pamphlets, and gathering clergy and professional disciples around him, became the Pillar of Homœopathy, as which he is known. He was the author of a great many books and treatises, his last being a work of ten volumes, "Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica." In the midst of which his active career of life ended July 23, 1880.

On New Year's Day 1800, Magister and Cantor Hering of Osthatz sat in his organ loft. The service had ended and he was preparing to dismiss the faithful ones in sweetly conceived melodies. A friend stepped up, and gaining the Cantor's ear, whispered, "It's a boy, neighbor." Then it is said the happy father and Cantor pulled all the organ stops, and through the church aisles and along the arched roof thundered forth in mighty chords the beautiful old hymn, "Now thanks be to the Lord" ("Nun danket Alle Gott"). But outside, another neighbor and well wisher of Magister Hering undertook to inform the public at large. This man removed an advertising sign from a grocery shop, a contrivance resembling a fishing rod, a fish dangling at the end of the line, and neatly painted and inscribed thereon the legend, "Fresh Hering." He transferred it to the Cantor's house and securely fastened it between the window shutters. It confirmed the news we already received: "It's a boy, neighbor."

The son of Magister Hering of Osthatz (Magister, the equivalent for our modern Doctor) and Cantor, to whom our German people owe the chief treasures of children's and nursery melodies, of whom the son always spoke with great reverence, and of a pious mother never mentioned but in terms of unbounded affection, he received a very careful education in house and school. Men of note went in and out at the Magister's. Dr. Hering mentioned among others, Seume, the poet, who fought among the Hessians in the war with the North American Colonies: "He let him ride on his knees and could tell so many nice stories": also Chladni, the Hungarian, with his account of his discovery concerning the waves of sound and sound figures.

In the years of his early boyhood there fell the days of Germany's greatest misery and political decline, and many vivid recollections he retained. A troop of French soldiers on their march to Russia passed his home and clamored for bread. Mamma Hering gave a loaf to her son to carry to the roaring crowd. They took it from the child, flung it in the miry road, and kicked it about. The boy looked at the scene in terror, and shaking his little fist at the evil doers cried, "It is good bread, Mother baked it, and God will punish you for that." He remembered the days of Jena and Auerstädt, also the fresh battlefield of Leipzig, and later Waterloo. The twelve or fourteen years of the early nineteenth century were truly years which tested men's souls to the utmost. To break French tyranny, to clear the land of the ruthless French hordes and their allies, of foul murder and rapine, to accomplish that herculean task, was not only the work of the death-dealing bayonet, the well-directed ball, the crushing blow of the butt of the Pomeranian rifle, but it was also to a great extent the work of our German schools and school masters, universities and university professors, who had taught the youth of those days of misery, love and self-sacrifice for the "Vaterland." "Morituri te salutamus."

If Magister Hering allowed no opportunity to slip, within which to cultivate the child's intellect, leading him to observe carefully and judge rightly, introducing him into the study of mathematics, history, and natural philosophy, his pious mother filled his heart with a deep religious feeling, Christian in faith and conviction, which sustained him well in life and produced manifold and abundant fruits.

Within the years from 1806 to 1817 fall the school days; from 1817 to 1826 the university studies. The curriculum, the requisite preparation for the university in those days, comprised the study of the classics, Greek and Latin and ancient literature, to form a safe basis for any afterwards chosen profession. The liberal education thus acquired pervaded our student with humanizing influence. He learned to see the world in a sunny light, within which his at all times appreciating nature often kindled into enthusiasm, whether in hearing a Volkslied, a choral, or a fugue of Bach, in viewing Raphael's Matre del Sisto or an Apollo Sauroctonos, or while perusing the Iliad or Nibelungen. Whoever will consider

the worthy Magister Hering of Osthatz, his position and the remuneration attached to this office, the times very unpropitious, may well suppose that baby Constantine was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth. Frugality universally practiced in those days, and industry, were early inculcated in the boy, who, when at the University soon acquired among his fellow students the soubriquet "Wisent" ("Buffalo"), German "Büffel," the thence derived verb "buffeln" meaning close application to studies of a given "pensum." Kant's axiomatic philosophy, his categorical imperative, the young man's favorite study of mathematics, of natural philosophy (then for the first time scientifically treated and taught by Oken in Göttingen), joined to an inborn power of keen observation, careful meditation, and strict logical judgment, were all qualifications which fitted him well for the chosen study of medicine, and finally for a follower and establisher of Hahnemann's teachings of true homœopathy.

[To be continued]

DOCTOR CONSTANTINE HERING—

A Biographical Sketch

By Herman Faber, Philadelphia

[*Continued from Page 1402*]

On the fiftieth commemoration of his doctorate, the homœopathic medical profession surrounded the jubilar (guest of honor), and when its best representatives pronounced Dr. Constantine Hering "The Father of Homœopathy in America," their unanimity all over the land proclaimed this title was more than a compliment and phrase, but was a title well earned and to stand so for all time to come.

Here follow some extracts of orations of that memorable evening: "Now, as we have said, from Constantine Hering, more than from any other man or men, have gone out the forces which directly or indirectly have wrought this great change. He taught publicly and privately, and he has taught incessantly, because he could not help it. Publicly in Allentown and Philadelphia, privately wherever he has been, in season and out of season, always teaching. Whatever may have been the value of his public instructions, and we esteem them at the highest, we have no doubt those which were more and most private, have contributed more to the spread and triumphs of homœopathy and the increase of the number of its practitioners. The abundance of these and their influence on the minds and practice of men, none but the Omniscient can ever know. No one who has been blessed with their benefits will ever forget them. Rich, free, full, generous, abundant, asking no reward but a listening ear and an absorbing mind, he was never weary of instructing the ignorant, strengthening the weak, encouraging the doubting and fearing, and leading any who needed guidance into clearer light and self-sustaining confidence. And then further he has taught us by contributions to the literature of our school, to an extent surpassing those of any other man. The importance of these is equal to their extent. The writings of no other man are so compact in thought, so abounding with facts contributed to our knowledge with suggestions of relationship of these to other parts and to each other, so luminous with the effulgence of genius, so astonishing by the great labors they disclose.

Take from the literature of Homœopathy the contributions of Hering, and you have robbed it of half of its wealth." [Wells of Brooklyn.]

Dr. Carroll Dunham, referring to the banquet set before them, continued, "For forty years the feast of reason has been spread in his study. The bill of fare in our English and in his native German has been widely distributed. The strong meat of scientific reasoning, the choicest fruits of keen and sagacious observation, the wine of cheerful, hopeful confidence in the unity and consistency of natural law, the salt and spices of pungent wit and a wholesome satire, the milk of human kindness, and the flowers of poesy, have loaded the table, at which every student has met with a welcome, the only condition being that he should be hungry and should eat."

A buoyant spirit, a stout heart, possessed our Doctor. A hopeful, optimistic disposition, hopeful as to the future, charitably contemplating the past, never changing, all-enduring, firmly based on faith in God, divine providence, and the good in man. "When Alsace and Lorraine are gathered into a German Empire again, the Cathedral of Cologne will be finished," he predicted in 1835. He was generous to a fault, forgiving and easily reconciled when personally aggrieved, but unforgiving of untruth and selfishness in character whenever met with in a person. He was a great admirer of mental brilliancy in men, but this admiration would not prevent his breaking friendship with the man who, tested as to these cardinal virtues (truth and unselfishness and charity) when weighed in the balance, was found wanting. A guest in his house expressed himself once to the effect that it "causes a painful feeling to be convinced of an error." "This sentiment," said Dr. Hering, "separated me from him forever. Men ought to receive thankfully and joyfully the conviction of an error."

In September, 1854, I arrived in Philadelphia. It was then that know-nothingism flourished and was rampant. They told me that Dr. Hering was advising Germans *en masse* to emigrate to Canada. Whether true or not, I do not know to this day, but I gained the idea and had the impression thence, that he must be a man of importance. I was first introduced to and saw him at his home, Twelfth Street near Arch Street, in September, 1855. A small number of friends were then gathered around him, as host, to examine a couple of books

brought from Germany and presented by a Mr. Armbruster, bookseller from Vienna, who had come in hopes to find in the Doctor a ready buyer. Two large quarto folios, in parchment and pig skin, presented in finely painted animal pictures a complete pictorial natural history. They were in a fine state of preservation, in colors which had lost none of their original lustre. They excited the admiration of all present, and proved very tempting to our Doctor. The tale of Armbruster went to trace their origin to the end of the sixteenth century and to Emperor Rudolph, the Second, of blessed remembrance. Rudolph, poor, wretchedly poor, for an Emperor, had here indulged in one of his manifold scientific hobbies. In a well lit parlor in the 12th Street house, our host, the Doctor, with his little daughter, Melitta (now Mrs. Knerr) on his knee, bending over the pages of the work before him in praises well deserved, accompanied by highly interesting remarks and observations, demonstrating the keen observer and thorough student, impressed me as a mighty strong personality. The whole picture, striking in an artistic sense, though I knew little in those days of Rembrandt and his chiaro-oscuro, is vividly remembered by me. Whatever were the hopes of Armbruster, the price of the two books, $800.00, proved too stiff for our Doctor. He did not buy, and what became of them I do not know. Armbruster I saw again in 1866 in Washington in a book store, in tears, bewailing the terrible fate of Austria and its army, then defeated at Sadowa. I tried to console the poor man, but "Rachel bewailing her little ones" would not be comforted. "Denn es war aus mit ihnen."

In the following fall I had a chance to experience with what amiability our good Doctor paid bills, a bill which had not even been incurred by him, but by his son, Johannes. The same, a planter and colonial Dutch official in Suriname, had come on a visit to Philadelphia, and during his stay had published a technical book. I had by his orders engraved and caused to be printed a number of plates, illustrating its pages, and now on the very eve of his departure I presented my bill. But son Johannes' treasury was empty and most amiably he referred me to his papa: "He would pay in two or three days." I had for the rest of the evening to sit down at the board of that good, unsuspecting man, he never dreaming I was to make an attack on his pocketbook, not long to be delayed,

either, for I needed the money badly. On the third or fourth day thereafter I summoned the courage to go collecting. Bravely I went to the Doctor's door, which I passed and repassed several times. A final desperate effort and I stood before the Doctor bill in hand, stammering my business transaction with his son, the assurance of the same that his father would pay, and the hopes thence engendered in my breast. I will never forget the kindness, the amiability with which he received me, the readiness with which he called for his check book. So he helped me over a most embarrassing and momentous situation.

Of his university days the Doctor spoke often, but chiefly as to his studies. It seems that the Wisent had little time to engage in the customary frolics and escapades of our German student. Possibly also that the minds of the students in those days, the days of the Tugendbund, were more serious ones, especially with the many who had returned home from the battle fields of France and Germany to finish the studies which they had begun, as I am led to believe from tales of my father and mother. So whether young Hering was a great swordsman or not, I do not know. He mentioned once passingly that he was a good pistol shot. No "Mensurschmiss" sword or rapier scar, in his face or over his pectoral region, which I later on had a chance to examine, betokened the duelant of those days. A pistol I saw among his relics was a modern one and not of the past. Did he belong to the Burschenschaft? That was a student corps then, and represented in all of our German universities, pursuing political ends, the restitution of the German Empire, and the glory of the "Alt Kaiser Zeit." Among the Doctor's many objects, made memorable for us, I saw a cap of mediævel form of black chenille, with a golden overspun button on top and red border, likewise a red, black and gold ribbon crossing the chest as insignia of the Burschenschaft, seem to me to testify affirmatively as to his membership of that society.

A brother studied with the Doctor in Leipzig. It was an idea and favorite plan of the two, to arrange their studies and fit themselves for a joint expedition through South America. This brother was drowned while bathing in the Pleise. He might have been saved, but the fishers, owing to a superstition common among them that the Pleise demanded every year as

a sacrifice either a student or a fisherman, suffered the young man to drown without raising a finger to save him. Thus the contemplated tour of both jointly came to naught.

The period of the Doctor's life as naturalist in Suriname through the wilds of South America, along the banks of the Amazon, which Indian name he translated to us as meaning Botezertrümerer (destroyer, wrecker of boats), his intimate acquaintance of the various inhabitants, Arawaci Indians, Negroes, Spaniards, Creole and Dutch colonists, as to their qualities and character, the picturing of animal and vegetable forms, their classification and relation to each other, formed many an interesting topic for his Sunday afternoon circle of friends, and were much enjoyed by the attentive, interested audience. His descriptions, lacking none of the romancing and the exotic glittering light of a Gerstaecker and others of his type, were always clear, distinct, and bent on demonstrating the main point. He was a perfect master in throwing out threads and leading us into by-ways, but always keeping the main subject well in hand, thus making his tale the more forcible and his arguments more lucid; a well composed fugue. His language and his diction were forcible and plain, often quaint. A good and fine humor played around his lips and twinkled in his kind eyes. Satirical he could be, but never offensively so. In lectures, on subjects professional, this procedure when followed would not always answer. More so when time was strictly measured. And such indulgence I venture to say was rare. I have heard him deliver an opening lecture in the Hahnemann College on the potato beetle (doriphora decemlineata), terror of our farmers for a time, in the beginning of which he branched off into the public philosophy of Bacon and Leonardo da Vinci.

Incident with the Doctor's life as a naturalist was the study he devoted to his calling as physician and amplifier of homœopathic therapy, in which latter quality he was more successful than any of his colleagues. Prominent in this respect are his studies of snake poison, their effects and their therapeutic use. Lachesis trigonocephalus, our American rattlesnake, crotalus horridus, vipera torva, and the East Indian cobra; lachesis boshmester of the Dutch, surucucu of the Indians, he met with in South America. The very name "master of the forest" indicates the universal dread in which this monster is held. Prince of

New Wied alone gives us a detailed description with drawings of the beast; Schonberg mentions it in tales of its destruction among Indians. Dr. Hering not only faced but handled it, the very specimen now preserved in our Academy of Natural Science. He promised a rifle to an Indian if he would trap the snake for him, and true to his promise, the fellow brought a surucucu, an animal eight feet long, securely bound, especially the venom-swelled jaws, a strong cord being wound around them. To catch the beast suspended from a tree, the trunk of which the serpent furiously lashed, to catch it by the neck and unravel the string, setting its jaws free to bite into a pincer-presented watch glass, allowing the virus emitted through the fangs to saturate the therein-contained sugar of milk, certainly required steadiness of hand and nervous strength. "The process of extracting the poison being repeated until nothing more could be obtained, I despatched the snake." In his son's office (Walter) remains a sketch by the Doctor of the head of the veritable reptile, the wide opened jaws showing well the form and arrangement of the various parts. The proving of the virus, internally as well as externally, on the healthy organism of the Doctor himself, the symptoms produced, published and freely given to the profession, as a contribution to the materia medica, is a work highly prized by the profession and was again and again dwelt upon by various authors as a work and discovery of the greatest merit.

In 1855 Dr. Hering instituted "The Provers' Union," a society of physicians and intelligent laymen for proving drugs. How serious a matter Dr. Hering considered this task, what an amount of sincerity and devotion he expected from the members and from his person, which he was willing to devote to this task, will appear from his address to the profession and public. "Let every true Christian follow in the footsteps of the great Captain of his salvation and lay down his life for the brethren; that is, let every true homœopathic physician experiment on himself as a healing subject, instead of on his patient as a diseased one. Let him offer himself a sacrifice, give a free will offering of his own suffering, pour out a part of his own life, to win the guerdon of the divine gift of a more infallible and increasing ability to heal the sick."

In "Brehms Thierleben," with the description of the ser-

pent we find a portion of the above mentioned provings, reprinted with a glossary. The coarseness, the ignorance and narrowness, betray at once the malice and ill will of a narrow minded opponent of homœopathy, ill befitting a representative and scion of the much boasted "German nation of thinkers." Paracelsus, alchemist and physician, disputed and opposed by his contemporary masters of the healing art in Salzburg, was invited to a meeting, a convivium of reconciliation. The worthy members of the medical profession then and there seized their noble, but unsuspecting, guest, and pitched him through the window of a house four stories high, down into the street, Slavonian fashion. Paracelsus was picked up with a fractured skull and died in his house in the Platzerl, designated by a tablet in memory of him, also by a monument erected by the Bishop of Salzburg, designating the place of his burial in St. Peter.

Dr. Hering accepted nothing, rejected nothing, without first subjecting it to a prior careful examination. The Doctor's mode of thought, course, examination, and conclusions arrived at, are herewith illustrated in three different instances, easily understood and estimated.

(*To be continued*)

DR. CONSTANTINE HERING—

A Biographical Sketch
By Herman Faber, Philadelphia

[*Continued from Page 76*]

In 1846, while on a visit to Saxony, Dr. Hering was gleefully told by a friend and colleague, that an old woman, pretending to cure erysipelas, had been apprehended. "The old witch of a quack had not been burned, not even tortured as she in justice ought to have been, but just put behind lock and bar for malpractice." At once Dr. Hering grew attentive. He looked up some of her patients, treated and cured, and went to see the culprit, the old witch, after she had been released from prison. After some hours' walk he met the woman, with not so cordial a reception on account of his vocation. She would make absolutely no disclosure as to her remedy, but expressed herself with great energy, as meaning in future to persist in her practice, in spite of doctors, the devil, law and inflicted imprisonment. With much assurance of faith in her pretended art to cure, otherwise cajoling, and some silver coins, our Dr. Hering extracted the secret from her. "I take honey in which the bee has died, and apply it as an ointment on the sick region of the patient." The Doctor returned home, and on the way reasoned and questioned. What change does death produce in an organism? Relaxation of the muscles, retaining fluids in sacks and pouches; further, emission of virus of the bee, the dead or dying insect, into the surrounding fluid of honey; a homœopathic dose applied with the honey. The conclusion proved correct, and apis mellifica was introduced in homœopathy.

An incident was brought to mind in connection with "papillary ridges," and identification of criminals from finger imprints. The same idea was advanced by Dr. Hering and admitted by the courts as strong circumstantial evidence long, long ago.

In the year 1847, Mr. Rademacher and his wife were set upon by thugs at night. Mrs. Rademacher was stabbed to the heart and killed outright, her husband dangerously wounded. When Dr. Hering received news of what had befallen his druggist, the wife murdered, the man wounded

and detained as the only witness of the deed, probably even suspected, he at once repaired to Rademacher's residence, Fourth Street near Cherry. The preliminary examination of the body of the murdered woman and of the room within which the deed had been committed, had been performed by the Coroner, and by his permission people were busily engaged in removing the traces of the murder. The scrubbing brush was already raised to remove bloody stains from the window frame, evidently left behind by the murderer in making his way through the window. Dr. Hering's quick and observing eye at once detected the stain and arrested the officious hand, already lifted to destroy this important trace. With the necessary permission he at once chiseled out the imprint, and took it to his office for careful examination. Starting at once from the heretofore mentioned imprint proposition, he began his study. Left hand, strongly marked and developed as that of a man working, evidently active with both hands. The bloody smears mixed in the blood contained dark colored corpuscles. Carefully extracted and separately examined, they readily dissolved in alcohol, and when brought in contact with a flame they burned, exploded, and emitted the odor of pitch. Question: who works with both hands at the same time? The shoemaker pulling his thread. Who handles pitch? The shoemaker waxing his thread. Who possesses a ready instrument to commit the murder? The shoemaker. This examination, together with a lost button, formed the first clue to arrest Shoemaker Lengfeld, a worthless fellow who had been heretofore punished for the robbery of Zion's Church. Lengfeld was found guilty, and executed in Moyamensing prison. We may readily guess that the coroner did not look with favor at the interest Dr. Hering had taken in the case and trial. When, after the execution, he asked for the hand of the murderer, he received it, hacked and slashed in every direction, and worthless as to further demonstration.

Based on mental combination and historical knowledge, the "Natural Boundary" (Natürliche Grenze), a pamphlet written in 1859, may be mentioned. Dr. Hering had always considered it a logical necessity that Alsace and Lorraine must come back to Germany, and great were his hopes that Louis Napoleon would do his level best towards bringing about this event. The bravery of the German army to repair the dam-

age which diplomacy had done us in the Vienna peace treaty of 1815 was implicitly relied upon. When therefore the Emperor Napoleon in 1859 showed signs of an attempt to swindle Germany out of the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, the old gentleman in Philadelphia grimly smiled and sat promptly down, and wrote his Natürliche Grenze. The arguments were that rivers never divide nations and languages; mountain ranges do. Further, that they who possess the source of the rivers must also possess the mouth. Ingeniously interwoven with the story of Little Red Riding Hood, Dr. Hering mentioned that it is an historical and geographical necessity that the wolf be killed, and Red Riding Hood cut out of the belly of the wolf. The above mentioned provinces of France came back to Germany. The literary exposition is strengthened and further illustrated by a map. The laid-out boundary as planned by Dr. Hering is nearly the same as in the peace of Frankfurt drawn in 1871. Less magnanimous than Bismarck, the Doctor cut the Rhone Valley out of France, throwing it over to Switzerland. The other, the northern portion of the coast of France around Dunkirk, was to go to Belgium. This pamphlet, printed by Thomas of Philadelphia, was sent to Leipzig, and from there distributed over Germany. It created quite a stir. The London Illustrated News spoke of it, reprinted the map, and called the whole idea a very plausible one. Napoleon also had the map copied and hung up in the schools of France, designating it as the wily aspirations of Germany.

This and other similar literary productions were needed as recreation. A mind like Dr. Hering's, always actively bent on the serious, busy in his life's vocation, hardly knew what, in our present-day meaning, rest was. Still less was he given to indulge in social pleasures. Even in hours of seeming *dolce far niente,* as in the small circle of his devoted friends, in his colloquies he would throw sparks of wit and knowledge around him, such as could proceed only from a broad mind, extensive knowledge, true judgment, and ready adaptation. It was these qualities of mind, joined to his purity of soul, which gave charm to his company and conversation, and formed the ties of friendship with him. "During six days of the week I am compelled to listen to the people and their ailments," he said. "The seventh day I reserve for myself. I then will talk

in the circle of my friends that know me." And he did it most charmingly. The most pleasant host a man could desire, it was pleasure and a great boon to bask in the sunshine which his animation threw around him. He remained a student all his lifetime. "What an amount I have learned from my friends," he would say, even to his last day, and those he learned from were often young men, whom other deeply learned men of similar standing and less amiable, might have dismissed as little worthy of consideration. He was accounted by one of his friends as a disputant. He had to be. A great part of his life was a continued disputation, but he held tenaciously to his chosen device, "In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas," and "He who hates will be the loser."

"Around me and in my life the Parcae stood in a reversed order," said Dr. Hering, and explained his saying in the following: Atropos was met with first, in a simple potato field, in form a big, emerald-shining caterpillar, which drew the boy's attention. Under the father's direction, the child observed how it turned into a chrysalis and finally into the death-head moth. Atropos; first lesson in natural philosophy. Among the palms of Surinam, Lachesis stepped up in the form of the serpent, surucucu, lachesis trigonocephalus, out of whose poisonous fangs he extracted and introduced into homœopathic therapy the most powerful remedy, lachesis. Finally Clotho in that quiet studio, a veritable workshop. "Beschränkt mit diesem Bücherhauf, den bis ans hoch Gewölb hinauf ein angeraucht Papier umsteckt."

In this very place Clotho stood about him, ever busy, whirling her spindle, then folding her fabric up, took the ever-busy quill out of his hands, and Hering departed,—thus verifying the prophecy that came to the Moravians in Paramaribo.

The skilled photographer, Mr. Schreiber, produced a valuable piece of work, unique in those days, arranged with great care, a picture of Dr. Hering's study: a room densely packed with canape, table, repositories of books, portfolios, even baskets, where shelves and bookstands would be insufficient to hold the Doctor's manuscripts and notes. "You make too many notes, Doctor," once said a visitor to him. "Yes," answered the Doctor; "I make notes, many, some perhaps without value, but I make notes." The photograph pictures

them, records them in their position: material, an immense amount of literary material, the records of a life, a long life, and of strenuous labor for a great cause, an armory to which, during Dr. Hering's days, his numerous friends, scholars, followers and colleagues, had free and unhindered recourse and access. "Freely you have it, freely you shall give it." It is one of the greatest of the universal praises of the homœopathic profession, again and again bestowed upon our Doctor in word and print, with what a readiness and good will he taught, counselled, and nurtured his science, to and for others of his profession.

There was little space in that room to move about freely, but always space enough for one or more scholars, and I may say free of access by day and night. Such a student departing from him short of midnight, and asking, "When, Dr. Hering, can I call again tomorrow?", received the answer, "Tomorrow morning at four o'clock, if it must be." In front of his canape stood the Doctor's table, well illuminated by a gas light, falling through a half globe filled with water to increase its lustre (a device of his own) after the pattern of a shoemaker's globe. Among the many objects deposited around on the table was a coffee urn, also room for a wine glass. In the rear end of the sofa reclined Dr. Hering. That was not his usual seat. He mostly occupied the end next to the entrance and to the incoming viisitor.

Dr. Hering's intimate friend, Carl Raue, was born in Kunersdorf, Distr. Lausitz, Saxony. He began his career as school teacher, advanced to an instructorship in a Saxon Seminary for Teachers. Tired of his position under the supervision of a much disliked consistory, he left Germany in the spring of 1848, and came to Philadelphia. He found a position in the family of Dr. Hering. Dr. Raue was a student in the University of Philadelphia, on Ninth street, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine, afterwards studied with Dr. Hering, and established himself in homœopathic practice in Trenton, N. J. In 1857 he came to Philadelphia. Homœopathic practitioner with Dr. Hering, professor of pathology at the Hahnemann College, he possessed the latter's unbounded confidence, and was accounted by him his most faithful follower and thankful pupil. Dr. Raue could not start on his professional tour in the morning without first calling

on "Papa Hering." To see them together, having so much in common as to the internal, as well as the external, man, both Germans with a tinge of Slavonian blood in them to make the mixture piquant, was to me always a treat. "Hildebrand und sein sohn Hadubrand." Did the one shake his locks in brown, the other his in black. Did Dr. Hering shoot fire from under his dark brows, Raue fulminated through a blue iris. Whatever touched them or agitated their minds, be it private, professional, or political matter, then and there would be ventilated in discourse which made the walls resound. And there came a morning when we stood on the landing and mournfully looked through a screen door upon our Papa Hering, peacefully reclining in death on that old canape, which for so many years he had occupied in life and health. And at his accustomed hour, Dr. Raue came up the staircase slowly, with head bent brow deeply folded and contracted. He saw no one, heeded none of us. He looked through the wire screen upon the departed, with grieving, compressed lips, deeply lowered eyebrows, the eyes overflowing in tears, a picture of unspeakable woe, turned, and walked away. None of us dared to address him.

We may not turn from our picture or leave the room without once more turning our eyes upon that canape, the Doctor's workseat, the Doctor's couch of night rest, his deathbed also. It still exists, and look at it as you will it is an ungainly piece of furniture. The bolster hard, the back and sides straight, rectangular, the cover old, the colors in it, if ever there were any, faded and gone long ago. I was reminded of it later when I stood before the Shakespeare desk in Stratford-on-Avon. The canape in Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, loomed up before me; they seemed to be related to each other. Then and there the Doctor would stretch upon it and go to sleep, his person relieved of tight pressure, wrapped up in his sleeping gown, and covered with a knitted blanket, the fabric of Frau Doctor, Therese Hering. For many years he had not done otherwise.

It was within these surroundings, wherein every object seemed to be animated and permeated by the animus of the occupant, a sphere to which the rest of the domicile and its inhabitants accommodated themselves freely and without clash; a center towards which a far larger circle tended and

looked, that of the whole homœopathic profession, willing or unwilling, with love, confidence, and deep respect; one which an unclean conscience dared not approach. It was a "cella" out of which, at no time, phantasmal theories or speculations emanated—theories, brilliant scientific fireworks, to rise, glitter and vanish—but correct and matured thoughts, truths, which stood the test and being fundamental will remain so. A strong poetical vein ran through our Doctor and found its outlet in advancing an idea, or emphasizing his dictum, and at times called tropical fantasy. I never wondered at that term. How else could he, without that poetical vein, have been the man he was, the optimist, the idealist? How else the favorite guest, the friend in the house of Jean Paul, of whom Dr. Hering's style of writing so often reminded me? Dr. Hering was a great captain, who marshalled his troops not only by his superiority of intellect, but by his eminent goodness of heart.

Dr. Hering at his dispensing desk kept a careful record of his patients and the remedies administered. His pens were our good old goose quills; neither did he make use of a blotter. In place of the latter, he had a box filled with sand. Reversing the pen, he with the pen end of it strewed sand over the fresh scripts. His handwriting was very characteristic, his notes, entries, manuscripts hard to decipher. In correspondence, though, he was very considerate and anxious to accommodate himself to the reader, it was most fortunate for all concerned that they possessed in Mr. Knabe an intelligent, patient, and faithful copyist. Originally a pastor whose poor health would not permit him longer to occupy the pulpit, our Doctor had induced him to come to America and take a position with him in the above-mentioned capacity. A mild mannered, estimable old gentleman, Knabe was deeply attached to his patron friend and employer, the Doctor; in his outward appearance still retaining much of his former pastoral dignity. Towards the end of his faithful career (he was older than Dr. Hering) the Hahnemann College created him Honorary Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Raue told me that his long position in the Doctor's office had imparted to him a considerable amount of knowledge and experience, which he documented by good diagnosis and selection of remedies. He had a small circle of patients.

A number of young men came and went again, assistants, volunteers, considering the proximity to Dr. Hering, his daily practice, and peripatetic teaching received thereby, a valuable postgraduate course. They are all gray-haired, well-to-do practitioners now, and remember their "All Meister" and bless his memory. And it is well they do so, for if ever there was a trusty worker in the field, who with care and industry prepared his ground and has strewn his seed, with tender care and patience watching the tender sprouts and the growing plantation of the new dispensation of the newly established school of homœopathy, it was Doctor Hering. If ever there were a man heroic to brave the ill will, the shortsightedness, the slander from the quarter of a boastful, irreconcilable old school, he was the one. If ever there were a philosopher, who never allowed himself to be swerved from the path of rectitude, without malice, returning good for evil, modest, childlike, though powerful in his bright armor, meeting his adversary, now with arguments appealing to sound common sense, now flooring his opponent with scientific facts and correct logic, Doctor Hering was the man. If ever there were men who approached their work and followed their vocations with a deep religious feeling, who labored not for their own sakes or to gratify ambition, but who worked in the service of the Divine Master, Doctor Hering was one of them.

I have in the beginning of my sketch mentioned how readily the Doctor wrote checks. A little incident I would mention which I witnessed, showing how much he preferred gathering imperishable treasures, to such as are subject to destruction by moths or sought after by thieves, was when a gentleman came to him in quest of an instrument, probably a deposition. "I will consider the matter; call again," said the Doctor. The man, evidently anxious to carry his point during the conversation, quietly laid before the Doctor a number of bank notes. Dr. Hering seemingly heeded them not, but clearing his desk of strewn sand, sent with it the notes flying over the room. The would-be briber picked them up, amazed, and coloring deeply.

From Dr. Hering one could learn at all times and in all hours of the day what it meant to a man in his relations to his fellow men, to have a calling and to pursue the same with all the zeal, all the intelligence one may be capable of. In

choosing for his life's vocation the art of healing, the school and principles of homœopathy from its very beginning, subjected continually to misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and ostracism, he worked and stood in battle for it during a long life's career. Antæus-like, planted on firm ground, in rectitude and charity to all, he maintained his stand, and found no Hercules to lift him therefrom and vanquish him. The inner man grew with the system he strove to develop. Instead of narrowing, as many might have done in following a beaten road, he expanded and threw within his line of vision, as valuable working material, all that makes life useful, beautiful and sublime. Thus it was, that wisdom was gathered in him, that nobody approached him but that in the course of time found in him and did hear the echo of his own longings and hope, and so derived help, assurance, and comfort in his own life's struggle. Watch his deep study of nature diligently to make all things created serviceable to his great end. See him bravely handle matter, dangerous, even horrible, proving their hurtful effects on his own body, to press them into his service eventually as medicine for his healing profession. Follow and accompany him through a day's practice, caring for sick and beladen, see him kindle his night lamp or work with him in the early dawn, engaged in his literary work, massive and stupendous. Sowing, weeding at home, disseminating, supporting, encouraging abroad wherever he found an ear, in England, France, Italy and Germany.

It was not necessary for him to proclaim from his housetop, "I and my house will serve the Lord." He did it, and this was enough. It was the goodness of soul in him which illuminated his intellect to choose and provide the medicine, and so gave him, as physician, a dynamic power over illness and often over death. Remember here his before-mentioned disputation in Wurzburg under Schoenlein. "Medicine of the Future—Passus VI." "The resurrection of the dead is the highest of medical art." Dr. Hering's work was toward this ideal. He was a materialist, but active in matter, saw and watched the manifestation of spirit life, unchangeably predominating over matter as an emanation of a divine essence, which appeared to him, not in a nebulous form, but which he professed and embraced in his sincere Christian faith. "If God is the circle, then is Christ the innumerable

cube," he emphatically expressed himself to me once. Where spirit was manifest, it was the source of sustenance and life; where it ceased to be active it meant dissolution of body material, and hence, material death was the consequence. Where this active spirit principle was disordered in its balance it evidenced disease, and restoration of that balance meant healing.

His observation of the patient comprised not only the appearance of disturbed organic functions or changes of tissue, as pathology would teach, but took also into consideration the underlying mental and psychical state. Dr. Hering was therefore not only a physician administering to the bodily wants of his patients, but always intent, as far as permissible by appreciating mental conditions and receptivity of the patient, to administer to his spiritual wants. By all means did he bring into the sick room an atmosphere of assurance and hope which surrounded him and which with an earnest will he preserved to the very end. What are efficiency and virtuosity in man? Devotion at all times and in all particulars to a life's profession, and when I think of a Dürer, Rembrandt, Bach, or the rugged Beethoven, typically of them rises before me the picture of Dr. Hering.

The well-nourished torso carried a finely formed head. The long dark hair, which we like so well in Dürer, fell down profusely to his shoulders, and ended in front in a graceful lock. Under heavy eyebrows we perceived a luminous pair of dark blue eyes. The nose was strong, the nostrils wide, when in passion, fully distended. The lips full and expressive of kindliness and good nature. His chin was square, indicative of firmness and energy. His step was heavy, elastic; rather large feet "nicht schön," as one of his admirers would say. I liked them well, especially when he put them in motion to demonstrate his favorite philosophy of Wolf and Lambert, "right, left, right, left—inductive, deductive."

This, his beloved system of philosophy, held good, not only in his scientific and professional pursuits, but was also directive in his house, in the various public duties, his professional ones never deterred him from. To interest himself for the public weal, he deemed a duty not to be shirked, and he was always found at his post.

On the field of politics of the country of his adoption, we

find him always on the liberal side and in protest of dishonesty, tyranny and oppression, a decided opponent to the democratic doctrine, "To the victor, the spoils," as also to the then prevailing institution of slavery in the south and the attempted extension thereof, likewise both policies of the then dominant influence in the democratic party. "To the victor, the spoils" shocked and alienated him to a degree, as almost to leave the country and return to Europe sooner than to acquiesce in this seemingly prevailing sentiment. He abhorred slavery, and considered it degrading to both slave and white master, sapping the life of the whole nation. United to and aiding the spirit of protest, which as we all know pervaded the ranks of that most intelligent German immigration of 1848 and the following decades, we find him among what we then considered the best patriots of the land, arraigned under the banner of freedom, whose standard bearer was then John Fremont, candidate to the presidency. Myself, a spectator in that campaign, must take the testimony of others of that day, when I say he was one of the founders of the republican party and an earnest exponent of its doctrines, safe to say, long before the mass of Germans blindly following democratic leaders, blindly helping that party to victory and their candidate, James Buchanan, into the presidential chair.

The Doctor expressed himself in those days as to the claims of Fremont, in the following: "Fremont displayed a noble courage in far-reaching undertakings; he braved the dangers of hunger and cold; he enriched all the branches of natural science, and threw light upon a vast and almost unknown territory." Dr. Hering was in that campaign the author of a number of elaborate statistical tables, in which he exhibited the proportion of whites to blacks, of whites who could read to whites who could not, and of foreign born whites to whites in the several states and territories.

In the winter of 1857 in his house, Dr. Hering freely lectured to a class of colored students from Jamaica and Canada, who in those days found no admission into any medical school throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Through the Civil War he remained a steadfast adherent and supporter of the Union cause, and viewed with great satisfaction the emancipation of the slaves, but with grave doubts the fifteenth amendment which gave the negroes a

vote. That the negro was set free without being provided with land, he considered a political blunder. In possession of soil and a fiddle, he saw the happy future of the colored race. He was a wisely liberal man. I do not believe, and have no reason to believe, therefore, that he ever sought to transfer democratic rule into the land of his birth, Germany.

All during his life he had looked towards the unification of Germany and the restoration of a great German empire, and when it came and his hopes had been fulfilled, he was loud in praise of it and of the men who had helped the land to freedom and greatness. Illustrating his ideas, I insert here his words: "In medicine we observe certain symptoms and expect others. From what we see and what we infer, we make a prognosis. This is history. We see events, and by process of reasoning, not prophecy, we draw from these events conclusions. History is regulated by laws. These laws bring about events. They are as sure and harmonious as the laws which regulate the heavenly bodies. Events move in history with the same certainty as the planets move in their ellipses."

"A house in which affection came to its due," Dr. Seidensticker styled the Hering house, which in my estimation would mean a house wherein every one of the occupants was trained and eager to create an atmosphere, which was perceived as receiving, greeting, surrounding and to make feel at home the casual visitor as well as the intimate and frequenting friend. Unstintingly to share with the guest all the good he could afford, mental as well as substantial, was the continual desire of Dr. Hering and his kin, and it frequently proved to be so in close as well as extended circle. Exhilarating, extremely pleasant, were the hours devoted to family festivities, in which the closer friends of the house were invited to participate. Surpassing and well remembered were the demonstrations celebrating events of the day agitating the public at large. Among the latter may be mentioned the day of the laying of the cable across the Atlantic, and the day of Sedan in 1870. The latter especially was not a day of vainglory, but a recognition of grace received at the hands of Divine Providence. Beginning at the rise of the morning sun with a semi-religious service in the Doctor's garden, ending almost at sunrise on the following morning in the midst of guests, American as well as German, in the most elated and patriotic spirit. Not a word was heard

in those days to contradict its motive or criticize the propriety of this demonstration, predicted and planned by Dr. Hering for many years, and now executed.

Another instance was the Doctor's birthday, the first of January. It commenced at break of day. A quartet, a psalm composed by the Doctor's brother, Karl Hering. That ended, the Doctor entered from his study and received the congratulations of the family and friends present. A reception in the evening on a larger scale finished the day.

As to the house and household of our good Doctor, the words of his noble friend, Oswald Seidensticker, may stand here: "Ein haus in dem das Gemüth zu seinen Rechte kam" ("A house in which affection came to its dues"). A house wherein the various elements moved in harmony visibly, without noise and clash, well regulated by the Doctor's happy disposition in union with that of his appreciating, loving, and in all matters true wife, Frau Therese. She held the executive power of the house, and filled the office faithfully, in nursery, parlor, kitchen, and pantry. She piously instructed the children. The children's nursery was not to be forgotten; one of the best rooms in the house; the floor strewn with what would make a child happy. The Doctor pleasantly smiling among the little ones, would have been an excellent study for a Ludwig Richter or Oskar Pletsch.

In her attendance upon the Doctor, Mrs. Hering had gone so far that in many instances he would appear as a spoiled child. No meal would please him unless taken in her company. The daintiest morsel was shoved back or accepted under protest if not served by her or prepared under her direction. If she were absent, the house for him was as good as empty. His unostentatious and tender love she valued and rewarded. His friends were hers. Into his linen she never forced starch. She knew that her Sultan had an inveterate horror and hatred for that article. If autocratically he extended an invitation, for his hospitality was great, the necessary arrangements were made without a murmur on the shortest notice, and a kind smile greeted the often surprising guest. A happy, green old age rewards the good old lady for these, her many virtues, and she is to us all a dear, living inheritance of the Doctor, beloved by children, grandchildren, and many friends.

A distinct feature in the Doctor's character was his high respect for labor, labor performed with love in good faith, irrespective of requital; none into which he did not try to get an insight or looked upon with interest, with due respect and sympathy as tending toward the common good. The work of the ragpicker, when all else failed, was deemed honorable in his eyes. Therefore he wrote a psychology for "Schuster und Schneider," and often referred to it. The arts adorned his house. The musician had his home there. If the walls of it could not boast of, or were not decorated with, many works of art of old and renowned masters, it amply showed and proved that even inferior talent was kindly noticed and received encouragement by their owner.

The various attempts of the German public to establish in Philadelphia a German Theatre and sustain the same, found at all times an enthusiastic supporter in our Doctor, and to the actor his house and heart were open, according to merit and deportment. So he moved on through life, gathering treasures imperishable. Not so mammon. Whenever he put a coin into his pocket, he did it mechanically; he never eyed it. In collecting bills, I regret to say, he was sorely deficient. Revengeful he would feel, when cheated with a counterfeit half or silver dollar. Then he would demand his office lady to affix the spurious coin with a string to the chandelier in his patients' waiting room, "to show what impertinent people there were among them."

The year 1880 had arrived, and with the first of January we celebrated the Doctor's eightieth birthday. Never before had he been more industriously and intently employed in his literary work, his "Guiding Symptoms," as in the months preceding that summer. His health was good, his mind active. Clotho was actively whirling her spindle. But once, about six weeks before his death, I remember an incident which looked like a premonition of the coming end. Of an evening in June, 1880, beside him in the garden, he would suddenly ask me, "Faber, is what I see in the arbor one or two lights?" "One," I answered, "it is Carl with one lighted candle." "Ah," he said, "when old people begin to see double, then it is time for them to prepare for departure. I am ready. God's will be done."

On July 23rd, 1880, I had returned from the seashore, after

a short vacation, and in the cool of the evening went to pay my respects to Papa Hering. I was received with the usual kindness. The house was unusually quiet. The children, those not married and actual inhabitants, were out of town. Mrs. Hering had not returned from a day's invitation to the outskirts of the city. The Doctor, engaged in examining a late patient, met me at his tea table. He was full of good humor. He expressed his satisfaction to serve, and with the best hopes of eventual cure, a patient whom he had just seen, and who had already been given up as incurable. We sat together under the elm overshadowing our table in the garden, pleasantly chatting, the Doctor eating with good appetite and sipping his Hungarian wine. At half-past nine we both left the garden. I accompanied the Doctor to the staircase leading to his room, and then and there wished him "Good-night." "Be sure to be here on Sunday," were his last words. I watched him ascending with firm, elastic steps.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the audible groans of the Doctor at once summoned to his room Mrs. Hering, who by this time had returned with Mrs. Maertens. They found him in agony, reclining on his canape. "This is death," he muttered. Dr. Raue and Dr. Koch were sent for. Dr. Koch resorted to camphor, but in vain. Thus Doctor Constantine Hering departed that night, to come to life in the sunlight of Eternity. "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things."

Hering and Hahnemann. Since the installation of the biography of Constantine Hering, several inquiries have been made thereupon. The author of the sketch is Mr. Herman Faber, an artist, father of Louis Faber, an illustrator who for years was on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Carl Hering, the son of Dr. Constantine, received his doctorate in general science and electrical engineering from the same University. Constantine Hering's religious thought is set forth in this sketch. Samuel Hahnemann was christened in the Lutheran church, and, so far as formal religion is concerned, was a Deist. *D. M.*

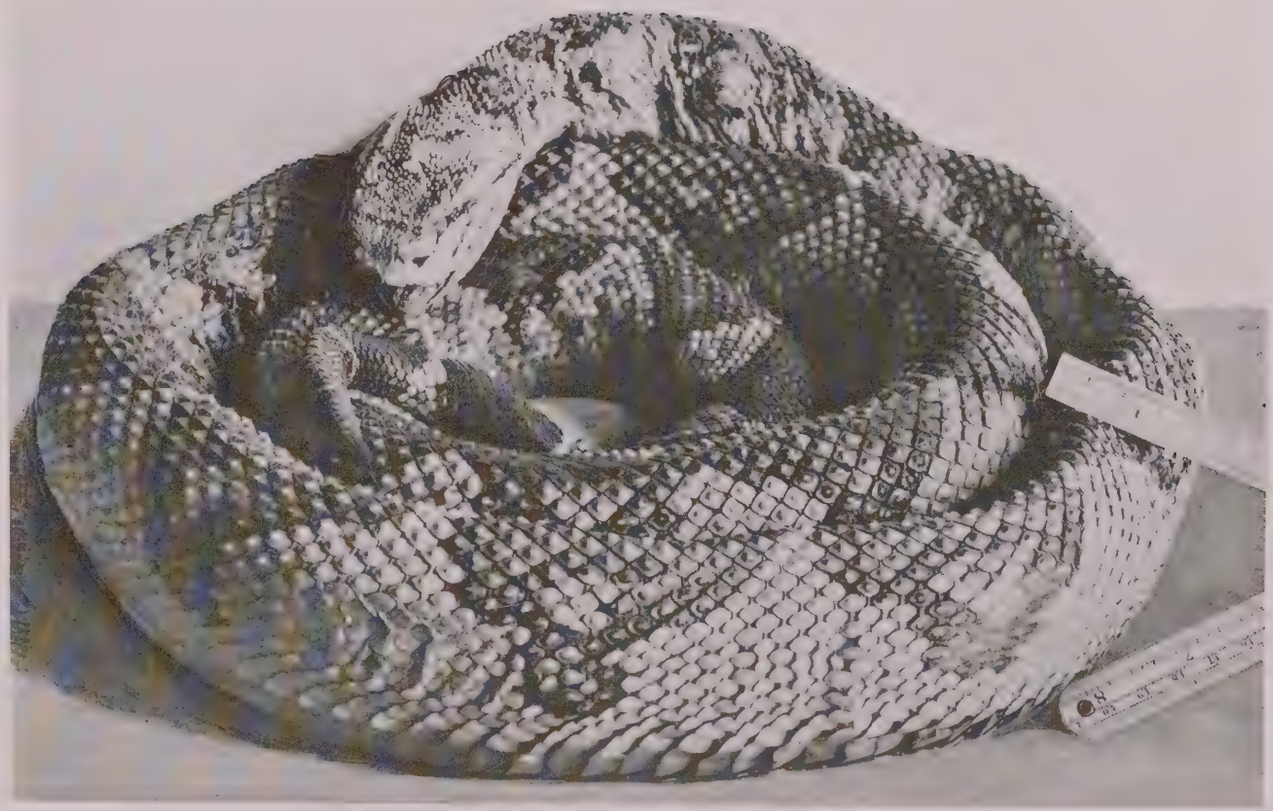
Constantine Hering

Born January 1, 1800. Died July 23, 1880

Dr. Hering's home and offices on Twelfth Street in Philadelphia, a Mecca for Homœopathic physicians for more than twenty-eight years; his life's work was ended here on July 23, 1880.

Dr. Hering's study, library, bedroom, breakfast-room and private reception room for intimate colleagues, during the later years of his life; it adjoined the family music room. Here in the early morning hours, while others were still asleep, he studied and prepared the manuscript for most of his works. Here, while working on the "Guiding Symptoms," his career ended while the ink on his last manuscript had barely dried.

Dr. Hering in the garden of his residence where on summer evenings he enjoyed physical rest, though his mental activities continued. His good health permitted him to enjoy this pleasure here until an hour before he died.

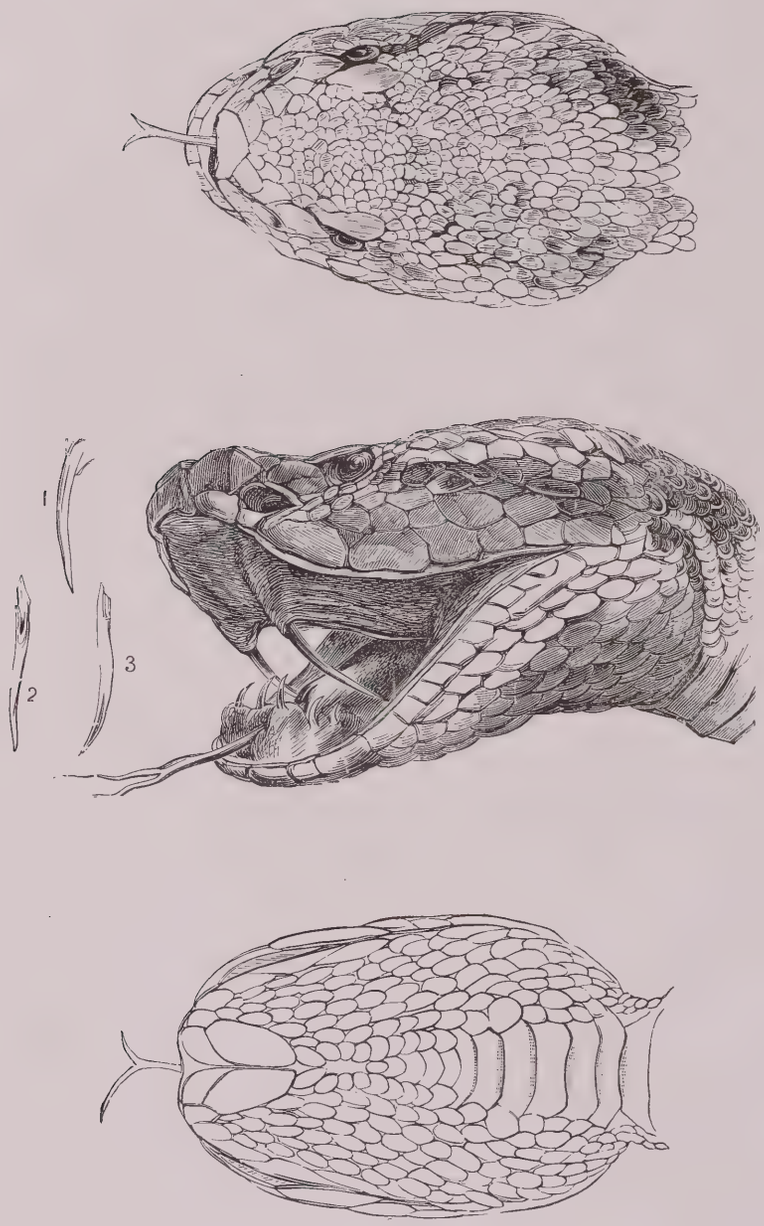


The original specimen of the Lachesis from whose fangs, while yet alive, Dr. Hering extracted the poison in Surinam, South America, on July 28, 1828, for the purpose of making provings and medicine. It was donated by him to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, through Mr. De Schweinitz, in November, 1830. Length 6 ft. 4¼ in.; largest circumference 7½ in. Labeled: "7039. Lachesis mutus Daud. Dr. Hering. Surinam." Photograph taken by Carl Hering in 1917.

Another specimen deposited by him in the same museum. Length 6 ft. 3^1_2 in. Labeled: "7040. Lachesis mutus Daud. Dr. Hering. Surinam." Photograph taken by Carl Hering in 1917. Lachesis mutus is the name given by Daudin in 1802 to the deadly bushmaster of South America called surucucu by the native Indians.

In classic mythology Lachesis was that one of the three Fates who assigned to each individual his destiny; she decreed the course of life represented by the thread spun by Clotho which thread, the third one, Atropos, was destined to cut. It was when Dr. Hering succeeded in capturing a live Lachesis snake in South America in 1828 and extracted the poison for medical purposes, that he finally determined to give up his work as a naturalist and devote his entire energies to the healing art.

Head of
Dr.
deter



Head of the Lachesis, approximately life size, drawn by Herman Faber, under the direction of Dr. Hering, from the original specimen. The shape of the labials around the mouth, which determine the species, agree quite closely with those of the larger of the two specimens.

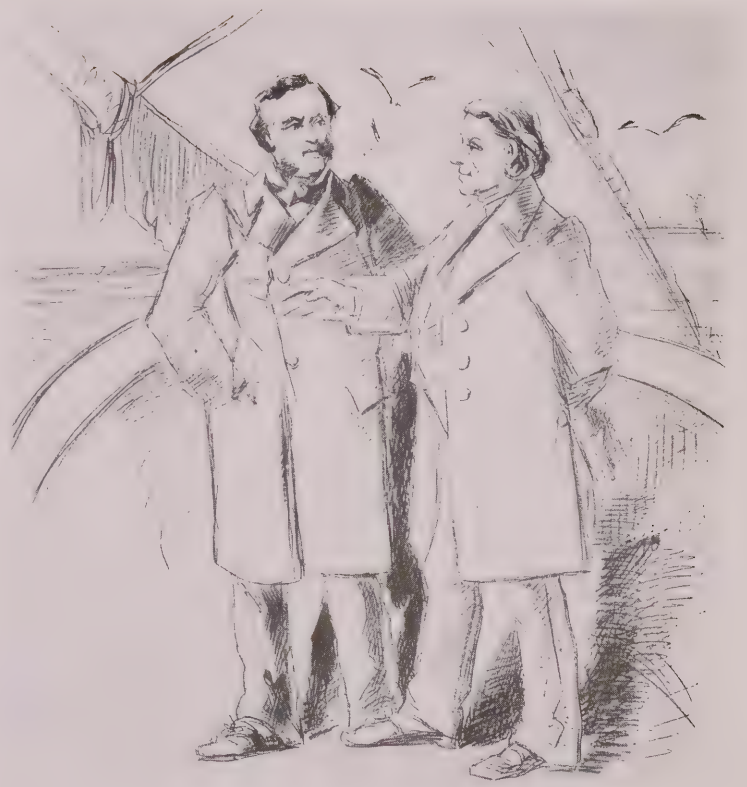
Reproduction of the life size drawing of the Lachesis which hung for many years in Dr. Hering's consultation room and is now deposited in the Constantine Hering Laboratory at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. Drawn by Herman Faber under the direction of Dr. Hering, from the original specimen, and restored by Franz Lesshafft. On the drawing the snake measures somewhat over 6 feet.

EIGHT SKETCHES DRAWN BY HERMAN FABER, TO ILLUSTRATE THE BIOGRAPHICAL POEM BY DR. SEIDENSTICKER READ AT THE CELEBRATION OF DR. HERING'S 80TH BIRTHDAY. IN THIS INTERESTING POEM IT WAS INTIMATED HOW THE CAREER OF DR. HERING COULD BE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTINED BY THE THREE MYTHOLOGICAL FATES—CLOTHO, LACHESIS AND ATROPOS.

New Year's greeting at the birth of a century, January 1, 1800, at Oschatz, Saxony. His father, a noted musician, in back and his god-father to the right

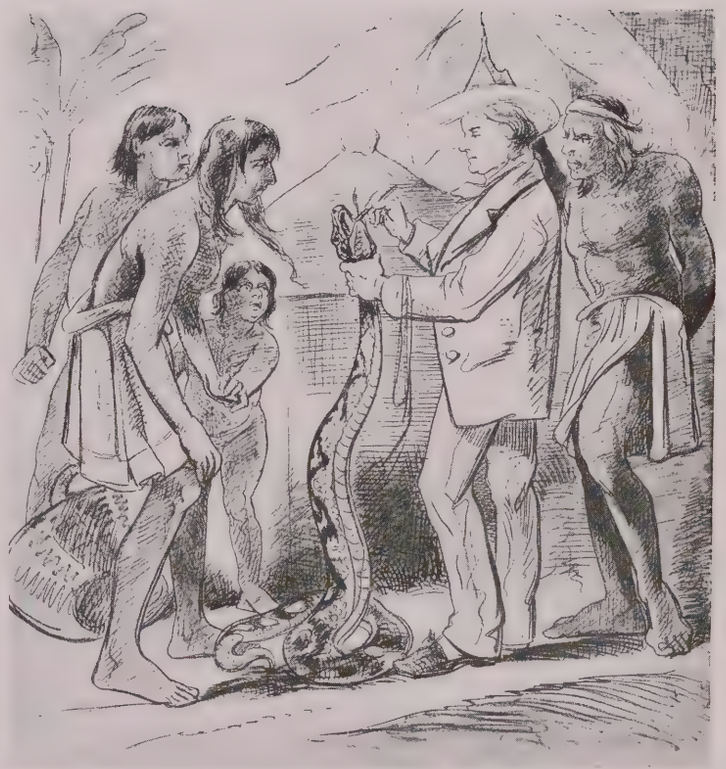
About 1812. Young Constantine is being told the story of the transformation of the ugly, insatiable and despised grub into the most beautiful of butterflies, "Atropos," or "deathhead moth;" this story left a deep impression on him in his later life. In classic mythology Atropos was that one of the three Fates who cut the thread of life spun by Clotho and destined by the Fate Lachesis. The life-thread of the old school of medicine was destined to be cut and to be followed by homœopathy.

About 1825. Medical student at Wuertzburg; young Hering, then nicknamed "Wisent," in the middle, determined to answer the call to conquer man's greatest enemy, disease.



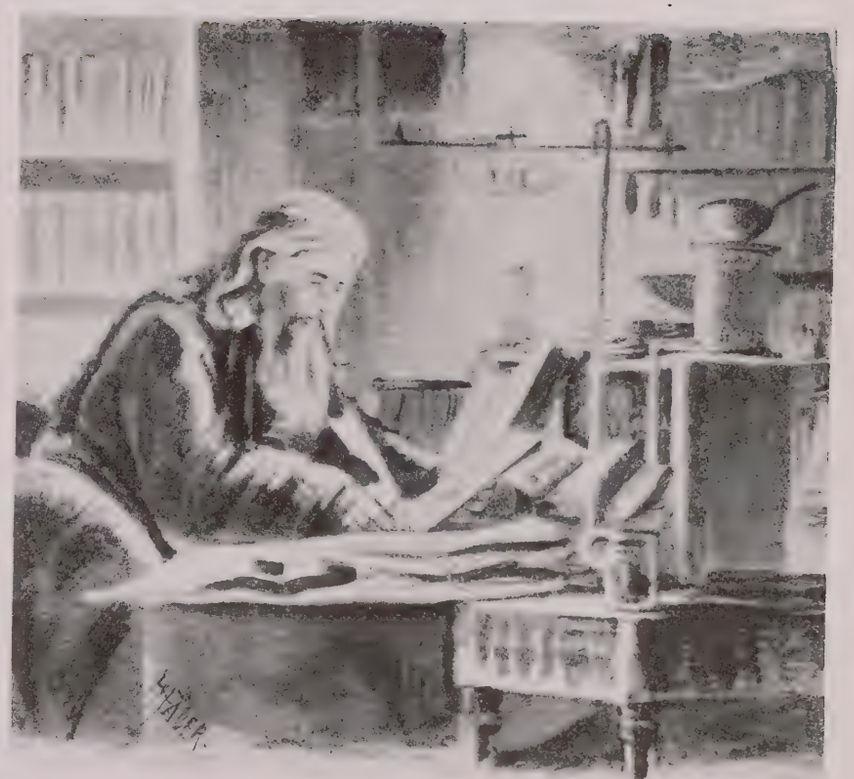
1827. On his official zoological mission to South America. Young Dr. Hering, on the right, accused by his colleague, Dr. Weigel, of being an "arch-heretic" in the then prevailing school of medicine, explains how he had been converted by the plea in Hahnemann's book to "prove before you condemn."

Dr. Hering recording his observations; a rule which he adhered to strictly throughout his life and urged others to follow.



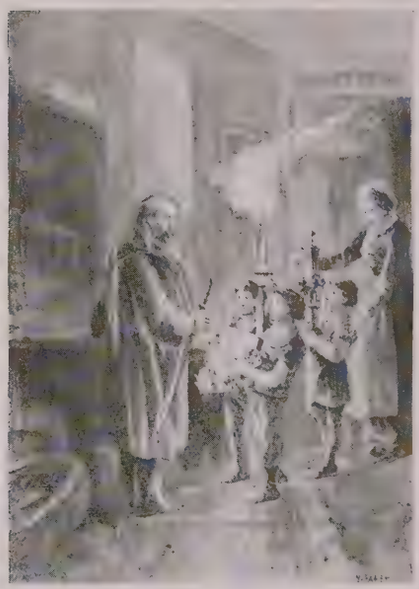
July 28, 1828, in Surinam, South America. Extracting the poison from the fangs of a live specimen of the dreaded "surukuku" (Lachesis) obtained for the highly worshipped "Medicine-man with the magic-balls" (pills) by his Arawakin Indian friend and admirer, Wayapari.

1860. The "Round Table" of the Kannegiesser Club of "philosophers" in Philadelphia. Dr. Hering delivering his famous dissertation, republished later in Europe, maintaining that the best "natural boundaries" between antagonistic neighboring countries are mountains, not rivers.



1880. In his study at the age of 80; his work still unfinished, his mental strength still unbroken.

AQUARELLES BY HIS FRIEND, HERMAN FABER, ILLUSTRATING EVENTS IN THE DOCTOR'S FAMILY LIFE, DRAWN FOR THE CELEBRATION OF MRS. HERING'S 80TH BIRTHDAY, 1902.



Dr. Hering's 65th birthday celebration in 1865, with best wishes for 35 more, to correspond with the century.

About 1865. Entertaining his friend Karl Formes, the then famous opera singer, in the garden of his home.

About 1873. One of the customary Sunday afternoons at the "Round Table" in his consultation room.

1880. In his study at the age of 80; his work still unmolested, his mental strength still unbroken.

1860. The "Round Table" of the Kanngiesser Club of "philosophers" in Philadelphia. Dr. Hering delivering his famous dissertation, republished later in Europe, maintaining that the best "natural boundaries" between antagonistic neighboring countries are mountains, not rivers.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, born April 10, 1755, died July 2, 1843. From a medallion made about 1836 by Sculptor David d'Angers of Paris, several of which were presented to Dr. Hering by Dr. Hahnemann in 1840. One of these was presented to Dr. A. M. Eastman by Dr. Hering in 1879.

Philippus Aureolis Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, commonly called Paracelsus, 1493-1541, a celebrated German-Swiss physician and chemist, who advocated a form of homœopathy prior to Hahnemann. Dr. Hering in a paper written in 1876 stated that Paracelsus and Leonardo da Vinci "were the founders of the strict inductive method through which, since then, science has made such gigantic strides."

Arthur M. Eastman as a medical student and disciple of Dr. Hering, residing with the Doctor's family 1877-79. Photograph taken in June 1878. The microscope is the one which had been used by Dr. Hering in his work; it was one of the best made at that time, about 1865

LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF DR. CONSTANTINE HERING.

BY

ARTHUR M. EASTMAN, M. D.

Member of the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners; President of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society; Senior Member of Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute; Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

(Read Before the Minnesota Homœopathic Institute, May 9, 1917, at St. Paul, Also Before the International Hahnemannian Association, June 25, 1917, at Chicago.)

In walking through the Louvre, in Paris, that greatest art gallery in the world, I was told by a guide that an artist could only hope to have a picture or statue within its walls after he had been dead thirty years. Of course, the reason is obvious. Judgment can be passed on true merit only when shorn of all personal prestige. The authors of some of the treasures placed therein such as the Venus de Milo, will never be known, but the works themselves are immortal. So it is with the great lifework of Constantine Hering. Time in its passage only magnifies the profoundness and beauty of his labor, and unfolds to the student of medicine new truths that will become as immortal as the great works of art in the Louvre, created by the hand of a Michael Angelo or a Leonardo da Vinci. The works of Hering's contemporaries in the Quaker City of forty years ago, such as Drs. Gross, Pancoast, Agnew, DaCosta and Pepper are already covered with that dust of time which renders them curiosities on the museum shelf, but the works of Hering are free from dust and worn with much handling, and the sufferings of mankind are daily being mitigated by his genius. In order that you may understand this, I will preface my personal reminiscences of this great man, by giving a very brief sketch of his life.

Dr. Constantine Hering was born in Oschatz, Saxony, Germany, January 1st, 1800. His father Magister Karl Gottlieb Hering, was a musician and author, and was the originator of a simplified system of teaching music to children which was adopted by the schools in Germany. I have heard Dr. Hering relate how his father was seated at the organ of the church when the news was brought to him of the birth of a son, whereupon he played with all his might, "Nun danket alle Gott" Martin Luther's great choral, heralding the advent

of a new century and the birth of a son. At the age of eleven Constantine was sent to the Classical School of Zittau, where he made a large and valuable collection of minerals, herbaria, skulls, and bones of animals.

Later he began his medical studies at the Surgical Academy of Dresden. While there, one day, he was looking over the books in an old second-hand book store, when a volume fell down at his feet. It was an old copy of Euclid, and he read in the introduction that, "Should a man desire to become a scientist, he must first become a thinker, and to become a thinker he must become a logician, and to become a logician, he must become a mathematician." He then resolved to go back home and study mathematics and Greek, which he did until 1820.

He then went to the University of Leipzig, where he studied seven courses of medicine. While there he was a pupil of Dr. Robbi, a celebrated surgeon in the French army. About this time Dr. Robbi was requested by a publishing house to write a pamphlet against Homœopathy, which was to be its death blow. This he declined to do and referred the matter to his young friend Hering. Pursuant to this he began to study some works of Hahnemann, and this led to more investigation. The result of his search convinced him that Hahnemann was right, that "Similia Similibus Curantur" is a great law of nature, and after two years of close study, he avowed his adherence to the new system.

While in the university he received an infection of his finger while making an autopsy. After some days the wound became gangrenous and after the "regular" treatment, amputation was advised. A friend persuaded him to take ridiculously minute doses of arsenic for its homœopathic action, and it saved his hand and cured him, which caused him to resolve to give his life to the great cause of Homœopathy. Concerning this he said, "The last veil that blinded my eyes to the light of the rising sun was rent and I saw the light of the new healing art dawn upon me in all its fullness. I owed to it far more than the preservation of a finger. To Hahnemann, who had saved my finger, I gave my whole hand and to the promulgation of his teachings not only my hand, but the entire man, body and soul."

He then entered the University of Wurzburg where the then great pathologist Schoenlein was teaching. On March

the 23rd, 1826, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His Thesis for graduation being "De Medicina Futura," which he defended before the faculty of that great university. The following is a translation from the Latin of the preamble and subjects of his Thesis:—

Johann Lucas Schoenlein, Dean pro tempore of the gracious order of physicians, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., with all due courtesy, invites the noble vice-rector of the Academy, the senate fathers, the professors of all grades, the academic citizens, and finally men of letters and the patrons of letters, to a public disputation, to be held March 22nd, 1826, at 9 A. M., by the very noble, illustrious and learned man, Mr. Constantine Hering, Saxon, under the presidency of Caritanus Textor, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Aulic Councillor to the August King of Bavaria, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., for the purpose of duly obtaining the highest honors in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

INAUGURAL DISSERTATION ON PSYCHIC REMEDIES: THESES.

I. Springs are living fossils.
II. I hold that there are nerves in the placenta.
III. The "ganglion petrosum" is to the ear what the "ganglion ophthalmisum" is to the eye.
IV. The olfactory, optic and acoustic nerves are apophyses of the cerebrum and cerebellum, not nerves.
V. The old man is the perfect man.
VI. Materia Medica is to Hahnemann what Pathology was to Hippocrates.
VII. Such as life is, is disease.
VIII. The rational system is not merely the better, but the only one in pathology.
IX. I deny psychical diseases.
X. Any disease may be removed at any stage.
XI. No one has yet appeared to refute Hahnemann.
XII. Homœopathy is heterostheny, and its fundamental law: Contraria contrariis.
XIII. In the struggle of vital forces as a foundation rests every vital effect.
XIV. There is only one normal position for the foetus.

XV. The resurrection of the dead is the highest ideal of medical art.

XVI. Not to deliver individual men from particular diseases, but to deliver the whole human race from the cause of disease, is the ultimate goal of medical science.

INAUGURAL SUBJECTS:

I. President's Question.
The checking of traumatic hemorrhages.

II. Candidate's Subject.

THE MEDICINE OF THE FUTURE.

After graduating he was appointed instructor in mathematics and natural science in the Blochman Institute in Dresden. After several months here, he was appointed to go to Surinam, South America, by the King of Saxony, to make researches in Zoology and Botany. He remained six years in Surinam and did a great work in natural science for the King. During his stay there, he continued his study of homœopathy and practised it to some extent, besides writing articles for the Homœopathic Archives. This latter proceeding was brought to the notice of the King, who at once directed Dr. Hering to attend exclusively to the duties of his appointment. By return mail, Dr. Hering sent his reports, accounts and specimens, resigned his position and began the practice of medicine in Parimaribo. He also continued his studies in natural history, and sent numerous interesting contributions of plants, reptiles and animals to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, where he was made a corresponding member.

While in Surinam, he went among the colony of lepers and made a study of leprosy, and did much to relieve their suffering. In 1830 he wrote, "Communications by letter from Parimaribo on the treatment of Leprosy with Homœopathic remedies," and in 1831 he wrote a paper on, "The antipsoric remedies in their relation to Leprosy."

While here he began his historical studies of snakes, including the Lachesis trigonocephalus or South American Surukuku, a specimen of which he deposited in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. This serpent he captured after much difficulty and danger, one of his Arrowackian Indian helpers being bitten. It was here he first

used radiant heat as an antidote to the poison of the serpent, since which time it has been acknowledged to be an antidote to bites and stings of poisonous reptiles.

After six years in Surinam, he sailed for home, via Salem, Massachusetts. His ship being partly wrecked upon the coast of Rhode Island, and finally put into Martha's Vineyard in January 1833. He at once went to Philadelphia where he began the practice of medicine and where his home was for nearly half a century. When he landed on our shores he indeed found virgin soil in which to plant the great truths of homœopathy. There were no text-books in the language of the country, no manuals of Materia Medica, or repertories, in fact, no literature in English from which a knowledge of homœopathy could be obtained. There were no schools or colleges where the homœopathic system of medicine was taught. There were a very few practitioners scattered over the eastern part of the country, trying to practise with the aid of Hahnemann's works, which were all in German. It was here in the beginning of the year 1833 that Dr. Hering rolled up his sleeves and went to work, with what result, we shall see.

In Pennsylvania, at Allentown, he founded the first Homœopathic Institution in the world, on April the 10th, 1835,—Hahnemann's birthday. It was called the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. Dr. Hering delivered the inaugural address, his text being the words of Washington, "There is but one right way to seek the truth and steadily to pursue it." He taught the principles of Hahnemann, practised them on the sick, wrote books and pamphlets, caused the German text books to be translated, so as to bring the great truths of Homœopathy before all. His published work on "The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy" had a large circulation.

In February, 1848, the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was founded by Drs. Constantine Hering, Jacob Jeanes and Walter Williamson, Dr. Hering being elected Professor of Materia Medica on Sept. 7th, 1848. He was Professor of Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine from 1864-67, and of Institutes and Materia Medica from 1867-69. In 1869 the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania merged with the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Dr. Hering being professor of Institutes and Materia Medica from 1869 to 1871. He was Dean from 1867 to 1871, and Emeritus

Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica from 1876 to 1880.

He was the first president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was the originator, and contributed very much to its work. He established the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, and was a large contributor to all the homœopathic periodicals.

His great life work was the Homœopathic Materia Medica. An index of his writings shows some three hundred and twenty-five articles written mostly on remedies and indications for their use. He either edited or wrote some eighty-nine books or pamphlets. His "Domestic Physician" passed through fourteen editions in Germany, seven in America, two in England, and was translated into French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Danish, Swedish and Russian. The motto upon the title page was, "The Greatest Triumph of a Science is when it becomes the Common property of the People, and thus contributes to the Common Weal." Among the standard books in daily use by homœopathic physicians are "Hering's Analytical Therapeutics" or "Symptoms of the Mind;" Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica"; Hering's "Complete Materia Medica," and "Gross' Comparative Materia Medica," to which he devoted an entire year, translating from the German and revising it.

His great masterpiece was "The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica." For more than fifty years he was engaged in preparing the material for this work. All the provings made by himself, his pupils and friends, and all of the carefully made provings of others in the profession were placed in his collection. From this voluminous material, however, only the best was selected for his great work of ten volumes. He died while arranging volume three, though the manuscript was complete for the entire work. This was carried out and edited by Drs. Calvin B. Knerr, Charles G. Raue and Charles Mohr; after which a complete repertory of the entire ten volumes prepared by Dr. Calvin B. Knerr, making Dr. Hering's "Materia Medica" readily accessible for use by the busy practitioner.

His work in proving drugs was greater than that of any other physician, and the method in conducting a proving is given in a pamphlet of thirty pages entitled, "Suggestions for the proving of Drugs on the Healthy," being a report of the

Committee appointed for that purpose by the American Provers Union, Philadelphia, 1853. The officers of the Union were twenty-four of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of that time. The pamphlet is divided into seven articles and goes into particulars in a masterly manner. (It should be reprinted and every homœopathic physician have a copy.) Hering and his co-laborers followed the rules laid down there. Think of the labor required to prove a single drug, and then consider what it meant for Dr. Hering to prove ninety-one drugs. Hahnemann proved sixty-four drugs.

As to his works, let us at least give a partial list of them which will serve to show the boundless activity of his fertile brain. Before leaving the Saxony legation he had proven, Mezereum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Colchicum, Plumb. ac., Paris quadr., Cantharis, Sodium, and partly, Antim. tart., Arg. met., Aristolochia, Clematis erecta, Bellad., Caltha palustris, Opium, Ruta, Tanacet., Viola tricolor, etc.

During his stay in South America his provings extended to Lachesis, Theridion curass, Askalabotes, Calad. seg., Jambos, Jatropha, Solanum, Spigelia, Vanilla, Alumina, Acid phosph. and Psorinum.

After his arrival in Philadelphia he either himself proved or superintended the experiments and editing of the provings of the following medicines: Mephitis, Ictodes foetidus, Crotal., Hydrophobinum, Brucea, Calc. phosph. (acid and basic), Hippomanes, Castor equorum, Kalmia, Viburnum, Phytolacca, Gelsemium, Gymnocladus, Chlor., Brom., Ac. fluor, Ac. oxal., Ferr. met., Cobalt., Niccol., Oxygen, Ozone, Thallium, Tellurium, Palladium, Platinum, Osmium, Lithium, Glonoine, Apis mel, Cepa, Aloes, Millefol., Baryta carb., Nux mosch. and Formica.

His great masterpiece was Lachesis, the poison of the Lachesis trigonocephalus, one of the largest and most poisonous serpents of South America, the first sepecimen of which he obtained on July 28th, 1828. This gave him a world renowned fame. It comprises eighty-eight pages in the Guiding Symptoms, recording three thousand and eight hundred symptoms.

He also proved hydrophobinum from the saliva of the mad dog, years before Pasteur did his work on the mad dog poison. His provings of Apis mellifica have been of immense value to the profession. He proved nitro glycerine and gave it the

name of Glonoine, which has been accepted by all schools of medicine. He was the first to propose triturations and dilutions in the decimal scale instead of in the centesimal scale used by Hahnemann.

He was a student and admirer of those great minds which have led the world in scientific thinking, and he read their works in the original. Leonardo da Vinci was a favorite, but his special hero was the great Paracelsus of whose works he had the finest collection extant. He had the old book stores of Europe ransacked for these works, many of which were immense volumes bound with covers of old sheepskin on which were the writings of the monks before printing was invented. Many of these written in Latin had numerous interlineations made by Dr. Hering in German. Some were written in German and other languages.

After Dr. Hering's death, the United States Government offered a large sum for these works, but they were secured by, and deposited in, the library of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. The catalogue describes it as being a rare and curious collection of the different editions of the works of Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, commonly called Paracelsus. It consists of one hundred and eighty-nine titles of books, eighteen volumes of bound pamphlets, and a number of manuscripts about Paracelsus written by Dr. Hering. There are also thirty pictures of Paracelsus, of his residence, his study, and a photograph of his skull.

It was Paracelsus (1490 to 1541) who said, "The apothecaries are so false and dishonest that they lead the know-nothing doctors by the nose. If they say, 'This is so and so' Dr. Wiseacre says, 'Yes, master apothecary, that is true.' Thus one fool cheats the other. Apothecary 'Quid pro quo' gives to Dr. Wiseacre 'Merdam pro balsamo.' God help the poor patients that come under their hands." How well have the traditions of the apothecaries been kept up to this day!

The Paracelsus system was a crude homœopathy, but was not equal to Hahnemann's. Paracelsus said, "Likes must be driven out by likes. What makes jaundice, that also cures jaundice and all its species." In like manner, "The medicine that shall cure paralysis must proceed from that which causes it." He had a great partiality for extremely minute doses. In his book, "On the causes and origin of Lues Gallica", Paracelsus compares the medicinal power of the drug to fire.

As a single spark can ignite a great heap of wood, indeed can set a whole forest in flames, in a like manner can a very small dose of medicine overpower a great disease." Paracelsus rails at the compounding of several medicines in one prescription and exposes the folly of composite recipes with a vigor, logic and satirical humor not inferior to that displayed by Hahnemann. He attacked the absurd methods of treatment prevalent in his time. Paracelsus was the first to deliver scientific lectures in the German tongue—before him they were delivered in Latin. He was the first physician who looked upon surgery as belonging properly to the healing art. Dr. Hering had copies of the only two books printed during the lifetime of Paracelsus.

On March the 23rd, 1876, the Homœopathic profession celebrated the fiftieth, or Golden Anniversary of Dr. Hering's graduation in medicine. It was held at the Union League Club at Philadelphia. Eminent physicians from many places assembled to do him honor. The following testimonial was presented to him by the physicians of Philadelphia.

THE TESTIMONIAL:

To our Revered and Beloved Colleague,
Constantine Hering,

Who, having received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Wurzburg, March 23rd, 1826, to-day, by the favor of Heaven, witnesses the Fiftieth Anniversary of that occasion, we, the Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia, in Mass Meeting assembled, offer our affectionate congratulations and good wishes.

To his exceptional intellectual ability, untiring industry, broad culture and liberal spirit, Homœopathy preeminently owes her firm establishment and vigorous growth in America. The year of his Jubilee finds him still occupied, in the same spirit, in labors for the same end.

Passing in review the forty-three years of his fellow-citizenship with us, we regard with grateful admiration his labors in the broad field of science, his unselfish devotion to the advancement of the Art of Healing, his generous demeanor towards his fellow-workers, and the pure record of his spotless life.

May a kind Providence long spare him to a profession which

he honors, and to colleagues in whose heart he is cherished.
Attest:

A. R. Thomas, M.D., President.
Robt. J. McClatchey, M.D., Secretary.

Jacob Jeanes, M.D.,
A. W. Koch, M.D.,
C. Neidhard, M.D.,
H. N. Guernsey, M.D.,
C. G. Raue, M.D.,
Richard Gardiner, M.D.,
Committee of Signers.

Honorary diplomas were conferred on him by the University of Boston and the Homœopathic Colleges of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. Also the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the State of New York. Toasts were responded to by Dr. P. P. Wells, Dr. H. N. Guernsey and Dr. Carroll Dunham. Each vied to find expressions of encomium and eulogy fitting to bestow on one so deserving. Such men as Drs. Samuel Lilienthal, John F. Gray and A. R. Thomas, placed laurels on his brow, and men like Horace Howard Furness, the great Shakespearian scholar, and Henry C. Carey the great political economist, laid garlands at his feet. His modesty was so great, and his shyness so complete, that he could only tolerate the tribute with the modesty characteristic of genius. "I am nothing, God is great" he would often say when deluged with praise for some famous cure he had made.

Hering's connection with Hahnemann was interesting. He told me that he had never talked with Hahnemann personally, but he had seen him on the streets of Leipsic on several occasions, when a student there. His correspondence with Hahnemann was considerable and he showed me some of the letters, a few of which are published in "Bradford's Life of Hahnemann." In that of August the 16th, 1829, Hahnemann said, "Dear Colleague, your dear note was not the smallest gift which was made me upon the 10th of August. Oh, that I could, before I leave this earth, clasp you in my arms to testify to you my joy at the unexampled zeal which you so efficiently bestow upon the restoration of the miserable, and the extension of the beneficent science with such high courage." He ends the letter with, "Continue to prosecute your work as heretofore until it

be time to return again to Europe in good health, and hold dear your true friend, Samuel Hahnemann."

In July, 1833, he wrote, "To Dr. Hering, President of the Hahnemann Society of Philadelphia. Dear Good Hering, good luck to you in the land of liberty, where you can do all that is good without let or hindrance. There you are in your element. I have no design to stimulate you on behalf of our beneficent art, that would be pouring oil on the fire. You should rather be restrained, so that you could not injure yourself, and you should take great care of your health, which is precious to all true friends of Homœopathy." He ends the letter with, "I beg for your continued friendship and love. Yours truly, Sam. Hahnemann."

After Hahnemann arrived in Paris he wrote a very long and interesting letter, from Rue de Milan, dated Oct. 3rd, 1836 addressing it, "To Dr. Hering, Truest and most zealous propagator of our art." He says, "I thank you for the Rhus vernix and Cistus Canadensis you sent me. But I would more particularly request you to send me the third trituration of Lachesis and Crotalus, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to America and to you. How much have we not to thank you for besides . . . . Our good God will certainly bless your great undertaking. I know Him. May you continue to enjoy the best of health for the advantage of mankind, and may your dear family also prosper. I and my beloved wife send you our kindest regards, and I beg to be remembered to all your fellow workers, Samuel Hahnemann."

In speaking of Hahnemann, Hering told me that he loved and honored him for his great discovery "Similia Similibus Curantur," for his iron will and indefatigable energy in proving drugs, for his careful observation of a clear differentiation of remedies; and he said many times, "If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost and deserve to be mentioned only as a caricature in medicine." At the same time he said, "From the time of his first investigations in Homœopathy (1821) to that time (1879) he has never accepted any of the theories of Hahnemann's Organon." After Hahnemann's death in 1843, Madame Hahnemann invited Dr. Hering to come to Paris to take his practice, but he declined the invitation, as he preferred to remain in this country.

Dr. Hering retained an old German custom to have a couple

of students from the College reside in his family to keep in touch with the work and progress of the College. These places were much sought after, and happy he to whose lot fell the choice. I resided in his family during three courses of lectures, two winter terms and one spring term, from the fall of 1877 to the spring of 1879, and was also a frequent caller on him while I was resident physician in the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia until December 1879, when I went to New York City as resident physician in the Ward's Island Hospital. The other students who were there during part of this time were Wm. B. Van Lennep, T. D. Koons, L. J. Knerr and John Cooper.

Dr. Hering's house was located at 112 and 114 North 12th Street, a large double "Philadelphia house" of red brick, three stories high, with white blinds and white marble steps. A row of trees in front and an inclosed garden in the rear with trees and flowers, where the family often took dinner during the spring and summer months. On entering you came into a large hall, on the right of which was a large reception room, back of which was a large consultation room or library, furnished substantially and containing many curios given to Dr. Hering, illustrating the history of Homœopathy, such as a fine portrait of Jenichen, his right arm bared, showing the great muscular development due to making his high potencies. On the left of the hall the front room was a prescription room, containing cases of medicine and books. Back of this a stairway and dining room. The second story had a large parlor, a large nursery, Dr. Hering's study, and some bedrooms. The third story had a number of bedrooms,—mine being the third story front. Dr. Hering's study, in which he spent a large part of his time, was about 12 x 24 feet in size. It contained a couch where he sat at his literary work and where he slept at night. In front of his couch was his desk, on which he wrote and on which was a display of papers and paraphernalia never before or since seen. Sometimes Mrs. Hering would endeavor to arrange things differently, but Dr. Hering would say, "Ach, *their* order is *my* disorder." He always wrote with a quill pen and blue ink. The walls of the room were covered with shelves from floor to ceiling and these were filled with manuscripts of his many books and pamphlets,—all written in his own handwriting. Such a herculean work never has been accomplished by any homœopathic physician. His daily oc-

cupation was about as follows: After sleeping on the couch at night, he awoke at three o'clock, and sometimes when he was "lazy", as he said, "Would sleep until four o'clock." He pulled a little chain over his desk to light his gas, which was arranged over a semi globe of water to throw a strong light on his desk beneath. Then he pulled another chain to light his little gas stove on which was his chocolate, ready to be cooked. This he drank, with a biscuit or rusk, and then went to work on that great masterpiece, "The Guiding Symptoms." The manuscript of the work had been completed, but it had to be re-arranged, "boiled down" and revised.

The name "Guiding Symptoms" was chosen after much thought and discussion. He said to us students, "I want to make it the shortest way to selecting a remedy." "When a traveler loses his way he comes to a guide board, with a hand pointing or guiding the right way,—so it shall be 'Guiding Symptoms.'"

The day he died he was at work on Calcarea carb., or ostrearum as he called it as it was made from the oyster shell. So here at his desk he worked daily from three o'clock until eight, while the great city slept about him, to alleviate the suffering and pain and anguish of the millions yet unborn.

At eight o'clock he would have a light breakfast served in his room, and look over the morning paper, always with a red and blue pencil in his hand. Things he approved of got a blue mark and those he did not, a red mark. After he was through with the paper the other members of the family eagerly looked for his marks or remarks.

Every morning Dr. Hering had an early caller. Between nine and ten o'clock Dr. Raue, who might be called "the beloved disciple," came to see him. This he did for thirty years, rain or shine, and he always brought sunshine. Such affection and devotion is seldom seen between two men. Charles Gottlieb Raue, like Dr. Hering, was a master mind—he was the author of the standard work on Pathology and Therapeutics. Also of Raue's "Annual Record," from 1870 to 1875, also of "Psychology as a natural science applied to the solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena," which is regarded by metaphysicians as one of the greatest works of its kind. Drs. Hering and Raue were professors together in the faculty of the College, and it is needless to say each was interested in the other's work. Many times I have, in passing, peeked into

the study and seen those two grayheads absorbed in such earnest conversation that they were oblivious to all else. What learned talks and what great ideas were lost for the want of a recorder! Once I went to Dr. Raue's office on an errand and he was just through with a patient, and showing him out. The patient said, "Doctor, what is this medicine for, my heart, my lungs, my liver, or kidneys?" Dr. Raue replied, "That medicine is for Mr. Miller. Good day."

Raue gone, Hering would again turn to his endless task until about ten, when he would see his office patients, then make his calls until two o'clock, when he would have dinner. After dinner a short nap, after which he would receive calls, or hold consultations with some of his associates, such as Drs. Lippe, or Guernsey, or Raue, or Farrington, or Korndoerfer and see more office patients. While riding in his carriage from house to house, he would continue his literary work. I can see him now, sitting in his carriage, his driver in front and he with book and pencil in hand, absorbed in some study, maybe making notes on his cases, or writing his observations for the benefit of humanity. At six thirty he would be ready for supper, when the family and students would assemble.

Imagine, if you will, a long table, Dr. Hering sitting at one end and Mrs. Hering at the other, the two students at his left hand. Dr. C. B. Knerr (his son-in-law), and any visiting physician, which there frequently was, at his right hand. The other places taken by his children, Walter, Carl, Hermann, Melitta (Mrs. Knerr) and Hildegard, and occasionally Rudolph. The food served was the best the market afforded, and I shall never forget those lentil soups, those delicious gravies, or that good old German cooking. And one would always remember dear Mrs. Hering, with her pleasant smile and sweet solicitude to see every one properly helped. Dr. Hering always seemed to have a good appetite and always had a bottle of red or white wine, of German importation or American growth, which he greatly enjoyed. In draining the bottle, first laying it on its side, he would count between the last drops, eins, zwei, drei, etc., until he counted twelve between the last two drops, saying, "You must never waste a drop of wine, for it takes seven drops of sweat in labor to make it." "My old teacher in wine drinking taught me that." He would say, "Wine is the greatest brain food, it contains phosphorus in the best proportion for real brain nourishment."

"The Lord turned water into wine, INTO FERMENTED WINE, and to say he turned it into unfermented grape juice is a crime against the Holy Ghost," at which he would sometimes bring his fist down on the table, shaking it like a small earthquake.

As a rule he never allowed his dinner to be interrupted by patients or callers, and but one exception can I remember. When the servant brought a card with a message, "Dr. Guernsey calls and would like to see Dr. Hering when he is through with his dinner." Dr. Hering sent word back, "When Dr. Guernsey calls, Dr. Hering *is* through with his dinner." After supper, while sipping a little wine, it was his pleasure to converse with us students and doctors, the other members of the family retiring. The subjects chosen were often suggested by some question, such as, "What were the clinics at College today? What did Farrington or Korndoerfer lecture about?" Or maybe something of interest that he had met in his work in the study. Whatever the subject was, he would discuss it, or elaborate it in a masterly manner, and hold our attention for an hour or more. He had a way of leaving the main subject and relating some story or anecdote pertaining to it which in itself would be so interesting that one would almost forget the main subject, but he never forgot to come back to it.

He would tell us of his experiences back in his university days in Europe, or in South America, with his Arrowackian Indians. An anecdote which he occasionally related was about the patient who was in search of three physicians who would agree on his case. This was published in the British Journal of Homœopathy in 1846, so I will give it as there told:

"Whilst traveling in Germany," says the Doctor, "I one day came to a village, the proprietor of which invited me to spend the night at his house, in place of putting up at the inn. He was a rich old gentleman, a great original, always an invalid, having ennui and good wine to a great extent. Learning that I was a young medical man, about to commence my travels, he told me he would sooner make his son a hangman than a doctor. On my expressing surprise at the observation, he produced a large book, saying, that it was not twenty years since he first became ill in body but not in mind; that two doctors of celebrity, whom he then consulted, had quarrelled about his disease, and that consequently, he had employed neither of them nor their medicines, but that he had registered

the affair in his book. Then, after finding that the disease did not get better, he set out on his travels, resolved, 'if he could find three doctors who perfectly agreed upon his case without any hesitation,' to allow himself to be treated by them, but never by any other. For this purpose he had consulted at first all physicians of any reputation, and afterwards others whose names were less known; but having, in spite of all his sufferings, never abandoned his first resolution, and keeping an exact account of every consultation in a book for the purpose, he never succeeded in finding any who agreed respecting his case. Accordingly, not having followed the advice of any, he still remained an invalid, but he was still alive. As may be well supposed, the book cost him a pretty sum of money.

"This book had the appearance of a ledger in large folio, and was kept in the form of tables. In the first column were the names of the physicians, amounting to 477; in the second, those of the disease, with explanations concerning its nature; of these there were 313, differing importantly from each other; in the third column were the remedies proposed, these consisted of 832 prescriptions, containing in all 1097 remedies. The sum total appeared at the end of each page.

"He took up a pen, and said coolly, 'Won't you prescribe something for me?' But having no inclination to do so, I only asked if Hahnemann was not in his list. With a smile he turned to No. 301, name of the disease O, remedy prescribed O. 'That was the wisest of the lot,' he cried, 'for he said that the *name* of the disease did not concern him, and that the name of the remedy did not concern me, but that the cure was the essential point.' 'But why,' I inquired, 'did you not allow him to treat you?' 'Because,' he replied, 'he was one, and I must have three who agree.'

"I asked him if he were willing to sacrifice some hundred francs for an experiment, in which case I should be able to mention not three, but thirty-three physicians living in the neighborhood, and in countries and parts of the world widely separate, who should all be of one opinion. He expressed his doubts, but at the same time resolved to undertake the trial. We then made out a description of the disease, and when the copies were finished, we sent them to thirty-three homœopathic practitioners. He inclosed a louis d'or in each letter, begging each physician to name the remedies which were capable of curing, or at least of alleviating his disease.

"A short time since I received a cask of Rhenish, of the vintage of 1822. 'I send you wine of the year 1822,' he wrote, 'because twenty-two physicians agreed respecting my case. I thereby perceive that there is certainty in some things in this world. I have got various works on the subject, in order to gain information upon it. Out of about two hundred medicines, twenty-two physicians have fixed upon the same remedy. One could not expect more. The physician nearest me has got me under his care, and I send you the wine that I may not be tempted to drink too much from joy at seeing my health improving from day to day."

A favorite subject with Dr. Hering was Our Nosodes (disease-products) like Psorinum, Ambra grisea, etc. I have often heard him say that the study and research of the disease-products was destined to open an immense field in therapeutics; then with a sigh he would say, "Some of you young men must take it up."

In Dudgeon's Lectures, published in 1853, page 143, Dr. R. E. Dudgeon says, "It was Dr. Constantine Hering who introduced and gave the first impluse to Isopathy, for we find him in 1830, proposing as a remedy for hydrophobia the saliva of the rabid dog; for small pox, the matter from the variolous pustules; for psora, the matter of itch." He asks, "May we not expect, if this doctrine be true, that we shall find the specific remedy for every epidemic pestilence in the first case of it that breaks out, and the matter from this will check the disease in all the rest?"

In 1833 Dr. Hering wrote a long paper in which he extolls the efficiency of the prepared itch matter, which he now calls psorine. He found that a globule of the thirtieth potency is the best dose to give and that it is most expedient in every case, where possible, to give the patient Psorinum prepared from his own body. In other words, what he calls AUTO PSORINE. Under psora, Dr. Hering included many varieties of cutaneous diseases. But greater discoveries are revealed in this wonder disclosing essay:

Dr. Hering states that he has *ascertained* that the fluids and solids of healthy individuals (of course duly potentized) have a very powerful action on the human subject. He asserts that all morbid products of whatever kind exert a powerful influence on the diseases that produce them. He mentions leucorrhoeal matter as being curative of leucorrhoea; gleet

matter of gleet; phthisine of phthisis; syphiline of syphilis. He admits that all these isopathic preparations cannot be regarded as absolute specifics, but only as chronic intermediate remedies, which serve as it were, to stir up the disease and render the reaction to the homœopathic remedy, subsequently administered, more permanent and effective. You see he anticipated the great work in serums, vaccines and toxines done years after he was dead and gone.

Dr. Hering was a great worker with the microscope, and he owned one of the largest and best, made by Zentmayer in Philadelphia. I think he told me that it cost, with accessories, $750.00. He made an especial study of the crystalline formation in the organic and inorganic world. He demonstrated that the animal poisons, such as the virus of snakes, the Apis Mellifica, the Buforana, and Psorinum had their own particular crystalline formation, showing their indentity as differing from other albumens. He once said to me, "I have seen myriads of minute formations that have never been classified or understood, but they all have their place in medical science, and if I had another life to live, I would devote it to them, but I must now go on with my principal work, the 'Guiding Symptoms.'" He had his own particular original manner of observing and interpreting the phenomena of nature. For instance, he said, "Everywhere in nature we observe spirals, the earth revolves around the sun in spirals, the forces in growing plants are in spirals. The forces throughout the body are manifested in spirals. For example, the blood in the arteries and veins, the feces in the intestines and the urine through the urethra move in spirals. The lightning in a storm seems to be zig-zag, but in reality it moves in spirals, the zig-zag motion being an optical illusion."

He would say, "If you ask a question of nature, and ask it in the *right way,* you will always get an answer. Never accept a thing until you know it is true, and never deny a thing until you know it is false. There is a great gulf between denying and accepting anything in science. There is no such thing as *belief* in science. Either a thing is so or it is not so. 'The square described on the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides,' is so beyond belief. To say, 'I believe so and so' has no weight in science."

He looked on his art as God given and all must have the

benefit at little cost. He said that every homœopathic physician should prove a few remedies on himself to appreciate how to prescribe. He said that the best results in prescribing were to be obtained by close individualization, and not by generalization.

Dr. Hering often declared that a knowledge of the *combination* of symptoms is what physicians most stand in need of. In practice he never made use of the whole range of symptoms in any remedy, but only of particular combinations of them. Every remedy contains the indications of a vast variety of diseases. "The proper mode of studying the whole Materia Medica consists in making one's self completely master of a few medicines, and afterwards of those most nearly connected with them." Symptoms of seeming little importance might be the keynote to some remedy under which we might find a true picture of the case. The remedy may cure many symptoms not given under that remedy, showing that the provings may not have been complete. He then told of a serious case where the patient had a *desire and longing to eat charcoal,* which indicated Cicuta, and Cicuta cured the patient of a very serious malady; but he said, "We must always try to get at least three legs to the stool, if possible, that we may sit comfortably."

His conversations were so wonderful and interesting. I asked him one evening if I might invite some of my fellow students to come in after supper, and have him talk to us all. He replied, "Why, yes, if you think it is worth while;" and so I invited the Minnesota contingent and a few others, among whom were S. P. Starritt, Geo. E. Ricker, W. E. and H. C. Leonard, and Mark Edgerton. Dr. R. J. McClatchey, our Professor of Practice, said in a eulogy on Dr. Hering, "Those of us who had the privilege of a personal intercourse with Dr. Hering knew well what an instructive and ever fascinating conversationalist he was."

He told us about Lachesis, his struggle to obtain the poison, how he adjusted the pointed stick between the open jaws of the living serpent with one hand, and squeezing the reptile's poison sacs with a pair of forceps in the other, and catching the drops of virus in a watch glass. He told us how he obtained the saliva of the mad dog for his experiments; of his experiences with the yellow fever epidemic; of the use of sulphur in the stockings to prevent cholera.

Dr. Hering took little time for recreation, but once a week,

on Sunday afternoon, he invited some friends to join him. In one of his reception rooms he had a large mahogany round table, and like King Arthur of Britain of old, sat the Saxon Dr. Hering with his friends, "and in his mien, command sat throned serene." See who his friends were:—there was Dr. Augustus W. Koch, his old friend whose son, Dr. Richard Koch, was an associate professor; Dr. Charles G. Raue; Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Herman Faber, artist and designer; Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the great Shakespearian scholar and critic, author of a work in eighteen volumes; Drs. Lippe and Trites, the Astronomer Hilgard and many other congenial spirits. Coffee was served, Havana cigars and long pipes were supplied, and the general conversation commenced. Subjects of art, science and literature were discussed, interspersed with wit and humor. The philosophies of Kant, Hegal, Schopenhauer, Plato, and Spencer, Ancient and modern, were disposed of. The coffee was sipped, the smoke curled up, making castles in the air of the future greatness and secure happiness of this great Nation and its people.

A painting of Hering at his Round Table as I saw it, would be the admiration of all.

Dr. Hering was a great lover of music of the kind that charms, such as our Oberhofer gives. Frequent musicales were held at his home; all of his family were musical. Some members of the Maennerchor Concordia and Saengerbund, German singing societies, often came. The compositions of Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Bach, Haydn, and Mendelsohn were often rendered,—Dr. Hering listening from his study. His favorite composition was Beethoven's great Septette. And then there was the little German street band that used to come some mornings and play the German melodies he loved so well. He would stop his work and send down a piece of money, saying, "They do us some good and we must do likewise."

How did he prescribe medicines? One might answer, very nearly as Hahnemann directed. He said, "There is an individuality in everything that the Lord has made. You cannot substitute one medicine for another. To mix medicines is a crime. Alternating is the half-way house to mixing. To make poor prescriptions when much driven is excusable, but the questions which must be kept freshly in mind are, what is your aim? What are you striving for? If a homœopathic

physician once adopts the too-much-trouble creed he is lost." It was certainly not his creed. His rules of practice, "golden rules" he called them, were "Learn to observe; Learn to prove; learn to examine the sick; learn to select the remedy; learn how to repeat and how to change remedies; learn how to wait; learn how to profit by experience."

His method of examining a patient was an art. He took notes on his cases, full notes, and then would repair to his prescription room where he would consult his repertories: his Jahr, his Boeninghausen, and then his Materia Medica. His remedy once selected he would generally give in a high potency, way up in the thousandths sometimes. He had small envelopes with printed directions on the outside. Each contained six powders of saccharum lactis, one of them containing some pellets of the indicated remedy and marked with a star. The directions were to dissolve the *star* powder in water and take a teaspoonful four times or more a day, and so go on each succeeding day with the other powders. You see they took the medicine only one day, then placebos the succeeding days for a week, when they would report. If improvement, marked improvement, resulted, they would get another envelope of blank powders for another week. If improvement stopped they would get another powder of the same medicine of a higher potency, and as he would say, "High and higher still, to heaven." If the patient was worse, a new remedy had to be selected, generally a remedy having some relationship to the first. Dr. Hering did not confine himself exclusively to high potencies or single doses. In certain cases he repeated his remedies frequently. In chronic diseases the interval that elapsed between the doses might be two, four, seven, eleven or sixteen days. In acute cases he says, "The dose might be repeated as often as every hour, or even every five or ten minutes." He never alternated remedies, but if the symptoms suddenly changed, he would often change his remedy. His success was phenomenal. Long standing chronic maladies yielded to his treatment. So-called incurable patients were cured by him. Patients came to him from the world over and were improved or cured.

I will relate one case of his marvelous prescribing: One evening in the summer of 1879, while resident physician in the hospital, I called on Dr. Hering. "Come in, come in and sit down. Well, what is new at the hospital?" I replied, "Nothing startling, Doctor, a poor fellow came in, a charity

patient who has been at the University Hospital and at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and both Da Costa and Pepper have diagnosed his disease 'Locomotor Ataxia' and beyond help." "So Da Costa and Pepper can do nothing? Bring him over to me." I replied, "He is beyond relief and only a poor weaver and has no money to pay a doctor." He replied, "Oh, damn the money; bring him over here tomorrow at five. I must see him," he said with the fire of youth in his dark eyes and the stroke of his fist on his desk. And so I did. With notebook in hand, he began asking symptoms and modalities, beginning with the patient's ancestors;—and such a history as he took! He examined him thoroughly from top to toe in every possible manner. In the meantime Dr. Hering's reception room was filling with patients and Dr. Knerr motioned me to step into the hall, where he said, "Try and get that patient out, as Dr. Hering still has much important work to do." After an hour's examination, Dr. Hering said, closing his book, "Bring him over again tomorrow." The next day Dr. Hering spent another hour with the poor weaver and then said, "Bring him over again tomorrow." After continuing the examination for another hour, closing his book, Dr. Hering said to me, "You come alone tomorrow." I said, "What remedy shall I give him?" He answered, "I cannot tell until I have studied it more." The next day I returned and he had a sort of condensed summing up of the case written in German, and after more conversation he went to his prescription room and brought me an envelope, with the remark, "That is Rhus, 65 m, give it to him and report in a week." The poor fellow had to be taken to Hering in a wheel chair and could only take a few steps with the assistance of two canes. His condition was very distressing. To make a long story short, Dr. Hering treated him for about four months, when the poor weaver walked out of the hospital without canes, seemingly on the road to complete recovery.

One hot summer afternoon in 1879, I went to Dr. Hering's study, where he sat with a box at his side, about three feet long, two feet wide and a foot deep, full of clippings, some taken from Journals, and others in his own handwriting. I asked him what in the world does the box contain, and he replied, "That is our Arsenicum. It all must be arranged for the 'Guiding Symptoms.'" What a task it was! It would make any ordinary man quail, but not him. On he worked until this remedy was finished and published before he was

called to receive the great fee from a Higher Power for his work of philanthropy.

Concerning Dr. Hering's opinion of the relationship of the schools of medicine, he said, "I have no fear for Homœopathy. We shall mix with other schools and I am pretty sure that the other schools will come to us. They at first tried to kill us by derision, ridiculing our small doses, then they tried to ignore us, calling us irregular, neither of which profited them much. The next step they will try to absorb us before they are ready to digest us. Here is the great danger. The Homœopathic Materia Medica is destined to become a natural science. The progress we have made in our Materia Medica towards a natural science is much greater than has ever been the case with any other natural science in the same time. They all have ages behind them. We want more men like Farrington, who followed in the footsteps of Gross. We want careful observers, more verified symptoms, subjective and objective, so that a remedy can be chosen with greater certainty. Then will the old school come to us, and until this is done we must not give up our identity, or drop the title Homœopathy, or we may endanger the great cause for which Hahnemann and the rest of us have worked."

Dr. Hering believed that not only should subjective symptoms play an important part in the proving of drugs and in the selecting of a remedy, but he also believed that all pathological, microscopical and chemical conditions should have their place as objective symptoms in proving drugs and in selecting remedies. It was the contention between him and Dr. Lippe regarding the chair of pathology that caused the split in the old college, Lippe contending that pathology played a very unimportant part. How pleased would Dr. Hering have been had he lived until now to see that the great work now being done in serums, toxines, vaccines, infection, immunity and serum therapy, is only proving the great truths of Homœopathy, and is gradually being acknowledged by the leading scientists and physicians of today.

The family life of Dr. Hering was ideal. Dear Mrs. Hering, the good Christian mother, was everywhere, looking after the health and happiness of all. Dr. Hering was her idol, she knew and felt the great work he was doing and did everything for his comfort to aid him in his task. She was a loving, devoted mother, an earnest Christian and a warm friend. His sons and daughters honored, loved and aided him, and all had

their reward for honoring their father and mother, for their days have been long and full of happiness and prosperity.

His son Walter has printed his great work, "The Guiding Symptoms," in ten volumes, as well as other of his books. He has endowed the Hahnemann Medical College and has kept intact his father's manuscripts and relics in the Constantine Hering Building, a monument to the memory of a beloved and worthy father, erected on the site of the old homestead. The homœopathic profession is greatly indebted to him.

In his religious belief Hering was a Swedenborgian, and while in his latter years he seldom attended church, the great Swedenborgian minister, the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Giles, often called at the house. Dr. Hering once said to the late Rev. Mitchell of St. Paul, "There is only one thing better than a homœopathic doctor and that is a Swedenborgian minister." He was a true Christian, the existence of a God was with him an axiom as well sustained as any in mathematics. He believed in a free will. He had a firm faith in a future existence. He asked, "What would this great world of the Creator be if there were no hereafter?" His motto was, "Love truth because it is truth, and do good because it is good."

His interest in hospital work was great and he contributed much to it in many ways. When the Homœopathic Hospital Fair was organized in 1869, he insisted that a prominent place be assigned for a Children's Table at the Fair, asserting that no good would come of the enterprise, were the children left out. He poetically said, "They having lately arrived from Heaven; have the angels still with them, and they are ever nearer to Heaven than their elders."

About the middle of December, 1879, I made my last call on Dr. Hering, before going to the Ward's Island New York Hospital. He was in his study working on the Materia Medica. He bade me welcome and asked all about the hospital, where I had visited some time before. He enjoined upon me to practise the homœopathy of Hahnemann, as it would give the best results for the hospital records; then he said, "Of course a large hospital like that has many deaths. Now observe if death takes place when the ocean tide is going out, for I have long had a theory that death occurs when the tide is going out, and births occur when the tide is coming in, that is, the lunar and solar influences may control vital forces as they do the ocean tides." Let me say just here that many times while at the hospital I noticed that death nearly always took place

when the tide was going out, as I could see the direction of the flow from the hospital windows.

Were Dr. Hering alive it would be a great satisfaction for him to know that *this* hospital, since named the Metropolitan Hospital, of New York City, is the largest general hospital in the United States, and is entirely under homœopathic management, having over two thousand patients, seven hundred and sixty-nine employees, a house staff of thirty-one physicians, a medical board of twenty-four physicians, and an assistant visiting staff of forty-four physicians, and it has some forty buildings valued at $6,250,000.00.

In parting, Dr. Hering gave me a photograph of himself with his autograph, also a medallion of Hahnemann, designed by sculptor David of Paris, which Hahnemann presented to him in 1840. And so I bade my kind old friend farewell, never to see him again until his hands were folded in their last earthly repose.

Dr. Hering died July 23rd, 1880, of paralysis of the heart, as shown by the post mortem examination made by Dr. A. R. Thomas. Dr. Bigler described his passing as follows: "That evening the Doctor seemed to be entirely well, the whole trouble did not seem to last more than half an hour from the time he was seized until he died. He had, according to his custom, taken tea in the garden, and after an hour's spirited conversation, went up to his study. At half past nine o'clock Mrs. Hering heard his bell ring, proceeded to his room and found him dying. Drs. Koch and Raue were called. Dr. Koch found his hands cold, but still he was perfectly conscious and said, "Jetzt sterbe ich," (now I am dying) and soon breathed his last. His funeral was held July 28th from his residence. I went, with other physicians from New York, to attend. It was a solemn and impressive occasion.

Memorial meetings were held throughout the world wherever there was an organization of homœopathic physicians. The tributes paid him were memorable and lasting, they were published in a memorial volume. And so lived and died this great man of gigantic intellect, who lived for, and loved, all mankind.

His flower of love, long may it bloom
Wherever man may be.
For he who walked with downcast head
God gave him eyes to see.

HERMAN, HOWARD HUNTER

HOWARD HUNTER HERMAN, Dayton, Ohio, born in West Alexandria, Ohio, May 1, 1872; literary education acquired in Heidelberg University, Ohio, and Miami University, Ohio, graduated from the latter with degree of A. B. in 1904; graduated from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery in 1897; served as physician to Montgomery County Infirmary from 1899 to 1902; member Montgomery County and Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical societies.

HERMAN, JOHN

Dr. John Herman, one of the oldest and best known Homeopathic physicians of Sioux City died on Saturday, July 8th.

He was a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College class of '89 and was a classmate of Dr. J. L. Hanchett of Sioux City and Dr. Titzell of Iowa City.

Dr. Herman was a hard worker and for years has done more than one should have done. He was one of the founders of the German Lutheran hospital in that city and has had an enormous practice.

He started with nothing and has accumulated a fortune leaving the princely sum of $90000.00 in life insurance alone.

Three brothers and one sister survive him.

Iowa Hom Jl July 1916

John Hermann, M. D., Sioux City, Iowa. Born June 9, 1860. Died July 8, 1916. Dr. Hermann received his medical degree from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1888. He was in general practice and surgery. He was a member of the Sioux City Society, of the Iowa State and the American Institute.

Jl A I H

John Hermann, Sioux City, Iowa.
Born, June 9, 1860.
Died, July 8, 1916.
Graduated from Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1888.
Member of Institute since 1898.
Member of his state and local societies.

Jl A I H

HERMANCE, ALEXANDER CLINTON

ALEXANDER CLINTON HERMANCE, Rochester, New York, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 8, 1857, the son of Charles F. Hermance and Charlotte Cook his wife. On his father's side he is of French and Dutch extraction, and from his mother's side he inherits English blood. In the Brooklyn public schools and a preparatory school in Rochester, New York, he acquired his earlier education. After a three years' course he graduated M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Illinois, in 1887. For one year he practiced medicine with his brother in Avon, New York, but in 1889 he began practice in Rochester. In 1890 he was appointed a visiting physician on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester and was later a lecturer in the training school for nurses. For three years he was president of the Rochester Hahnemann Society, and from 1890 until 1893 he was a health physician of the city of Rochester. He was twice elected a commissioner of public instruction. He is a member of the Rochester Hahnemann Medical Society, of the Central New York Homœopathic Society, and of various masonic and social organizations. In 1890 he married Margaret MacCallum. King Vol IV

HERR, IRA JOHN

IRA JOHN HERR, Dayton, Ohio, born Salem, Ohio, April 27, 1867; literary education Central High School, Dayton, graduating in 1887; graduated M. D. from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1894.

Lyndeborough.—In 1844 Dr. Israel Herrick of this place, a leading mind in the old school, adopted homœopathy, which he advocated and practiced with much enthusiasm. His practice became very extended, and he introduced it into many places. He died February 18th, 1866, aged seventy-one.

James A. Herron, M. D., was born in Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 14, 1834. He received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of the City, and entered the office of Drs. J. P. Dake and J. C. Burgher, as a medical student, in 1853, attending two full courses of lectures in the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," graduating in the class of 1856. He settled in his native city, where he practiced until the fall of 1861, when, recruiting a company, he joined the army as captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Resigning after the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession, being for a time associated with Dr. Coté. He died November 15th, 1868, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

He took great interest in the practice of surgery, and was a successful operator, making for himself quite an enviable reputation in this branch. He was a man of fine natural abilities, quick impulses, decidedly strong in his attachments, and steadfast in his friendships. He was one of the original members both of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County and the State Society of Pennsylvania, acting as treasurer of the former for the first two years of its existence. He was widely known throughout the western part of the State, and died leaving many friends to regret his early departure from life.

(Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna 1873.

James A. Herron, M. D., a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1856. He settled in Pittsburgh, where he practiced his profession, (with one or two intervals, during which his attention was directed to other pursuits,) up to the time of his last illness. During his professional career, he was for some time associated in practice with Dr. M. Coté. He took considerable interest in the practice of Surgery, and achieved some reputation in that department. He possessed good natural powers of mind and fair acquirements. He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical

Society of Allegheny County, Pa., and served two years as its Treasurer. He also took an active part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

He died in 1868, after a very brief illness, æt. 35. He had an extensive acquaintance, influential relations and family connections, and many friends, who will long regret his early demise.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71.

James A. Herron, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the class of 1856. He settled in Pittsburg, where he practiced his profession (with one or two intervals, during which his attention was directed to other pursuits) up to the time of his last illness. During his professional career he was for some time associated in practice with Dr. M. Coté. He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., and served two years as its treasurer. He also took an active part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He died in 1868, after a very brief illness, æt. 35. (W. C.)

James A. Herron, M. D., died at Pittsburgh, Nov. 15th, 1868, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Pittsburgh in the year 1834, studied medicine with J. P. Dake, M. D., and graduated in the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1856. Settling in his native city he practiced his profession, (with one or two exceptions in which his attention was turned for a season to other pursuits, during one of which he served as captain of a volunteer cavalry company in the Union army) up to the time of his brief illness.

Dr. Herron was a man of considerable attainments and natural ability, and took a special interest in the practice of surgery.

He was one of the original members of the State Society, but has not, to our knowledge, contributed any papers on medical or scientific subjects. He had many warm friends and grateful patients in his field of practice, who will long regret his early demise.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1869)

HERVEY, MINNIE ETTA

MINNIE ETTA HERVEY, Richmond, Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 18, 1874, daughter of John B. and Mary Elizabeth (Parrish) Hervey and granddaughter of Dr. John Parrish, a practitioner of the old school. She attended the district schools of her native county and pursued her literary education in Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, and Hopedale Normal College, Hopedale, Ohio. She studied medicine with Dr. William T. Miller and at the same time, 1893-1897, attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where she received the M. D. degree. She has been engaged in general practice in Richmond since 1898, with diseases of women and children as her specialty. Dr. Hervey spent a year, 1897-8, in the hospitals of the Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and is lecturer on obstetrics at the Nurses' Training School, St. Stephen's Hospital, Richmond. She was appointed township physician in 1898 for four years, is physician to the women's jail, and medical examiner for the Ladies of Maccabees of the World and the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont. She is a member of the Wayne County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Indiana State Homœopathic Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

King Vol IV

HERZER, EDWARD

EDWARD HERZER, New York city, New York, born Defiance county, Ohio, December 25, 1861; graduated B. S., Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, 1882; A. M., German Wallace College, 1889; M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1885.

HESS, AMELIA LANDIS

AMELIA LANDIS HESS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Oregon, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Landis) Hess. She is of German extraction, both on her father's and her mother's side. Her father's ancestors came to this country in the latter part of 1600, settling in Lancaster county. The pioneer ancestor of the Hess family purchased from William Penn a tract of land near Lititz, Pennsylvania, which has been handed down from father to son to the eighth generation. Dr. Hess's maternal ancestors settled about four miles northeast of Lancaster, where they owned hundreds of acres of land, much of which is still in the Landis name, and for which the village of Landis Valley was named. Dr. Hess received her early education under the instruction of private tutors and in private schools. She studied for her profession in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, from which she was graduated in 1892. She spent three years, 1893-1896, in the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathy of Philadelphia, which institution has been removed to Chicago, Illinois, and is now being conducted in connection with the Hering Medical College. Dr. Hess is first vice-president of the Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and also is visiting physician on its medical staff. She is a member of the Women's (Homœopathic) Medical Club of Philadelphia, and of the International Hahnemannian Association. She resides at 1911 Mt. Vernon street.

King Vol IV

Dr. George W. A. Hess

Of 1848 N. 12th st., died at his home Saturday of pneumonia. During the war Dr. Hess served in the Medical Corps and attended wounded soldiers debarking in New York from France. Born in this city thirty-eight years ago, Dr. Hess received his early training at Brown Preparatory School and later graduated in medicine from Hahnemann College. His widow, father, George J. Hess, and a brother, Wencel Hess, survive. He will be buried Wednesday.

HETHERINGTON, CLARK EDWARD

CLARK EDWARD HETHERINGTON, Piqua, Ohio, born Piqua, January 2, 1875; educated Ohio Wesleyan University, A. B. 1896; A. M. 1901; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901.

JACOB A W HETRICK

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. A. W. Hetrick.

Asbury Park, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. J. A. W. Hetrick, one of the earliest settlers in this summer resort and a pioneer physician of the place, died last night, at his home, on Cookman avenue, after an illness of three days, resulting from a stroke of paralysis. The deceased was born at Mt. Pleasant, Berks county, Pa., fifty-six years ago. His early life was passed in study and preparation for a ministerial career in the German Reformed Church. Subsequently, however, his health failing, Dr. Hetrick abandoned the theological course and embraced the medical profession, with the practice of which his after life was almost exclusively identified. He was a graduate of the Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, and the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. Dr. Hetrick was prominently identified with many of this city's prosperous institutions. He was a member of the Commissioners of Appeals, one of the organizers of the First National Bank and later a Director of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank.

OCT 11 1901

Ledger. J.A.W.

OBITUARY.

Hom Recorder June 1902

Died.—Dr. J. W. A. Hetrick, on October 9, at Asbury Park, N. J.

He was a pioneer of Homœopathy in that section, and leaves a wife and two sons, one of them practicing in Asbury Park, N. J., and the other in Red Bank, N. J.

HETRICK, SAMUEL LE ROY

SAMUEL LE ROY HETRICK, Brooklyn, New York, born Asbury Park, N. J., July 5, 1880; graduated, Asbury Park High School, 1896; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1900.

HEURTLEY, R WALTER

Name, R. Walter Heurtley M.D.

Address, Boston

Mass.

HEWES, ASA BIRD

ARA BIRD HEWES, Adrian, Michigan, born Medina, Ohio, December 27, 1873; literary education Hillsdale College; taught school two years; graduated Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

HEWETT, MYRA R

DR. MYRA R. HEWETT.

Dr. Myra R. Hewett was born at Adamsville, Mich., March 12, 1860. Her parents were George and Julia Redfield. Her early training was received at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti District High and Normal Schools.

Receiving her medical degree at Hering Medical College in 1904, her brief professional life was spent at Oshkosh, Wis., where she was attacked by cancer of the pharynx, and died May 29, 1908.

She joined the Institute in 1905, was a member of the Wisconsin State Society, and was connected with Trinity Episcopal Church.

On August 29, 1882, she was married to Walter C. Hewett, of Oshkosh, who survives her, together with a son, George W. Hewett, of Wheeling, W. Va., and a daughter, Mrs. Bertha Hewett Banta, of Madisonville, O.

She was interested in women's clubs and woman's work in general. She was a fine speaker, a skillful surgeon, a model wife and mother.

.J1 A I H Apr 1911

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J: Jl Am Inst Hom Apr 1911

HEWITT, G

HEWITT, HOMER SPURGEON

HOMER SPURGEON HEWITT, Mishawaka, Indiana, born Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1875; graduated, 1895, from high school at Grand Rapids, Mich.; student in Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, 1895-96; studied in dental department, Northwestern University, Chicago, one year, and then entered Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received M. D. degree in 1901; has been a practitioner in Mishawaka since graduation.

HEWITT, THOMAS, M. D., of Allegheny City, Pa., was born in Stockport, England, January 31st, 1821. While quite young, every advantage of a thorough education was afforded him. After a complete mastery of the English branches was obtained, he was placed for his study of the classics under the private tutorage of a gentleman widely known for his scholastic attainments, and who possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of imparting knowledge to others. He found in young Hewitt a close student, an apt pupil, and one who reflected honor upon his worthy instructor. Having always manifested a decided preference for the medical profession, he entered upon his preparatory studies, under the direction of R. S. Graham, M. D., F. R. S., who was distinguished for his learning and his professional ability. He had, however, been with him but a comparatively brief time, when his father was overtaken by misfortunes in his business transactions, and his financial ruin was complete; thus throwing his son Thomas completely on his own resources, which of necessity compelled him to relinquish, for that time, the further prosecution of his medical studies. He resorted to school-teaching, but finding the remuneration inadequate to his wants, by the influence of friends, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office Department, which position he held up to 1849, when he resigned it and came to this country. Here, although he did not relinquish for a moment, his cherished purpose of becoming a physician, he engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1853, when it was quite evident to his mind, that the auspicious time had arrived for him to carry out the plan and purpose of his early years. Being still a young man of but the age of thirty-two years, he had lost none of ambition's incentive to explore the realms of medical science; and he set about it with a sturdy resolve, under the guidance and instruction of Dr. F. R. Moore, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

With an assiduity deserving of the highest commendation, and which won for him the high esteem of his preceptor, he pursued his studies. He matriculated at the Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, O., from which he graduated with deserved honors, in March, 1857. During the same month of his graduation, he accepted the position offered him of resident physician of the Cleveland Hospital. After enduring, for a few months, the dullness and monotony of his position, his restless and ambitious spirit could not brook the restraint, and he sent in his resignation; on the acceptance of which, he went to Arkon, Summit county, O., and established an excellent and remunerative practice, which he continued till the spring of 1864, at which time he was induced to remove to Allegheny, Pa., where he has been eminently successful, and has established a practice and a reputation of which he may justly be proud.

Name in full Thomas Hewitt

P. O. Address in full Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Cleveland Homeopathic College

HEWITT, WARREN CUSHMAN

WARREN CUSHMAN HEWITT, Xenia, Ohio, born Woodstock, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1888; coroner of Champaign county, 1895-1899; physician and surgeon to Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home since 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the only homœopathic physician in Ohio serving in a state institution.

PUBLIC LEDGER—PHILA

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY.

Oct 8 1896

A PAPER PREPARED BY DR. HEYSINGER FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Presented by the Bureau of Sanitary Science —A Gravity Supply from the Delaware Favored.

At the monthy meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia, at the Hahnemann Medical College last evening, the Bureau of Medical Science, composed of Dr. Edmund H. Kase, Chairman, and Drs. Dudley, Gramm, Karsner and Haerer, presented for discussion a volunteer paper on "The Future Water Supply of Philadelphia," by Dr. I. W. Heysinger, M. A., which was discussed by members of the Bureau and other members of the society.

Dr. Heysinger's paper was an exhaustive treatment of the subject. He first spoke of the requirements of a city water supply. He did not think that it was practicable to have one supply for domestic and drinking purposes, and another for mechanical and manufacturing uses.

DR. I. W. HEYSINGER.

"So that, in general, the quality of the whole must be sufficiently high to serve the highest purposes of a general water supply. That is, it must be potable without danger to life or health, sufficiently oxidized and aerated, free, or nearly free, from pathogenetic germs and organic poisons, clear, bright and palatable, and with the quality of 'keeping,' for much good water rapidly deteriorates under the varying circumstances of a city's supply. It must also be ample in quantity and the supply must be such that it may be continuously increased from the same source, or by extensions from the same source, to meet the future wants of a rapidly growing city, not only growing in population, but in its industrial demands and its thickly populated area.

"Of course, a gravity supply is immeasurably the best; for when the expense has once been incurred for plant, the enormous cost of pumpage is saved every year, and this alone is sufficient, as an annual interest charge, to cover, when capitalized, a principal large enough to provide permanent works to supply the whole city by gravity, and leave a large margin of profit besides; that is, when the city is favorably situated therefor."

The paper then cites the situation of various cities with reference to this part of the question, and continues:

"The orography of Eastern Pennsylvania is peculiar, and has been determined by the geological development of the continent. The mountain systems of Eastern Pennsylvania all run from the east-northeast to the west-southwest (which is the general course of all our mountain ranges), but Philadelphia lies in such a position that any possible supply lines to the north or northeast must cut these ranges nearly at right angles, thus traversing a region of tunnels alternating with deep troughs of valleys requiring very high and long-extended aqueducts to carry the supplies; and the Delaware river bars the way to the east, even if supplies were obtainable in that direction.

"The Schuylkill, like the Susquehanna, has pierced all these previously mentioned mountain systems, hence it has been our natural source of supply.

The Flow of the Schuylkill.

"Fifty years ago the Schuylkill flowed with a much larger volume of water than at present, and its purity was proverbial. The sulphuric acid waters, generated by the decomposition and oxidation of pyrites in the coal regions, passing over the great beds of silurian limestone, were changed in character so as to give us an ideal water supply, save for the cost of pumpage.

"But within recent decades the volume of water has greatly diminished, while the population along its banks has enormously increased, so that, by the last census of 1890, nearly 400,000 inhabitants are clustered along its watershed, an average of nearly 200 to each of its less than 2000 square miles of drainage area.

"The stress of the argument at present seems to lie on filtration of the Schuylkill water as it is. A number of plans have been proposed, all looking to elaborate systems of dams, and all ending in the pumpage of the whole product. But the instinct of the people is against it. There is a natural repugnance

to the drinking of dilute sewage, even if it has been chemically purified. We cannot hope that the Schuylkill will ever again fill its banks as it used to do, or that the population along its waterways will diminish, or fail even to increase—not certainly so long as Philadelphia herself shall continue to develop. The conditions will, of necessity, grow worse and worse and year by year.

"And it is not at all certain that filtration will serve the purpose in the long run, while it is quite certain that the adoption of filtration will entail an enormous expense which will serve as a bar to the subsequent adoption of any other and more physiological system in the future, while the pumpage cost, amounting to much more than $500,000 each year, will continue to pile up, representing the interest on $20,000,000 or more of invested capital—a sum more than would be required to furnish an adequate supply of good water.

Lively Bacteria.

"The old idea that sand filtration was due to the sand has been abandoned. We now know that bacteria will pass through sand just as thin mud will pass through a bed of brickbats. An organic slime is formed upon the upper surface of the sand, and this thin pellicle of slime, a sort of gelatinous protoplasmic screen, takes the water from above with its bacteria and the water, minus its bacteria in large part, exudes beneath and then runs down through the different layers of sand and gravel in its outlet. The typhoid germs are, in a large degree, caught, and so are the numerous innocuous and, in many cases, beneficent baccilli, which by their presence prevent sporadic infection, and the water is largely deprived of its self-preservative properties. It is deadened to that extent, and is deprived of the living organisms which powerfully aid in preventing subsequent deterioration. Then, if this thin layer of slime is broken away, at any point or upon any surface, it is undiscovered and the whole security is at once gone and the fact is only evidenced by an epidemic. The surface of the sand and the slimes require to be scraped off at short intervals, during which time the water is drawn off. The débris of these slimes will then be left commingled with the sand to produce subsequent deterioration, and possibly infection of a virulent character, should the pathogenetic bacteria be still alive.

"We must not forget that the city of Paris, up to this day, is not satisfied to adopt sand filtration, but is experimenting with other systems.

"But a still greater danger from filtration, as applied to positively and decidedly contaminated water, is to be found in the very terms of the problem for the water supply of a large city. The delicate manipulation and careful attention requisite to insure perfect results are continuous of necessity. 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' These processes are invisible to the people; the agents, in whose charge they are, are unknown personally; it is a part of a methodical system in which the dangers appear far off and exaggerated. Workmen become careless; that is why gunpowder and nitro-glycerine factories explode; but in this case a careless workman can explode a whole city and go scot free himself. For, as Colonel Ludlow says, 'The smallest possible drop of water would be a home and nidus for millions of them, and they would pass thousands abreast through the pores of any filter adapted to the flow of water.'

Detention of Germs.

"It is not to be denied that carefully selected instances show the power of this film of organic slime, overlying a quiescent bed of sand, to detain, in large part, the typhoid germs and other germs which ought not to be detained. But this film is very delicate—a slightly increased flow, a puff of the breath, even, will break it up, and when broken it becomes a veritable fountain of infection.

"We have not considered the chemical filters; those which use alum and the like, for, having these chemicals in solution, they are not adapted to the general supply of a large city for miscellaneous purposes.

"The metallic iron process, in which the water is churned with iron filings or turnings, is unquestionably effective, and is in successful use in some of the cities of Europe, but the mere fact that it would require an initial charge of more than 400 tons of iron turnings, to be constantly rotated together with the entire water supply in large rotating chambers, worked by machinery, to purify our water, without diminishing the other charges, pumpage, etc., in the slightest degree, would render its use here very expensive in so large a city. The weight to be rotated constantly and churned each day would be more than 864,000 tons. It acts by releasing nascent hydrogen, which forms new combinations destructive to bacteria, and by coagulants produced by the oxidation of ferrous into ferric compounds.

"The water purification of the future will unquestionably be accomplished by ozone generated by electricity, and by subsidence after treatment. It is said to have been already successfully employed by M. Repin, of the Pasteur Institute, and on a large scale at Oudshoorn, in Belgium, for over a year. It has been calculated that the entire water supply of Paris can be treated in this way at an expenditure of 3000 horse-power. This will, doubtless, be greatly cheapened in the near future, and it requires no extensive plant and no waste areas for filter beds.

Pointers from Outside Engineers.

"Engineers sometimes come here or are brought here from other cities to give us pointers, and they suggest little sandbeds attached to the reservoirs, like the truck patches which each cabin had in the old slavery days. A very new one, indeed, proposes to build these great structures of stone, concrete and steel *over* the reservoirs themselves. What reservoirs have beds to stand such structures?"

"But it is not only the quality but the quantity which renders the Schuylkill useless for the future needs of Philadelphia." After quoting from official reports to show that the city pumps can pump more than the whole flow of the river in the summer season, Dr. Heysinger says: "What does

this state of facts indicate? It simply means that during dry summers we pump the whole stream-flow of the Schuylkill river, with the pollution of more than 400,000 people along its banks, directly into the throats of our people, and that we have to supplement this supply by six million gallons a day drawn from the residuum in the reservoirs. But what residuum have we to draw from? If all the reservoirs now projected were completed and worked at their maximum capacity, the supply would be sufficient for a half day less than one week.

"When we further consider that it requires millions of gallons of water daily to merely wash the filters required for a city like Philadelphia, we can readily see that 'it is a condition and not a theory which confronts us.'

The Various Plans Suggested.

The paper then takes up each of the various plans suggested for an improved and more abundant supply of water, and, after stating the objection which the writer regards as prohibiting nearly all of them from serious consideration, concludes:

"On the whole, preference must be given to the new system recently proposed, but with modifications, so as to connect it with the Point Pleasant hydraulic supply, instead of beginning at a point six miles above Trenton, the distance being but ten miles further, and the whole line to Point Pleasant being directly along the route to the upper Delaware, including not only these ten miles but the whole aqueduct from Philadelphia, while in the plan as proposed this would be an entirely different line, the aqueducts being separate from start to finish. The final cost would be much less by this combined system, while the pumpage at Point Pleasant, of at least 120 million gallons per day, would be done by water-power instead of by steam.

"The completion of these entire works should not require more than three years at furthest, and the aqueduct to the East Park reservoir and the entire plant at Point Pleasant ought not to cost more than $11,000,000. Any temporary addition pending the completion of the upper line could be met at Point Pleasant at less cost than near Trenton, since the river surface there is nearly fifty feet higher. This temporary addition would require no additional time to complete. As soon as the aqueduct and water power plant were at work at Point Pleasant, so as to relieve the Schuylkill, a large part of our present steam pumpage plant could be transferred to Point Pleasant. The distance from that point to the East Park reservoir is thirty-nine miles only. Then by carrying the upper line about thirteen miles farther, to near Portland, when occasion should require, instead of to a point only ten miles above Easton, the surface of the Delaware river could be reached at a level of 300 feet, instead of from 210 feet to 220 feet only, and a gain of at least 80 feet be secured. This line, instead of being carried under Easton by an inverted siphon, if the depth be too great, could be easily carried across the Lehigh, west of the city, and thence along the Durham Hills, and down to Point Pleasant, reaching that aqueduct level (217 feet, which could be increased) by a rapid gradient, giving a larger discharge through a smaller aqueduct. This aqueduct level at Point Pleasant is on the top of the Rock Hill range, and any altitude desired, up to 350 feet, can be secured by going further back from the river, as the contour curves of the geological map show. With the improved modern methods of aqueduct construction, in which they are built up from heavy steel plates, all difficulties of gradient could be easily overcome at a relatively small cost.

"Under any circumstances the people of Philadelphia require and demand relief. We must not despair. The battle for water in Boston continued for more than twenty-one years before the Cochituate Lakes were finally reached, and the Mayor who inaugurated the new works was the son of the Mayor who began long years of continuous agitation, half a generation before."

HIBBARD, G C

My full name is G. C. Hibbard
I graduated at Cleveland Hom. Medical College, in the year 1866
My present address is Mannsville, county of Jefferson
State of Newyork, where I have resided since Nov. 1867
Previous to that time I practised in Springville, Erie Co., Newyork
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1862 at Springville, Ny.

The Directory published in the "Gazette" locates me Mt. Morris, N. Y., Dr. H. M. Dryfoot is there.

HICKEY, JAMES SAMUEL

Jan 26 1912

DR. JAMES S. HICKEY,
An instructor at Hahnemann College, who died last night at his home, 1839 N. 11th st.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES S. HICKEY

Physician, Professor and Charity Worker, Class-Mate of Taft, Succumbs to Long Illness

Dr. James Samuel Hickey, philanthropist, physician and professor, who had been ill at his home, 1839 N. 11th st., since October, died late last night. Death was caused by inflammation of the heart.

Dr. Hickey, who was fifty-six years old, was a professor in anatomy at Hahnemann Medical College, and widely known in his profession. For years he had been connected with the Gallilee Mission, in the Tenderloin.

He made many friends, chiefly among the poor and those who needed a helping hand, and during his illness many of these persons tried to repay him for his kindnesses by bringing flowers and fruits to his home.

He was identified with many charitable institutions. Dr. Hickey never married. He had made up his mind to consecrate his life to the good he could do for mankind.

Dr. Hickey was prominent in musical and church circles. He was formerly organist of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cumberland st., and for many years was choirmaster of the Church of the Nativity, 11th and Mount Vernon sts.

He was lay reader in St. John's Church of the Nortnern Liberties three years, but had to give this work up because of his practice. Dr. Hickey numbered among his friends the late Bishop Mackay-Smith.

Not until he was thirty years of age did he decide to enter the medical profession. He attended Hahnemann College and was graduated with the class of 1892.

Dr. Hickey was born in Cincinnati, November 7, 1855. He attended the Elm Street School, and was a classmate of President Taft. He came to this city at the age of ten, and attended a conservatory of music.

Dr. Hickey, a hard worker, often refused to take any sleep. The strain began to tell, and on October 6, while delivering a lecture to a class of nurses in the Hahnemann Hospital, he was stricken. He was taken to his home, and had since been unable to leave his bed.

The funeral will be held Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the home. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Daniel I. O'Dell, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, 12th and Diamond sts.

Members of Dr. Hickey's class in anatomy at the college will act as pallbearers. Interment will be made in North Cedar Hill Cemetery. Dr. Hickey is survived by his father, three brothers and three sisters.

DR. HICKEY GRAVELY ILL

Hahnemann College Professor Has Inflamation of Heart

Dr. James S. Hickey, professor of anatomy at Hahnehann College, is critically ill with inflammation of the heart at his home, 1839 N. 11th st.

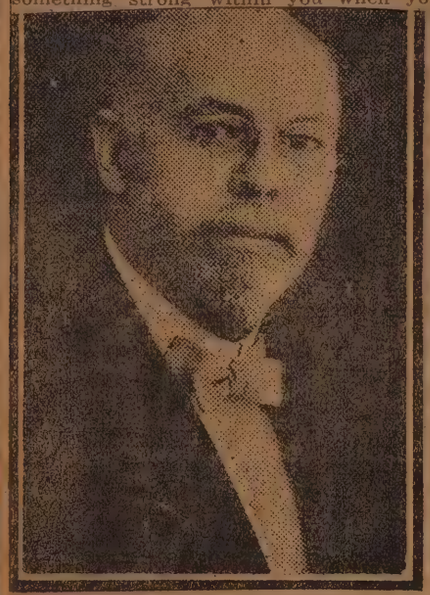
Dr. Hickey, who is 54 years old, and has ben ill since October, has been connected with the college 15 years.

HICKEY.—25th inst., JAMES S. HICKEY, M. D., son of John L. and late Lydia D. Hickey.

Relatives and friends, also faculty and students of Hahnemann Medical College, and members of the choirs of St. Jude Nativity and Good Shepherd and St John's Northern Liberty and Neff College Alumni, and other organizations with which he was affiliated, invited to services, Monday, 10 A. M. precisely, at Annunciation P. E., 12th and Diamond sts. Remains may be viewed after 4 P. M., Sunday, residence, 1839 N. 11th st. Interment private.

IARY 26, 1912. PHILA

many of you have read it, I suppose, and you have enjoyed reading it. You felt something strong within you when you



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Members of Dr. Hick class anatomy at the college w bearers. Interment will

WIDELY KNOWN FRIEND OF THE POOR, IS DEAD

A beloved friend of the poor and an instructor in the Hahnemann Medical School, Dr. James S. Hickey died at his home, 1839 North Eleventh street, from inflammation of the heart.

The doctor was formerly the organist in the Church of the Good Shepherd, on Cumberland street, and was a talented musician.

In aiding the poor and relieving suffering the man won many friends among the unfortunates, and before his death they remembered as best they could with messages and flowers.

Dr. Hickey was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1855, but came to this city when but a boy. In 1892 he graduated from the college, taking up the course of medicine as he expressed it "to benefit mankind." He is survived by his father, three brothers and three sisters. He never married.

TO BURY DR. HICKEY MONDAY

Hahnemann Medical College Instructor Died of Heart Trouble.

Funeral services for Dr. James Hickey, who died at his home, No. 1839 North Eleventh street, last night, of inflammation of the heart, following an illness of several weeks, will be held in the Church of the Annunciation, Twelfth and Diamond streets, Monday morning. Rev. Daniel O'Dell will officiate. Interment will be made in North Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Dr. Hickey was born in Cincinnati in 1855, but had lived in Philadelphia since he was 10 years of age, and at the time of his death was an instructor in anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College. He was an active church worker, devoting much of his time to day nurseries and other charitable organizations. Dr. Hickey was never married. He is survived by his father, three brothers and three sisters.

Telegraph

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26,

DR. J. S. HICKEY, LONG ILL, IS DEAD

Dr. James S. Hickey, of 1839 North Eleventh street, who devoted many years of his life to work in connection with day nurseries and other charities, died of heart disease last night, after an illness of several months.

Doctor Hickey was born in Cincinnati in 1855. For several years he was choirmaster at the Church of the Nativity, Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets. In 1888 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated in 1892. Then he practiced medicine and lectured extensively on the care of children.

N Amer Jan 26 1912

FUNERAL OF DR. HICKEY

Hahnemann Medical College Professor, Who Died Thursday, Buried To-day

The funeral of Dr. James Samuel Hickey, philanthropist, physician and professor, who died at his home, 1839 N. 11th st., held to-day in the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation, 12th and Diamond sts. Interment was made in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Dr. Hickey, who was fifty-six years old, was a progessor of anatomy at Hahnemann Medical College. He was identified with many charitable institutions, notably the Gallilee Mission, 9th and Vine sts. Members of Dr. Hickey's class in anatomy at the college acted as pall-bearers.

Dr. James Samuel Hickey, philanthropist and physician, who had been ill at his home, 1839 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., since October last, died on January 26, 1912, from inflammation of the heart. Dr. Hickey, who was fifty-six years old, was demonstrator of anatomy at Hahnemann College, and widely known in his profession. He was born in Cincinnati, November 7, 1855, and during his early school days was a classmate of President Taft. Hahn Mo Mar 1912

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RALPH BERNSTEIN.

Critique

Mar 1912

Dr. James Samuel Hickey.

Philanthropist, physician and professor, who had been ill at his home, 1839 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., since October last, died on January 26, 1912, from inflammation of the heart. Dr. Hickey, who was 56 years old, was professor of anatomy at Hahnemann College, and widely known in his profession. He was born in Cincinnati, November 7, 1855, and during his early school days was a classmate of President Taft.

Med Century Mar 1912

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HICKS, DARIUS

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. DARIUS HICKS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Providence (R. I.) Homeopathic Society was held at the office of Dr. J. C. Budlong, on Tuesday evening, August 2, to take action concerning the death of their late associate, Darius Hicks, M. D. The president, Dr. Barnard, occupied the chair. A committee, consisting of Drs. Charles Hayes, I. W. Sawin, and George B. Peck, were appointed to prepare a minute regarding the sad event. They subsequently presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted :

"Since it has come to our knowledge that the fate common to all has overtaken one who identified himself with the few homeopathists who reorganized this society after its long slumber during the great Rebellion, and who has ever since cheerfully borne his full share of all its burdens, we, the members of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society, desire to place on record our profound appreciation of the kind and cordial spirit always exhibited toward each of his associates by the late Darius Hicks, M. D., the regularity and promptness of his appearance at all our gatherings until measurably crippled by physical infirmities, and the ready though unobtrusive manner of his participation in a creditable portion of our deliberations. Sorrow at the separation is assuaged only by the knowledge that he fell asleep in the full enjoyment of that hope whose possession maketh none ashamed in the presence of the Final Judge." Amer Hom't Sept 15 1892

HICKS, HORACE MADISON

HORACE MADISON HICKS, Amsterdam, New York, born Delta, N. Y., November 5, 1862; literary education Whitestown Seminary, Whitesboro, N. Y.; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886; member of staff of Amsterdam City Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam; assistant surgeon 2nd Reg., N. G., N. Y.; member Amsterdam board of health for the past nine years; president Amsterdam Medical Society, 1905.

HICKS, JAMES MORRIS

JAMES MORRIS HICKS, Huntington, Indiana; born Reading, Pa., April 21, 1867; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1893; post-graduate studies at Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1895-1897, and in Vienna, Austria, 1900; practiced in Huntington since 1894.

HICKS, ROBERT A.

Dr. Robert A. Hicks, old Hahnemann's most worthy and popular Hospital Physician, accompanied by his brother, left his post of duty October 23, for a short trip to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was joined, October 26, in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Marguerite Thomas, of that city.

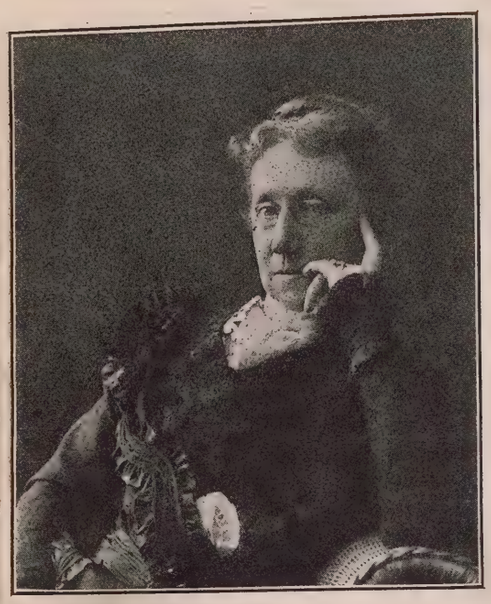
Dr. Hicks came to old Hahnemann about a year ago, a graduate of the old school, with the intention of fitting himself for active service as a homœopathic practitioner. His career here has been one of most flattering success and unprecedented popularity. At the close of his course he successfully contended for the honor of Resident Physician to the Hospital, in which capacity he has busied himself ever since, until the horrible truth flashed upon him that he was suffering from cardiac dilatation. The diagnosis was clear, and Dr. Hicks, as a thorough homœopathic practitioner selected for his case the similimum, which the totality of symptoms clearly pointed to as matrimonium tinctorum (No. C. M.—and wait, for him in emergency cases). This flower was indigenous to the South, and out of the icy North, to pluck the Southern rose, that buds and blooms in that land of the afternoon, went the sufferer; but soon returned to chilling winds and blinding snows, where duty called, with one to lighten the burden and brighten the way.

That their pathway through life may be strewn with roses is the wish of multitudinous friends.

Hahn. Pulse

HICKS, SUSAN MARY

SUSAN MARY HICKS, San Francisco, California, native of Howard county, Mo., born October 19, 1848; educated at home and in a Quaker school at Richmond, Ind.; graduated from homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1883; practiced in Atlanta, Ga., 1883-1904, and is now taking a year's post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific; member American Institute of Homœopathy and president Southern Homœopathic Association.



SUSAN M. HICKS, M. D.,
ATLANTA, GA.

HICKS, THOMAS SHELDON

THOMAS SHELDON HICKS, Braddock, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1880, son of Thomas Fletcher Hicks, A. M., M. D., and his wife, Adelaide Francis Sheldon. He attended the Oswego high school from 1894 to 1898, then under the preceptorship of Professor E. W. Richards, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1902. He located at Duquesne, Pennsylvania, and resided there from October, 1902, to April, 1903, and then removed to Braddock, his present residence. He has served on the staff of the general dispensary of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, in the department of nervous diseases, from October 1, 1903, to the present time (1905). He is surgeon of the Pittsburg Railway Company, the Pittsburg Construction Company, and the Draro Contracting and Engineering Company, Pittsburgh. He is medical examiner for the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, the Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago, the Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Unity Insurance Company, Pittsburgh. He has made application for membership in the Allegheny County Medical Society. He received a New York state license, June, 1902, and a Pennsylvania state license, September, 1902. On April 30, 1902, at Grace church, New York city, Dr. Hicks married Mary Pauline Bailey.

King Vol IV

HIER, WILLIAM GLENN

WILLIAM GLENN HIER, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born February 15, 1855, in Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Thomas B. and Nancy Glenn Hier. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, studied medicine with J. D. Buck, M. D., and at the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, whence he graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. Since graduation he has engaged in general practice and has also taken a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1900 and 1902. He is connected with the Pulte Medical College as a lecturer on sanitary science and as clinical professor of diseases of the nose and throat. He has also held the offices of mayor of the village of Madisonville, for the term from April 1, 1892 to April 1, 1896; member of the board of education of Madisonville, and president of said board since January 1, 1905; and president of the Madisonville Musical Club from October 1, 1899 to October 1, 1904. Dr. Hier married, June 6, 1882, Olley E. Smith. Their children are Ethel Glenn, Florence Mabel and Wayland G. Hier.

King Vol IV

HIGBEE, ANNA S

ANNIE S. HIGBIE, M.D.

Annie S. Higbie, New York city, was born in Babylon, Suffolk county, New York, daughter of John Robbins and Selinda Smith. On the paternal side she is descended from the first settlers of Dutchess county and Long Island. They were Quakers whose ancestry traces to early mediæval history and the time of the reign of Richard Cœur de Leon. On the maternal side Dr. Higbie is descended from the Smiths who were among the first settlers in Suffolk county, and among whom were patriots of the revolution. Her great-grandfather was in service during the war and the old family homestead on Long Island contained a "dark room," built between chimneys, where her great-grandmother concealed the American soldiers when the British troops held the island.

Dr. Higbie acquired her literary education in private schools in Babylon and Poughkeepsie, and also in Miss Johnson's boarding school for young ladies, where she graduated in June, 1883. She afterward took several special courses in literature, the sciences and music. Her medical education was obtained chiefly in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she graduated in 1903. This was supplemented with the practitioner's course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Since graduation Dr. Higbie has practiced in New York city, and in connection with her professional work has served as visiting physician to the Crippled Children's Home, and also as clinical assistant in electro-therapeutics in the Flower Hospital. She is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Meissen Club, the Round Table Club, and the Electro-Therapeutic Society. She married, June 2, 1885, Richard Higbie of Babylon, for six years senator in the New York state legislature for Suffolk and Richmond counties, and who died April 10, 1900.

HIGELL, ANNIL S

HIGBIE, CHESTER G

CHESTER G. HIGBIE, M. D.

Dr. Chester Goss Higbie was born August 5th, 1835, at Pike, New York, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, April 3rd, 1908. He removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1846, where he resided until October, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company A, 12th Wisconsin Infantry. He was in over 30 battles and was once severely wounded, but remained at his post until mustered out, December 20th, 1864, having advanced to the rank of Captain.

Dr. Higbie had commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. J. Patchen of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, before enlisting, and upon his return he resumed his studies, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in February, 1870. He engaged in practice for a time at Red Wing, Minnesota, but in 1874 removed to St. Paul, where his real life work was done.

He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Homœopathic Medical Society of St. Paul, the first year he was there, and was an active and honored member of the local, state and national society from the first years of his practice. He was made president of his city society several times, and served twice as president of the State Association. In 1889 he was elected Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was almost continually called to the chairmanship of many of its most important committees during his long and active membership.

For many years his counsel was eagerly sought by his colleagues of the North-west, and no man of that great section of our country had more fully the confidence of the laity as well as the profession than had he.

The "Loyal Legion," that order composed of commissioned officers of the Civil War, last year made Dr. Higbie their Commander. He was Medical Director of the Minnesota department of the G. A. R., a member of the U. S. Examining Board of Pensions, and consulting physician and surgeon to the Soldier's Home.

In a quiet unostentatious way, he had helped many young men and women who were struggling to obtain an education, or to secure a start in business, and the names of those who could credit their help and encouragement to him are recorded only in the great Book of Life. Nothing ever gave him the pleasure which he found in this unselfish and self-imposed task. In fact so deeply was he interested in this work, and so generous had been his contributions that, even though he had enjoyed a remunerative practice for so many years, he left much less in his estate than had been bestowed in these benefactions during his life. In his devotion to his duty and his love of his fellow-men he was the counterpart of Ian McClaren's celebrated character of Drumtochty. "He did his best for every man, woman and child, year in and year out, in snow and in heat, in the dark and in the light," without thought of his own personal comfort.

He traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, and gathered useful knowledge everywhere. He was with Tait in his hospital at Birmingham; he studied in the hospitals of London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, and for many years was regarded the ablest surgeon of our school of practice in Minnesota.

Dr. Higbie married Miss Isabel A. Davis in 1876, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Fred Lealand, survives him. All who have been often at the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy during the past 30 years will have many pleasant memories of Dr. and Mrs. Higbie, for she was nearly always with him, and both were sure to be the centre of some interesting company. Each was an independent social force, and yet each was at his or her best when appearing as the complement of the other.

We shall miss his commanding presence; we shall miss his cordial greeting; we shall miss his wise counsel at all these annual gatherings. As the Old Guard in the front columns fall, let those behind step forward promptly and fill the places, lest weak points shall be found in our ranks.

A I H 1908

—*A. P. Hanchett.*

HIGBEE, CHESTER GOSS

PORTLAND, ORE., April 13, 1908.

Dear Doctor Arndt:

My dear friend, Chester Goss Higbee, passed away at his home in St. Paul, Minn., April 3rd, 1908, in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. Higbee was one of the gentlest and sweetest spirited men it has ever been my lot to know. He was most lovable, and at the same time a man of force, energy and character. In every relation of life, whether as physician, husband, friend or neighbor, he always rang true, without a discordant note.

With his professional attainments and work, his long and honorable record as a soldier in the Civil War on the fighting line, his contributions to medical literature, his work and influence for good government and good citizenship, all those who knew him at all, are familiar, but standing out above and beyond all these was his splendid integrity, sterling character, force and earnestness, and wihal a sunny, cherry, gentle man.

His life is an inspiration for young men, his passing a benediction at the close of a useful and honored life.

Few men have accomplished so much for good. No one could do more.

Sleep well, kind friend.

FRANK F. CASSEDAY.

Pac C J1 Hom Apr ~~1908~~

progress June 1908

Dr. Chester G. Higbee of St. Paul, Minn., died April 2nd of cerebral hemorrhage. He was 75 years old at the time of his death. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in the class of 1870. Dr. Higbee has a strong personality, was forceful and energetic in character. As a soldier in the Civil war he made an honorable record. As a citizen he always stood for progress in its best form.

CHESTER G. HIGBEE, St. Paul, Minnesota, was born August 5, 1835, at Pike, Wyoming county, New York, son of Enos J. Higbee and Lucy M. Higbee, his wife. He received his primary education in the common schools, and from 1853 to 1860 taught school and attended the following academies: Fort Atkinson, Fox Lake, and River Falls. He studied for his profession at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and at the College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Missouri, from both of which institutions he received diplomas. In 1889-90 he studied in the abdominal and gynecological clinics of London, Birmingham, Berlin and Paris. He began practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1865, and in March, 1866, moved to Minnesota, where he has since resided continuously and is still in active practice. From 1861 to 1865 he served in the Union army, being promoted from private to the rank of captain. He was four years surgeon to the Lawrence Hospital and is now president of the Cobb Hospital, St. Paul. He is consulting surgeon for the Union Soldiers' Home, medical director of the department of Minnesota, G. A. R. and is connected with the United States examining board for pensions. In 1889 he was unanimously elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, has been twice president of the state and several times president of the city homœopathic medical societies. In 1871 he organized at his residence the first homœopathic medical society ever established in St. Paul. His membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy dates from that year and has been continuous to the present time. He also belongs to the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has been twice married. His second wife is Isabel A. Davis, whom he married in 1876. His only living child is a daughter, two sons being deceased. Dr. Higbee is in all probability the oldest living homœopathic graduate in Minnesota and looks forward to many years of active practice.

King ~~Vol IV~~

Red Wing Minn.
May 25 1867

Gov Becker, Smith, Paine &
others, Committee of Arrangements

Sirs

I have the honor
to acknowledge the rec'd
your Circular & remain
Fraternally Yours

C. G. Eighen
Red Wing
Minn.

HIGBee, J L

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

Our ~~My~~ full name is Edwin Hughes Sir M.D. L.L.D.

Son W graduated at St Louis Medical College, in the year 1[illegible]

Co ~~My~~ present address is Sullivan county of Sullivan

State of Indiana where ~~I~~ we have resided since 1861

Previous to that time I practised in Dearborn Co In

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1855 at Study Sullivan

I attended college in 1853-4-5 & applied for diploma At same time my son graduated [illegible] from my alma Mater. I write since you [illegible]

Sullivan Co. July 2

Dr. H. Smith M.D.
New York

Dear Doctor Your circular is first-rate hand & having leisure for the [illegible] I give it to your request The history of my cases in Sullivan would fill a Volume & it would be Verry Similar to the Experience of [illegible] have been written, I feel disposed to give but a Sketch. I am now near fifty five years have had the credit of being successful in healing art (good Luck) my enemies say Called to any bad cases Died &c my manner is to starve dash I use from 8 to 10 (the highest I have) to the pint or big, I believe a physician to succeed in a country like this he must do it Population of Sullivan about 26 or 27 thousand principally rich farmers & people [illegible] for the Catskills from [illegible] to pay well [illegible] Valley [illegible] In 1861 [illegible] Organized. I informed the people who tried me on could not obtain [illegible] an Emergency existed about [illegible] fever and Killing at a dreadful rate I set to work Cured every case I took [illegible] First year I felt [illegible]

I have never written for the journals as I am [illegible]
with case I hope had a large family to provide for & [illegible]
me to [illegible] large & busy practice But my leisure [illegible]
reading from those who do write, many of our school [illegible]
[illegible] those that use the crude drug, I forget how
difficult to get the Modalities of the crude drug & we have
to get them from our patients I have been used to spend
[illegible] weeks overwhelmed, with calls & tired & out of
patience & patients only demanding something to relieve
& from my nature is such I go for them, & see them
[illegible] plenty But keep in view the one thing the
Indicate. the Similar. Do not [illegible] with mere
[illegible] chronic ails I seldom use below 30th & when I
can get from patient a correct ideal of his troubles
[illegible] directly genus If our young physicians would
[illegible] part of the [illegible]
[illegible] Organon from Hom. in pioneering [illegible]
would succeed better find it more interesting & [illegible]
& Concert Rus cases we might wish to discuss

Yours &c

[illegible] articles in [illegible] from time to time
[illegible] Similia descendi

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

HIGGINS, HENRY RICK

HENRY RICH HIGGINS, Boston, Massachusetts, born in Massachusetts, September 6, 1844; graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1883.

Critique Jan 1905

KITTIE WALDO HIGGINS, M. D.

Early on Sunday morning, December 4, 1904, Kittie Waldo Higgins, M. D., passed from this world into the world beyond. For nearly seven weeks was she confined to her bed before the angel of death could conquer her undaunted spirit. She was born in Watertown, New York, in 1859. For ten years she was an honored resident of Denver. Her early medical education was received at the Denver Homeopathic College, but owing to the personal animosities of one of the faculty, she left at the close of her junior year, and after a year spent at the Denver University, a year which made her a stronger homeopath than ever, she went to Dunham, where she graduated with the class of 1901. She was a member of the Colorado Homeopathic Society. Her absence is mourned by her aged mother, resident in Watertown, and by her husband, Frank W. Higgins, and one son, Berton F. At the time of her demise her son was in the A. Van der Naillen School of Engraving in San Francisco completing the course of civil engineering. Though near graduation with honors, yet as soon as his mother's condition turned for the worst he started for home, reaching here the morning of the 5th. Funeral services were held by Rev. David Utter, at Rogers' Chapel, on the 7th, after which the body was removed to Riverside and cremated.

C.

HILDRETH, J S

NECROLOGICAL.

Hildreth.—The public will be startted and deeply pained to learn of the sudden death of Doctor J. S. Hildreth, of this city, which occurred at 5 o'clock this morning, at his residence, on Wabash avenue, near Harmon Court. Dr. Hildreth was a native of Massachusetts, but had been a resident of Chicago some seven or eight years. He was a thoroughly educated physician, and had spent several years in Paris, where he had the best facilities for acquiring the most thorough scientific knowledge pertaining to the profession. He made a specialty of treating the eye and the ear, and as an oculist and aurist he stood in the front rank of the medical fraternity in Chicago.

His death was caused by an overdose of some powerful narcotic, taken to procure relief from the pains of neuralgia, witn which he had been afflicted for several days. He was on the streets yesterday, but last evening he fell into a stupor, produced by the drug he had taken, and all efforts to arouse him proved unavailing. At an early hour this morning his spirit left the body forever. Dr. Hildreth leaves a wife, on whom this sudden and terrible affliction falls with crushing weight.—*Chicago Evening Journal, July 21.*

Dr. Hildreth's death is to be lamented, not only by those who make diseases of the Eye and Ear a specialty, but by the Homœopathic School. We knew him intimately, and know that he valued our specific remedies highly, and selected them according to our law. That his death is owing to an overdose of narcotic is to be regretted, but should be the cause of no invidious criticism. Those only who have suffered from intractable neuralgia, know how strong the temptation is to resort to powerful remedies of that class for relief.

E. M. H.

Am Hom Obs Aug 1870

HILL, AMBROSE ALFRED, M. D., of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, was born December 28th, 1841, at Willow Vale, near St. Catharines, an old estate owned successively by his great-grandfather, grandfather and father. He is the son of Solomon Hill, Esq., grandson of the late Lieutenant William Hill, great-grandson of Solomon Hill, Esq., member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, and brother to the late Surgeon-General J. T. Hill, M. D., of New Orleans, La., whose bright but short career made him admired, beloved and lamented by a very widely extended acquaintance. His mother, Eleanor Gregory, was a lady of English descent, remarkable for her intelligence and energy, and thorough confidence in the doctrines of homœopathy, which she impressed upon the minds of her children at an early age. Dr. Hill was educated in the arts and sciences at the University of Victoria College, Cobourg. He commenced reading medicine in July, 1863, with Dr. D. F. Bishop, of Lockport, N. Y., formerly Professor in the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa. He attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated with high honors in April, 1866; commencing practice immediately at Irvington, N. J., where he remained until July, 1867, when he returned to Canada, with a view to settling permanently, and was admitted for examination before the Canadian Homœopathic Medical Board, where he passed a creditable examination and received his diploma. His practice since then has been marked by many successes, giving health and comfort to many who had failed to get it at the hands of allopathic physicians, and thereby establishing the truth of the homœopathic doctrine against most formidable prejudices. His professional career is only in its budding, but his name is already dear to every acquaintance who has had the good fortune to know the truth of the homœopathic doctrine.

HILL, B L

B. L. Hill was a surgeon of national reputation. He had occupied the Chair of Surgery for several years in the Eclectic Institute in Cincinnati. He was an able contributor to the Eclectic Medical Journal; in the year 1850 was the author and publisher of Hill's Surgery, a text-book for the Eclectic colleges throughout the United States. It was also used by many surgeons of the other schools of medicine. The Surgery was nicely illustrated and contained 671 pages. His plan of publishing his lectures was similar to that of Dr. Watson, of London, in his "Practice of Medicine."

Prof. Hill was a skillful operator, and a large number of clinics came before the class. He proved to be an excellent teacher and a man of great energy; while connected with the college, Prof. Hill and J. C. Douglas made some good provings of Macrotin Racemosa (Black Cohosh) in 1854 to 1857. The provings were made with great care upon forty students, male and female. The provings are published in the North American Journal of Homeopathy, 1858, page 456, etc.

Prof. Hill had an active and busy life, spending much of his time at his country home. He was twice elected to the legislature. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. Consul at San Juan. He was born in Tioga County, New York, Dec. 18th, 1813, and died in California May 13th, 1871.

Cl Hom Reporter Mar 1900

NECROLOGICAL.

Hill—The *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter* of July speaking of the recent death of Dr. B. L. Hill, says: "He has fallen—died prematurely from the effects of his restless activities in the various callings and professions of life—but his life, measured by performances and activity cannot be said to have been a short one. I knew him in early life, in the unthinking freshness of childhood, when the physical nature was predominant and unfolding; was with him when the intellectual and moral were developing in their brightness; when thought, just awakened in all its activity in his early struggles to solve the problems of life and destiny. We saw him early enter on life's activities, for his was not a nature to rest in speculative inactivity. He was for some years Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati. Dr. Hill, at a later date, was one of the founders of the Homœopathic College in Cleveland. He at one time held two professorships in it, and lectured there for seven or eight winters. He also filled a professorship for a short time in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, giving a course of lectures there in 1860. He was the author of a work on Eclectic Surgery, published in Cincinnati in 1850, and also a joint author with Professor Hunt, of a work on Homœopathic Surgery, published at Cleveland in 1855. He was also author of a small work much used by homœopathists, called the Healing Art, of which eleven editions have been published.

In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Nicaragua, where he spent one year, and where his health was much impaired, but he so far recovered his health after his return as to serve part of two terms in the Ohio Legislature.

Dr. Hill was born Dec. 18, 1813, and died at Marysville, California, May 13th, 1871. He had no fears of death and died happily." X.

Our acquaintance with Prof. Hill continued for about a quarter of a century. We attended his lectures upon anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1847. We had previously studied anatomy in the Ohio Medical College under Prof. Shotwell. The latter was a more polished speaker, and the most skilful anatomist, but he did not succeed in imparting instruction as well as Prof. Hill. The one would give a fine lecture, and if the students were attentive they might learn; the other appeared to care but little for oratory, but was determined that those who attended his course should acquire knowledge. We well remember our first botanical excursion with a number of medical students in 1848 in Kentucky. Prof. Hill accompanied us. Without making any pretention to scientific knowledge of botany he pointed out to us a large number of medicinal plants, and told us their uses as then understood. We practised for a short time with his brother-in-law, Prof. Morrow at Cincinnati; we met with him in consultations frequently, and had many opportunities for observing Prof. Hill's skill in practice. He was always ready to suggest practicable expedients in cases of emergency. While lecturing one morning, Dr. Owen, a student, ran into the amphitheatre holding out his right hand which was bleeding: he said that when he was attempting to shoot a rabid dog the animal bit his hand. Prof. Hill closed his lecture, immediately applied ammonia to the wound, and directed him to poultice it, convert it into a running sore, and keep it discharging for two or three months. Dr. Owen, we believe, pursued this course, and we think he is now living, practising homœopathy in the State of Ohio.

When in Michigan, Prof. Hill was as active and energetic as when in Ohio. A member of the legislature of the State, a practitioner of surgery, a speculator in lands, a manufacturer or trader in lumber, etc., etc., nerves always at a high rate of tension. When he left this State he pursued other avocations without doubt as restless as ever.

That he did not survive to three score years is not to be wondered at: we are rather to be surprised that his physical frame endured so long. Such a restless spirit would crush an ordinary body in ten years. E. A. L.

Am Hom Observer Aug 1871

HILL, CHARLES JUDSON, M.D., of Utica, N. Y., was born at Blenham, near Brantford, Brant county, Ontario, February 13th, 1830.

His father, Benjamin C. Hill, a native of Gray, Me., served as a volunteer in 1812, in the defence of Portland. A hard working man, he has attained to the age of seventy-three years.

His mother, a native of East Hartford, Conn., is of the same age. Dr. Hill's boyhood was spent among the Six Nations in Canada, and he attended school at one time at a missionary station in Mohalk, Canada. He was afterward educated at a private school in Brantford, and at the age of fourteen entered a dry goods store, remaining two years, and then, being of a roving disposition, went to the city of New York to visit an uncle. There he received instruction for two years from an artist in Brooklyn, in ornamental painting, and practised his profession successfully for a number of years in Utica.

Here he was married to Miss Cornelia Hibbard, of Clinton, N. Y. On the occasion of her death from consumption, two years later, he conceived the idea of studying medicine, and entered the office of Dr. W. H. Watson as a student, after attending a private course of instruction at Madison University. In 1856, he attended his first course of lectures in Philadelphia, at the Homœopathic Medical College, a partial course at the University of Pennsylvania, and the lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He also attended the course of lectures of 1858-'59, at the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical College, and graduating, entered into partnership with his late preceptor. In 1862, he accepted an appointment from the Surgeon General of the State, as assistant surgeon of the 91st Regiment of Infantry Volunteers, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., and in October joined his regiment, and was shortly afterward ordered to take charge of the 15th Maine Regiment, then brigaded with the 91st, the surgeon and his assistant being suspended for misdemeanor and neglect of duty. Finding 200 men sick in camp, and 100 in hospital, he succeeded in six weeks in reducing the number to fifty in camp, and twenty-five in hospital, receiving a complimentary order from the headquarters of General Dow for his success, and appointing him Post Surgeon at Fort Barrancas, ten miles below Pensacola, and also a commission as examining surgeon for the regular service. While stationed at Fort Barrancas, he served on a medical board at Fort Pickens to determine as to the sanity of several political prisoners confined there.

In the spring of 1863, he was ordered to Baton Rouge to join his regiment, and to act as surgeon to the provost guard, and the penitentiary, and shortly afterwards took charge of the Barracks General Hospital, serving until it was fully organized. He was then ordered to Brashear city, La., to take charge of and organize the 4th Division General Hospital, and remained until June 23d, 1863, when the post was surrendered to the Confederates, and all made prisoners. After the capture he was sent to New Orleans, where, prostrated with typho-malarial fever, he was rendered unfit for duty for five months. Joining his regiment in December, at Brashear city, where it had been stationed since the capture of Hudson, he was ordered to the 131st Regiment New York Volunteers, serving them as surgeon until February, 1864, when he was ordered with his regiment to Fort Jackson. Here he remained until July, when his regiment was sent home on a thirty days' furlough. Arriving at Albany, he was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain for his services to the sick while at Fort Jackson, where almost every man was prostrated with fever, but two dying out of so many cases. At the expiration of the thirty days, he was sent to do temporary duty at Winchester, Va., at the time of Sheridan's famous ride in the valley of the Shenandoah.

His health failing him, he returned to Baltimore, tendering his resignation, which was endorsed and approved by the commanding officer. He received a complimentary order from Head Quarters for the valuable services rendered, and returned from military duty with the rank of Brevet Captain of Volunteers. On the second day of August, at Providence, R. I., he was married to Eleanor Watson, the daughter of Hon. William R. Watson, and

sister to Dr. William H. Watson, of Utica, N. Y. Returning to civil life, he opened an office in Utica, and by close attention and hard study has succeeded in acquiring a lucrative practice.

He has been President of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a permanent member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y. HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Homœopathic Society of Oneida County, the death of Dr. C. JUDSON HILL was reported. Dr. Hill was an eminent homœopathic physician and surgeon. He died at Utica, N. Y., February 15, 1891, aged sixty years. He was a native of Brant County, Dominion of Canada, and in youth was a resident of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated in his profession from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1859. Soon after the war of the rebellion broke out he was appointed assistant-surgeon of the ninety-first regiment New York Volunteers, and later was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and on his discharge after three years' service he was honored with a commission as captain by brevet. During his military career he served as surgeon in charge of the United States Hospitals at Pensacola, Florida, and at Brashear City, La., and in other important posts. After his discharge from the army, he settled in general and highly successful practice at Utica. He became an active member of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, and served a time as its president. He was a member also of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was a frequent contributor of valuable papers to the published transactions of the society. He leaves a widow and a son. A committee on resolutions was appointed, composed of Drs. Laird, Terry, and Chase. They presented the following:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from our number Dr. C. Judson Hill.

Resolved, That we hereby bear witness to his high standing in our profession, to his many noble qualities of heart and mind, and to the great impetus which his pen and speech have contributed to the new school of medicine.

Resolved, That in the death of an esteemed colleague this society, which he helped to found, has met with a loss which will be more and more deeply felt as the years roll by.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the daily papers of the city.

Hahn
Mo
June
1891

Dr. C. Judson Hill.

C. JUDSON HILL, M. D., was born in Burford, county of Brant, Canada West, February 13, 1830.

He studied medicine with Dr. Wm. H. Watson, of Utica, from 1854 to 1859, during which time he attended two full courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated March, 1859.

He immediately entered into a copartnership with Dr. Watson, with whom he remained in practice until the fall of 1862, when he felt it his duty to respond to the call of his adopted country, and went to Albany to seek a position on the medical staff.

Having passed a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the ninety-first regiment New York State volunteers, with which regiment he served nearly three years. During this time he held several important positions, viz.: surgeon in charge of Post Fort Barrancas, Florida; as surgeon in charge of the Barracks Hospital, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; also, of the fourth division General Hospital, Bayou Boeof, Louisiana. He was also at the head of the Convalescent Hospital, and filled other positions to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

In consequence of broken health, induced by exposure to the malaria of Louisiana, and by the fatigue of the Shenandoah campaign, he was obliged to tender his resignation in the winter of 1864–65, and return home. Soon after he received from Governor Morgan a brevet commission as captain of New York State volunteers.

After a rest of a few months, Dr. Hill so far regained his health as to enter into practice again, and opened an office in Utica, where he now resides.

He has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida County since 1859, and was an active participant in perfecting its complete organization. In October, 1866, he was elected its president.

He was elected a permanent member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society February 9th, 1869.

Dr. Hill has prepared the following papers, which have been published in the *Transactions of the State Homœopathic Medical Society*: "Toxicological Effects of Ergot," vol. ii, p. 214; "Placenta Prævia," vol. vi, p. 583; "Toxicological Effects of Arsenic," vol. ix, p. 323; "Chorea," vol. x, p. 332.

Trans.N.Y.State hom.Soc.V.X.p 654.

OBITUARY.—Dr. C. Judson Hill, a prominent homœopathic physician, of Utica, N. Y., died at his residence in that city, Saturday, February 14th. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1859. In 1862 he went to the front as surgeon to the Ninety-first Regiment New York State Volunteers, and served nearly three years. He was an active member of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its President in 1866. He was also a member of the State Society at the time of his death; he was a member of Oriental Lodge of Masons, Post McQuade G. A. R., and Fort Schuyler Council, Royal Arcanum. The Oneida Society, at a special meeting, took suitable action regarding his death.

N Am Jl
Hom Mar
1891

OBITUARY.

DR. C. JUDSON HILL.

The recent death of Dr. Hill, of Utica, removes another veteran of the civil war from the ranks of our profession to join beyond the dark river, comrades of many a battle-field, who gave their lives for their country in the days of its sorest need. Dr. Hill was born in Burford, Canada West, in 1830, and studied medicine with Dr. Wm. H. Watson (afterward Surgeon-General of the State and now Regent of the State University), graduating at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1859. He immediately entered into partnership with his preceptor, remaining with him until 1862, when the loud and repeated call from the battlefields of the rebellion for surgeons to care for the sick and wounded prompted him to offer himself for examination before the examining board convened at Albany. Dr. Hill passed a brilliant examination, receiving the highest marks of every one of his examiners; but, on presenting the certificate to the Surgeon-General for a commission, this high official, with that bigotry and intolerance then characteristic of his school, but which now, in that school at least, is fast dying out, curtly dismissed the young surgeon on learning where he graduated, with the insolent sneer, "We do not allow homœopaths to enter the service." From every town and city in the State men were flocking to the seat of war to rescue with their blood and lives if necessary their country from ruin, and with every mail came back from bloody battlefields and pestitential swamps the cry, "send us help;" but this doughty Surgeon-General, sitting in his quiet office away from the scene of strife, coolly decided the needed help must be refused because it did not bear the stamp of an iron-bound creed. No wonder that the eyes of Edwin D. Morgan, whose name stands out in history with that proud title of the "War Governor of the Empire State," flashed with indignation as the story was repeated to him. "Go back," said the Governor, "to the Surgeon-General and say from me this is no time for such nonsense, and that his own position depends upon his immediately handing you your commission." It is needless to say that this, the first, but not by any means the last, commission given during the war to a surgeon from a homœopathic college was immediately given to Dr. Hill. The patriotism of a great statesman set the seal of public indignation on an exclusiveness which would dictate terms to the medical world.

Dr. Hill was assigned to duty with the Ninety-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, with which regiment he served nearly three years. He served as surgeon in charge of the 15th Maine Regiment during the suspension of their surgeons for malpractice at Pensacola, Fla. He was surgeon in charge of the United States Hospital at Pensacola, Fla., post surgeon at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and served on a lunacy commission at Fort Pickens, Fla., to determine as to the sanity of a Confederate prisoner of note; was surgeon in charge of barracks hospital, Baton Rouge, La., which hospital he organized; was surgeon in charge of post at Bayou Boef, La.; acting post surgeon at Brashaw City, La., and surgeon in charge of convalescent camps at Brashaw City; was detailed at Baltimore after the Shenandoah battle to help take care of the wounded at Winchester, Va. During the time of his service he was several times ordered to examine recruits both for the regular and volunteer service.

During the period of his service in the army he was at home on sick leave in October, 1863, for dropsy caused by inflammation of the liver, the result of a typho-malarial fever, for which he had been treated in the Marine Hospital at New Orleans in July, August and September of that year. His condition at that time was a very critical one and his medical advisers entertained serious doubts in relation to his ever being able to return to duty; but in November, although not entirely recovered, he returned to the service. He ever afterward suffered from chronic disease of the liver with frequent and painful attacks of congestion, which finally culminated in the state which caused his death.

In consequence of broken health, induced by exposure to the malaria of Louisiana, and by the fatigue of the Shenandoah campaign, he was obliged to tender his resignation in the winter of 1864–65, and returned home. Soon after he received from Gov. Morgan, a brevet commission as captain of New York State volunteers.

In speaking to the resolutions passed by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida Co., Dr. Terry said: "In the full vigor of early life few contemplate the probability of death. The rush and whirl, the activities so ever present with us all, tend to divert our attention from the inevitable end. Physicians are no exception to the general rule. They too in due time must lay aside the responsibilities of the noblest of callings, and as in other vocations leave them to those who follow after. As a stone thrown into the placid lake creates a ripple and ever spreading circle which soon passes beyond the limits of human vision, so, as in the case of the subject of this memorial meeting, active in life, devoted to a profession which he has followed with assiduity for more than thirty-three years, the average life of a generation of men, like others, and as must be the case with each one of us, he has played his part in a noble profession, and henceforth the ripple caused by his life must necessarily continue to widen beyond the limits of our apprehension.

"Saddened by the loss of our colleague, we feel the oft-times incompetency of our profession. As in the case of him, just passed away, who, during a long and responsible career both in civic and military life, has been the means of restoring many to health, so we too, even we realize the rapidity of the current of life, shall have swept on into the illimitable sea of futurity."

Dr. Watson said: "Mr. President: It is my purpose to speak of my deceased associate in his relations to our profession. Many years since Dr. Hill was a pupil in my office. During that period he was invariably studious and attentive in the pursuit of those means which were to prepare him for a useful professional life.

"After graduation he was associated with me until 1862, when he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninety-first Regiment of New York Volunteers.

"Dr. Hill was most precise and methodical in all his habits, qualities which most admirably adapted him to army life, and which, while surgeon of the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, caused him to be very frequently detailed for special hospital duty and for hospital organization.

"Dr. Hill belonged to what has been denominated 'The Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine.'

"Assenting to the therapeutic maxim, similia similibus curantur, as the guide in selecting the appropriate drug for specifically impressing diseased tissues, and believing that each remedy of the materia medica has an action peculiar to itself, while he was, therefore, properly classed as an 'Homœopathic' physician, he not only endeavored, as far as possible, to remove the causes of disease, but also availed himself of all the aids suggested by physiology, hygiene and sanitary science for conducting his cases to a successful issue.

"He also believed, as do others of those whom I see around me, in the liberal statement incorporated in the By-Laws of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, viz: 'This society demands for itself absolute liberty in science, and hence requires of its applicants for membership no creed or confession of medical belief, but only the expression of a willingness to act for the furtherance of its declared objects.'

"He would, therefore, always have favored the abolition from our by-laws, as requisite to membership, of the clause: 'I hereby acknowledge that I believe in the law "similia similibus curantur,"' since there can be no good reason why any legally educated physician should not be unconditionally admitted to full membership.

"Standing here beside the open grave of our deceased colleague, I would reiterate and emphasize the statement in order that it may be indelibly engraved upon the heart of every physician within the sound of my voice that our motto, both in regard to ourselves and our opponents, should ever be, 'In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.'" N Y Med Times Mar 1891

Name in full Chas. Judson Hill, M.D.

P. O. Address in full Utica, Oneida Co. N.Y.

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of Hom. Medical College Penn.

HILL, ELIJAH HART

ELIJAH HART HILL, Pittston, Pennsylvania, president of the board of health of that flourishing city, is a native of Titusville, Mercer county, New Jersey, born November 21, 1866, son of Samuel B. Hill and Mary Hart, his wife, both of whom and the parents of each of them were born in New Jersey. Dr. Hill acquired his early education in the public schools, Capital City Commercial College, Trenton, New Jersey, and his higher education in the New Jersey State Model School, Trenton, New Jersey. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, when he graduated in 1888. He began his professional career in Cramer Hill, New Jersey, remained there a few months and then removed to Titusville, his birthplace, where he practiced until 1889, when he located in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, the county seat of Wyoming county, and a pleasant healthful borough in the valley of Susquehanna river. He remained in Tunkhannock until October, 1897, and then removed to Pittston in Luzerne county, only a few miles distant. Dr. Hill is a member of the Inter-State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Luzerne County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Lackawanna County Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, September 1, 1887, Bessie Carver Gallagher, and has seven children: William B., Helen, Harry, Marie, Alice, Grace and Gilbert Hill.

King Vol IV

Hill, Elijah Hart, Pittston, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1889; aged 62; died at his home, November 16, of heart disease; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1909. 1928.

E. A. Hill, M. D.

Tunkhannock, Pa., June 4, 1896.

Dear Doctor Bradford.

Your letter enclosing pictures were received. Please accept thanks for same, and be assured that all the pictures you gave me are greatly appreciated. I shall have them nicely mounted at an early day.

Have been very busy since I came home, and just now am troubled considerably with a case of large and multiple abscess in abdominal wall. The case was badly treated by a Brother O. S., during my absence, and now the double duty of making right his wrong doing and curing the case falls on me.

I shall ever remember pleasantly the

evening I spent with you.

With best wishes for your health a

success, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

E. H. Lee,

HILL, EMILY L

EMILY L. HILL, New York city, was born in Fortsville, New York, daughter of Reuben Huested and Caroline Dustin Hill. Her preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Gloversville, Fulton county, New York. After eighteen months' preparation under a preceptor, she matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which she graduated in April, 1894, with the highest honors of her class, taking the faculty prize of fifty dollars in gold. From 1894 until 1902 she was engaged in general practice in Gloversville, and during this time was a member of the medical staff of the Nathan Littauer Hospital, and held the office of president of the staff for one year. She was also secretary and treasurer of the Montgomery County Homœopathic Medical Society, Secretary of the Medical Society of the County of Fulton and a member of the Gloversville and Johnstown Medical Association. From 1902 to 1904 she took the course at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, receiving the degree O. et A. Chir. in May, 1904, and is at present serving as clinical assistant in the department of diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Hill has served as medical superintendent to the Hospital for Women at 19 West 101st street, New York city, as assistant to the chair of anatomy at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and is lecturer on diseases of the ear at the same institution. During the spring of 1903 she took a practitioner's course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy of the O. O. & L. Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Montgomery County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

Frank Knight Hill, Rockford, Ill.

Born, Oct. 23, 1851.

Died, Oct. 8, 1916.

Graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1875.

Member of Institute since 1905.

"Formerly surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital. Dr. Hill was an active medical society worker until incapacitated by ill health in 1915."

JO A T H
Aug 1917

Hill, George Arthur, Meriden, Conn.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1904; aged 59; died, December 26, 1929, of heart disease.

HILL, JOHN BRUCE

JOHN BRUCE HILL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1876, son of John B. and Sarah White Hill. He completed a course in the Manual Training School of Philadelphia and then took up the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1898 with the degree of M. D. From the year 1898 until the year 1902 he acted as senior orthopedic surgeon to the out-patient department of Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Hill is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol IV

HILL, M J

Died.—Dr. M. J. Hill, of Davis Junction, is gone. He died December 16th. with typhoid pneumonia. His sickness lasted five days, but he was ready and willing to go; his trust and confidence in God was perfect.

MRS. CHLOE W. HILL.

HILL, ORIMAL F., M.D., of Epworth, Iowa, was born on the first of March, in the year 1846, at the little town of Groton, Vermont.

In the year 1855 his parents removed to the state of Wisconsin, where young Orimal received the greater part of his early education in the public schools and a select private school at Prarie du Chien.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. C. V. Wilder, of Atlantic, Iowa, in the year 1883, and soon after attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in the year 1888.

Dr. Hill has been in practice in the town of Epworth ever since receiving the doctorate with the exception of a few months spent in Chicago in reviewing.

The Doctor was married in 1876 and has two charming daughters. His first child, a boy, died at the age of four years, in 1882, from the effects of a burn.

Dr. Hill is an active member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa; the American Obstetrical Society and American Institute of Homœopathy, also the Central Iowa Homœopathic Medical Association.

HILL, ROBERT LOUIS, M. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, was born in Niagara, in the Province of Canada, July 19th, 1842. He was the youngest child of Mr. Alexander Hill, who was a skilful mechanic, and highly esteemed for his probity, untarnished character, and untiring industry. In 1847 he removed with his family to Wisconsin. Robert's early education was of necessity very limited. His parents in 1848 sent him to the public school, which he continued to attend till 1852, when they went to reside at Elgin, Ill., after which time, owing to the financial embarrassment of his father, he was compelled to give up all attendance at school, and to a great extent depend upon his own exertions for support and advancement.

In 1854, they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where Robert obtained a clerkship, which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Being of a remarkably studious turn of mind, and ambitious to obtain a thorough education, every spare hour was occupied in study, gaining and treasuring up that knowledge which was to prepare the way for his study of medicine. He remained in his position as clerk till 1856, when he entered the office of Dr. E. A. Guilbert of that city, who was then Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

He remained there but a few months when the doctor considering him too young to commence a regular course of medical studies—being but fourteen years of age—he was prevailed upon to learn the tinsmith's trade, at which he labored, with his accustomed diligence in whatever he undertook, for three years, seizing every leisure moment, as he had theretofore, in which to increase his fund of knowledge.

At this time—May, 1859—he had become master of the English branches, and, if we mistake not, possessed a fair knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and having a passion for the study of medicine, the pleadings of which he could withstand no longer, he re-entered Dr. Guilbert's office, and under his direction resumed the study of his profession, which he followed up with unremitting zeal. In the winter of 1862, he attended his first course of lectures at the Rush Medical College—allopathic—of Chicago, Ill., and the following session graduated from that institution. Directly after his graduation, February 1st, 1864, he became associated with Dr. Guilbert, as junior partner, in which capacity he continued for upwards of three years. In the spring of 1867, he was married to Miss Sopha P. Bennett, the estimable daughter of Lyman Bennett, Esq., a most excellent gentleman, and worthy farmer of Whiteside county, Ill. In the session 1865-'66, during his association with Dr. Guilbert, he received the adeundem degree of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

In 1867 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In the meantime his health began to fail; and thinking that the rough life of a country doctor might prove beneficial, he in July, 1867, dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Guilbert and removed to Illinois. In the autumn of 1868, at the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends and former patrons, he was induced to return to Dubuque.

Very few young men, who have been compelled to fight the battle of life from childhood to manhood alone and unassisted, can show a nobler record of what persevering determination to hew their way through every barrier to success, can do, than that of Dr. Robert Louis Hill.

Although the herculean tasks and labors, which necessity imposed upon him in his early life, and his unwavering devotion to the duties of his hard earned profession, has cost him the loss of perfect health, yet he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that life with him has not proved a failure. He has gathered around him a large circle of devoted and admiring friends, and by a thorough knowledge of his profession, and his remarkable skill, he is enjoying the benefits of a large and lucrative practice.

Hill, S. Anson

RECEPTION TO PROFESSOR HILL

The guest of honor at a pleasant little "stag" affair on the evening of the 7th was Prof. S. Anson Hill, who has recently arrived to accept the chair of Applied Homeopathic Therapeutics in the University. The "affair" was an informal reception accorded to Professor Hill by Dean J. W. Ward in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club, and was attended by the faculty and trustees of Hahnemann College and several visitors from out of town. Among the latter were Dr. C. L. Tisdale, of Alameda; Dr. Wm. Simpson, of San Jose; Dr. De Vighne, of Juneau, Alaska. Dr. L. F. Schmitt, secretary of the medical faculty of the University of California, was also an honored guest, representing Dean Moffit and the faculty. The early part of the evening was occupied by the many guests meeting Professor Hill and in conversation; and later they were seated in groups of six and seven at small tables where refreshments and cigars were served, while an orchestra added to the pleasure of the entertainment. Dr. Ward, as host, made everyone feel at home, and at the close of the refreshments, read the following telegrams from guests who were unable to attend but wished to welcome Dr. Hill:

Portland, Oregon, July 7, 1917.

Dr. Hartland Law, spoke in the vein of visualizing our ideas and that everything was then possible. Dr. Wm. Boericke followed with the immensity of our opportunities.

Drs. Wm. Simpson and C. L. Tisdale in reminiscent mood traced the history of the Hahnemann College and welcomed the newcomer.

Dr. L. F. Schmitt closed with remarks of the greatest fervor on the hearty feeling of the University regents and faculty towards this affiliation and the accession of the new faculty members, showing that the Medical Department of the University was working on the making of a college that would be the peer of any in the country, and that its broadness was to be in line with what the University stood for at all times.

After this, conversation and congratulations filled the remainder of the evening, and made a most happy gathering which was only brought to a close by the lateness of the hour.

Pacific Coast J1 Hom July 1917

The appointment of Dr. William M. Hillegas, an eye specialist of 1807 Chestnut street, to the State Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure to succeed the late D. P. Maddux, was announced yesterday by Governor Brumbaugh. Doctor Hillegas is ophthalmologist of the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital and a member of the board of trustees of the State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the National Homeopathic Medical Society.

HILLER, D ALBERT

OFFICE HOURS,
FROM 10 A.M. To 1 P.M.

San Francisco, Cal. May 31, 1899.

T. L. Bradford, M.D.,

1862 Frankford Ave, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor Bradford :-

Your very kind offer as contained in the Postal of the 26 th inst, in re Fahnestocke books, etc, is just to hand and I am under many obligations for your favors and the kind offer named, but I cannot think of so far trespassing upon your valuable time in a matter of this nature, as it would require time and labor, which to a busy practitioner, like your good self, is very important and should not be wasted in that direction. Nevertheless please accept many thanks for the kind interest you have taken in endeavoring to look up the matter for me. I have just ascertained from the Secretary of the Polyclinic, that a Philadelphia Directory can probably be obtained at one of the libraries in this City, and the names and addresses of antiquarian booksellers of your City, be found, and with whom I can correspond.

Again thanking you for kind reply, I remain,

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Hubert Kelly

HILLER, FREDERICK, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was born in Berlin, Prussia, September 30th, 1820. He graduated at the Royal Academy for Surgeons in the Army, in Berlin, in 1840. After two years' service in the army, Dr. Hiller devoted three years to the clinics of Paris, Prague and Vienna, and to those of Langenbach and Diffenbach, in Berlin. In 1845 he married, and was admitted to practice. His departure from Prussia was the result of his participation in the revolution of 1848. Leaving Berlin on August 1st in that year, he arrived in New York September 15th, and in the winter following was converted to homœopathy by Dr. Pantillion, formerly Professor in the University of Basle, Switzerland, with whom he studied in Milwaukee, Wis. During the following year the cholera appeared in St. Louis, where Dr. Steinestal introduced him to successful practice. The great success of homœopathic medicines in the cure of that epidemic, as compared with the results obtained from allopathic treatment, elevated his faith to the pitch of enthusiasm which has characterized his life. In 1852, attacked with the gold fever, he crossed the plains with his wife and child, in company with a great caravan of adventurers, bound for the golden shores of the Pacific. The cholera broke out on the desert plains, and there Dr. Hiller had an opportunity of putting in practice, with equal success, the homœopathic treatment; and whatever lingering reverence he may have had for allopathy was then uprooted forever.

He arrived in San Francisco on February 1st, 1853, where he soon established a well-paying practice; but yielding to the solicitation of his friends, went, July 1st, 1854, to Nevada City, California, where he established the first homœopathic hospital on the Pacific coast. Repeated fires devastated the city, and, on November 8th, 1862, it was for the third time destroyed by fire, in which Dr. Hiller lost his hospital and a very valuable library. The fruits of all his labors were thus entirely destroyed. He then removed from the Golden State to the Silver State of Nevada, and settled in Virginia City, where for seven years he distinguished himself, and did honor to homœopathy by many bold and successful operations in surgery, which have given him enduring fame in that section. Several of these surgical cases are published in the fifth volume of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Nevada

In January, 1870, Dr. Hiller, having then a family of three sons and three grown daughters, was induced by domestic considerations to remove to San Francisco. Here he entered at once into extensive practice, interrupted by occasional calls to treat dangerous cases among his former patients in Nevada—three hundred miles over the great Nevada Mountains.

In San Francisco his public spirit has found exercise in establishing the only successful homœopathic dispensary in that city, and in assisting actively in the organization of a State and county association of homœopathic practitioners. In 1872, he attended, at Washington city, the convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he is a member, and to which he was a delegate from the States of the Pacific.

Name in full

Of Hiller M. D.

P. O. Address in full

Virginia, Nevada

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Royal College for Army Surgeons
Berlin Prussia,
entered to Homeopathy 1848.

HOMŒOPATHIC

DISPENSARY.

F. Hillis, M.D.

Physician & Surgeon

pays particular attention to

MEDICAL AND OPERATIVE SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY

68 SOUTH C ST.

Virginia Nev. April 8 1869

Henry M. Smith Esq.

Dear Sir!

Enclosed you find the desired return.

I am yet the only practicing in the State of Nevada, but hope that soon this number may multiply, here is and will be a large field for work.

Respectfully yours

F. Hillis, M.D.

my Dispensary will die with my departure. I care very for it because it has done a great good during its existence for five years.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My future residence is 226 Post street San Francisco Cal

My full name is Friedrich Heller

I graduated at Berlin Medical College, in the year 1849

My present address is Virginia county of Storey

State of Nevada where I have resided since 1863.

Previous to that time I practised in Nevada City California and San Francisco California where I arrived in Spring 1853.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1878 at after my arrival in U.S.

P.S. In January next I remove to San Francisco, This apears here

large and well paying field of
labor to a Homoeopathic practi-
oner, who must be a well
skilled Surgeon.

Dr. Knapp from Adrian Mich.
was here about a year ago
will not be able to satisfy
the demand.

I have opened here a large
field of practice, Homoeopathy
is gaining ground here every
day. It would be greatly pleased
Dr and one of our young ener-
getic men feel himself compe-
tent to occupy my place.
Any good and strong man will
be welcomed here.
My large family, the demand of
my children etc — demands
the change which I make.

Truly yours
F. Hillis

H. Hiller

F. Hiller M. D.

Friedrich Hilker, Jnd.

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HOMŒOPATHIC

DISPENSARY.

S. Miller, M.D.

Physician & Surgeon

[illegible] SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY

[illegible] H & ST

San Francisco

[illegible] Aug 28 1871.

Richard Koch, M.D.

My dear Colleague

Your favor with Photograph is thankfully received. It rejoices me that your noble mind and energetic will remained unbroken and that you are ready to continue. If I would hear one day such a report of you that you would consider that duty to make up his mind and prepare himself for the future. If he is in earnest, and willing to spare no time and labor for to perfect himself and master the study of medicine, I will assist him and send the amount to you, as that is my unchangeable rule, but it must promise to study and not to spend any time in idleness.

If the stuff is in him to make a Physician it would please me much, should he be able to graduate with honor, he then would find a place of labor with me. but if he should make only a dentist. — I would pity him, because we have too many of them. Pardon these remarks, I am writing on an ox wagon which surround me; dear doctor. these men are a curse to our noble profession. An influential friend, speaking of Homeopathy a few days ago, said to me, speaking about the practice here in San Francisco, "the greatest enemies of the practice, are the Homeopathic Physicians." I am sorry to say that his remark is just. We have but a few competent Physicians here, the balance is heavy ballast, which we be compelled to carry along until better days.

We were compelled to take a number of them into our faculty, because we thought that we could manage

from both – in – that without the sacrifice, and hope that some of them may increase because we intend to make our County Buildings not only interesting but exact.

Some of them we could not get to harmonize with us, but keep out and try to do as much damage to our labors as possible as they can.

We intend to send to your Journal monthly the proceedings of our County Society. You shall soon hear from us.

Finding myself flying off in a different direction, I have to come back to answer your kind letter.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the interest which you have taken in behalf of my son, I am confident that he must prosper under your guidance, I hope that he fully appreciates your friendship.

Please inform me of the amounts which are from time to time required and I will remit the money to you. I accept thankfully the offer, that you will take

Aug 28 – 1871
San Francisco Cal
F. Miller

charges of his expenses.

Your report about Keck is indeed very encouraging. I hope that you may be able to do so in future, and that the reason which he mentioned may not be forgotten by him.

Trusting that this may find you and that you may have fully recovered in good health and so bear from you soon I remain –

Very truly & sincerely Yours
S. F. Hiller.

HILLS, ALFRED K

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On Friday, June 19, 1885, at 465 Fifth Avenue, MRS. MARTHA PARKER HILLS, wife of Alfred K. Hills, M.D.

Mrs. Hills was born in Providence, R. I., and educated in Boston, Mass., and possessed many of the estimable qualities of mind and heart which are so often found among the descendants of New England ancestry. To this excellent home training she added, from year to year, culture, by extensive reading and devotion to art, for which she had not only great love but natural genius.

Mature years consequently found her the loving and dutiful daughter, whose tender care did much to cheer and sustain the aged father and mother through their declining years; the faithful and true wife; the firm friend; and a most efficient worker in the broad field of charity.

Her protracted and painful illness was borne with characteristic patience and self-renunciation. S. L. S. G.

N Y Times July 1885

HILLS, COLE

COLE HILLS, New York city, N. Y., born London, England, December 17, 1868; educated at School of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, London; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1894; secretary, Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, 1897-1904; secretary National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, 1897-1904; secretary National Society of Physical Therapeutists, 1904; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; assistant managing editor of "North American Journal of Homœopathy" since 1902.

HILLS, HOWARD BAKEWELL

HOWARD BAKEWELL HILLS, Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1849, son of Townsend and Eliza (Cochran) Hills. His father's ancestors emigrated from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1632; his maternal ancestors from Ireland about 1800. He attended the district school at Wyoming, Ohio, and later the Cincinnati College and University of Cincinnati in his native city. He acquired his medical education in the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1888, and practiced with Dr. William Owens, under the firm name of Owens & Hills, in 1889. He was with Dr. G. C. McDermott of Cincinnati in 1890-91, and during that time was his assistant in the eye, ear, nose and throat dispensary of Cincinnati. Since 1891 Dr. Hills' practice has been limited to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and he has been eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon to the Mahoning Valley Hospital of the same city since 1899. He is a member of the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons, also expert examiner of the board of pension examiners at Youngstown. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State and Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical societies, the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Cincinnati, and the Mahoning County Medical Society. He married, at Mount Auburn (Cincinnati), Ohio, in 1881, Alice D. Smith. They have two sons, George Townsend and Henry Clark Hills.

King: ~~Vol~~ IV

E. FRANKLIN HINCKS, M.D., Hyde Park, Mass.

The subject of this brief notice was born in Bucksport, Me., in 1821. His early education and training were intended as preparatory to the ministry of the Methodist church, towards which vocation he felt himself strongly drawn from an early age. In the course of this preparation, he was also engaged in teaching in several towns of New England. He finally graduated from the Theological Seminary at Concord, N. H., in 1850.

After that he exercised his ministry for a number of years, in various places in Massachusetts and Maine. During these years, he occupied considerable time in the private study of medicine, for which he had a great liking. After many admonitions from successive attacks of illness, that his chosen profession was not adapted to his condition of health, he was at last compelled, but much against his inclinations, to admit the unwelcome fact.

Debarred from pursuing his calling, by considerations of his health and usefulness, he fell back upon that sphere of benevolence that seemed nearest in its objects to that which he had to abandon. He entered at once, and earnestly, upon the study of medicine, with a view to its exercise as a life work.

He graduated from the New York Homœopathic College in 1867, and in the same year, at St. Louis, was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He practiced with gratifying success in Thomaston, Me., and Marlborough, Mass. He removed, in 1884, to Hyde Park, near Boston where he was usefully engaged, and well supported by an appreciative body of patients until the disease of his heart, that had so long threatened his life, became so aggravated as to compel him to give up all further work, and after a confinement of some six weeks, to cause his death. The immediate cause of his death was pulmonary hæmorrhage from a ruptured artery. His sickness was painful, but his mind remained clear to the end, and his frequent expressions of trust in Divine Providence showed the sincerity of his faith.

He has left a widow and three sons, one of whom is a practicing physician and has succeeded to his father's practice.

A. I. H. 1886

HINDMAN, DAVID R

At the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in March, 1857, Dr. D. R. Hindman graduated, and then located in the new field in Cochranville, Pa., where he remained, making many converts to his faith, until the year 1865, when he moved to the West, and entered an unusually successful practice in Marion, Iowa. In 1861 Dr. Hindman writes: "I have not had any severer persecution, more than the talk of the community at large. The progress of Homoeopathy is cheering. About two-thirds of my practice now is among those who were opposed to Homoeopathy when I first located here, four years ago." His place has been left vacant.

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones. W. C.

Name in full

David R Hindman

P. O. Address in full

Marion Linn Co Iowa

Graduate ([redacted]) of

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 1-1857.

DAVID R. HINDMAN, Marion, Iowa, was born June 4, 1832, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Elizabeth Best Hindman. The family has been American for many generations, with the exception of the maternal grandfather, who was born in Ireland. David R. Hindman attended public schools and a private academy, 1849-50. In 1857 he graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He began medical practice in Cochranville, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1857, and continued there until May, 1864, when he located at Marion, Iowa, where he is still practicing. He was the third homœopathic physician in the county, and was the first president of the first homœopathic medical society organized in the county. In 1864 he was elected an alderman of Marion, and in 1888 was appointed health physician, which office he filled ten years. He is a senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a member of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Iowa and of the Eastern Iowa Medical Association. Dr. Hindman married, January 3, 1861, Maggie J. Jackson. They had six children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Mrs. Clara E. Wilson and Carlos J. Hindman. Mrs. Hindman died February 22, 1901.

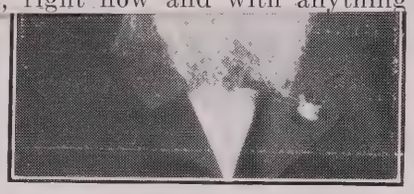
King Vol IV

A PIONEER IN MEDICINE.

The Journal takes much pleasure in presenting in this issue the picture and biography of Dr. David Ramsey Hindman of Marion, who is truly one of the pioneers in this state.

He is now over 85 years of age and has been for a little over 57 years in the practice of his profession in the same community where he now lives. It is hard to realize just what this means upon first thought. It is just such men as Dr. Hindman, Dr. King of Eldora, Dr. C. H. Cogswell of Cedar Rapids and Dr. F. Becker of Clermont, that have made homeopathy possible for the balance of us who are younger in the profession. We before they start, from those of us in the profession, will help many of these young people in making their decision. It is a hard question for them to decide and by keeping in touch with them much can be done toward building up our student body and incidentally put our college on a better basis.

This is what we need most, right now and with anything



DAVID RAMSEY HINDMAN

To write the biography of a man of the stamp of David Ramsey Hindman, is worth the best efforts of a master pen in this field of endeavor. He may with justice be ranked among the greatest of physicians now living in Iowa. There is united in him activity, vigilance, intrepidity, caution, reserve, great judgment and never failing presence of mind.

Having been from early manhood continually in practice, he has acquired the capacity that genius could teach and as a result he is a perfect master of the art of homeopathic prescribing.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chester County, Pa., on June 4th, 1832 and hence was 85 years of age at his last birthday and can justly lay claim to the proud title of being one of the pioneers of medicine in Iowa.

He was married at the age of 29 to Miss Margaret Jackson. To this union six children were born, three of whom, two

he other children having
also having died in Feb-

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ous man, who hates dis-
people generally, is con-
spicuously free from over-emphasis of any kind, striking a happy medium and the note of simplicity and sincerity prevails in everything. In short there is nothig sham or make-believe about his every day life nor in his feeling of sympathy and sor-

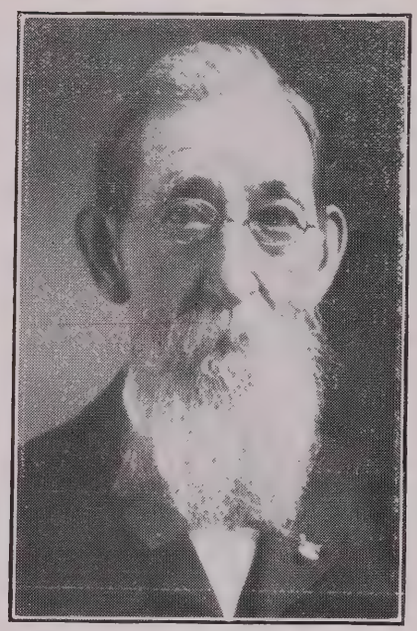
and equipment on the part of the physician. The y
work have doubled and the outlay of cash has trebled
past decade for those who are entering the medical pro
A physician's income has not kept pace with this in
Everything that he buys from the gasoline for his aut
to the necessities for his office and family have double
and why should he not have more for his services.

The farmer is receiving twice as much for his corn
his wheat, milk products and three times as much for h
as formerly, so why should he not pay for the attention
mands of the physician.

The Journal does not wish to be understood as advo

were on the firing line when most needed and their work
be appreciated.

Iowa Hom Jl Sept 1917



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case of constipation; that the buckets of hustra of
are filled with hardened, ancient scybala that irrita
flame the mucous membrane and thereby cause this
secretion. Constipation in some form is usually atte
every case of colon disease.

The color of the mucous membrane in the normal
beautiful rose-pink. In catarrhal conditions I have
ors varying all the way from a shade of pink darke
normal showing a high degree of acute inflammati
dark red color of chronic inflammation, and beyon
dark purple which the membrane acquires after lon
inflammatory action. Frequently I find cases in
toxic germs have burrowed through the mucous
and destroyed the connective tissue between the m
muscular coats, allowing the muscular coats to slide
a sock without a supporter, filling the lumen of the
a corrugated, inflamed mass which resembles a ball
worms hidden there. We also meet with many other
in the rectum or colon such as ulceration, stricture,
gulation, dilatation, atrophy, etc. With local condi
these one can readily understand how profound cons
symptoms rise from absorption of toxines into the bloo
The organs of elimination may, and do maintain a reas
gree of equilibrium for a time, but, eventually some
tissue must yield to the overload of toxines and cry
tress. The absolute folly of trying to treat a case o
tism, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, asthma, or what
local conditions like these present, must be appare
most casual observer.

—N. A

daughters and one son, are living, the other children having died in early childhood, the mother also having died in February, 1901.

Dr. Hindman graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, March 1st, 1857, and located in his home town of Cochranville where he practiced for seven years, coming to Marion, Iowa in 1864, where he has been in active practice ever since. He has ridden over that country day and night, through sunshine and blizzard in the early days when one could hardly get through on horseback so bad were the roads, which is surely in some contrast with practicing in these days of the automobile, telephones and free mail delivery service.

The great majority of men do not live to work; they work for some person whom they love, some cause, idea or principle that is dear to them and in which they are greatly interested.

Dr. Hindman early became interested in homeopathy and he has spent his life demonstrating its efficacy in his community to the good of both homeopathy and his community. He is a man of genuine culture—of a very real, human and simple quality, as far removed from intellectual pretentiousness as possible. His was never expressed in terms of quantity, but always in terms of quality. He is possessed naturally of a fine quality of feeling, a sensitive nature, a ripeness of mind and with a passion for the best things. He charms us by his mature, all-around, good judgment, by his clearness of intellect for one of his years, by his ability to get through details and into the heart of matters, by the hospitality and geniality of his mind. He is a very simple, plain, unpretentious man, who hates display and as with genuinely cultivated people generally, is conspicuously free from over-emphasis of any kind, striking a happy medium and the note of simplicity and sincerity prevails in everything. In short there is nothig sham or make-believe about his every day life nor in his feeling of sympathy and sor-

flame the mucous membrane and thereby cause this
row for the disappointments of others that the physician is so constantly meeting.

When he came to Marion, Dr. C. L. F. Peck of Springville and Dr. C. C| Waggoner of Cedar Rapids were the only homeopathic physicians in Linn County. In June, 1875, Dr. George E. Cogswell, Dr. P. Moon, Dr. Geo. J. Waggoner, Dr. C. Hickox, all of Cedar Rapids, Dr. N. L. F. Peck of Springville and Dr. Hindman met at the Park Place Hotel in Marion and organized the first homeopathic medical society in this part of the state. Dr. Hindman was president, Dr. Waggoner vice president, Dr. Cogswell secretary and Mrs. C. Hickox was treasurer. This society continued its work until January, 1879, when by mutual consent it was organized as the Central Iowa Homeopathic Society, which is still holding quarterly meetings and is one of the live homeopathic organizations of the state.

Dr. Hindman was president of this society in 1884 and has always taken an active part in its deliberations. He was elected to membership in the A. I. H. early in 1876 and is now one of the honored senate of seniors in that body. He was a member of the Society of Homeopathic Physicians of Iowa in 1870 and during its entire existence as a society. When our present Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa was organized he was one of its charter members and was vice president in 1880, acting in that capacity at the meeting of that year in Waterloo.

He was a member of the Marion City Council in 1874 and afterward served as the city health officer for ten or twelve years. He is a member of Robert Mitchell Post, G. A. R. No. 106, and with the exception of one year has been elected annually as Post Surgeon. In 1916 he was elected medical director of the G. A. R. Department of Iowa.

About a year ago, on account of his health and advancing age, after 57 years of active practice, he gave up all work and retired for the enjoyment of life for his remaining years and

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... G. A. R. Department of Iowa.
...r ago, on account of his health and advancing
...ears of active practice, he gave up all work and
... enjoyment of life for his remaining years and

we trust that they may be many, for he richly deserves them. His only regret, so characteristic of the man, is that his work was not better done, although he enjoyed doing it as best he knew at the time.

He is living in his old home with his daughter and son-in-law, who keep the home for him just as it was when his beloved wife was taken from him. He enjoys the visits of his legions of friends and professional brethren.

Here we must stop. It can not be denied by any body, that originality is a valuable element in human affairs. There is always need of persons, not only to discover new truths and point out that what were once truths are true no longer, but also to commence new practices and set the example for others. It is also true that this service is not being rendered by every body alike. These few are the salt of the earth and without them the earth would be a stagnant pool. Dr. Hindman has been such an one. Hahnemann discovered the law of similars and it is such men as he that kept it alive during its stormy days of test and trial in the fiery crucible of bed side experience, until it bids fair to be universally taught and used. Such lives as this should be an inspiration to the younger generation and we can not say too much in appreciation of them.

HINDS, W. H. W.

WILLIAM HENRY WERD HINDS, M. D.,
Of Milford, N. H. was elected a member of the Institute in 1867 at the meeting in New York, becoming a senior in 1892. He was born in Chichester, N. H., August 1st, 1833. His parents were Bargilla and Salura (Aldrich) Hinds. He attended the public schools in Chichester, Lowell and Boston, graduating at the High School of the latter city, where his family were then residing. He studied medicine with our late associate, Dr. Daniel Holt of Lowell and Dr. Jonathan Brown of Tewksbury, Mass. He attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1851-2 and at Harvard Medical College 1860-1, graduating from the latter March 6th, 1861.

He was commissioned Surgeon of the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, and left for the front in the summer of that year. Later he was appointed Surgeon of the 12th regiment abd served with distinction over three years, until 1864 when he returned to Boston and entered the office of Dr. Sanders. In January 1865 he opened an office in Milford, N. H. where he continued in practice until his death, July 29th, 1897. Besides his interest in his State Homoeopathic Society, of which he had held the office of Vice-President, he was a member of many other organizations, as the Masonic fraternity, Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. He was greatly interested in all that pertained to social, political and educational advancement of his town and state, holding positions on the Board of Education, Board of Health, was one of the trustees of the Free Library, President of the Five Cent Savings Bank of Milford and represented his district in the State legislature, both in the Senate and House. He was married August 1861 to Miss Hattie M. Twiss of Antrim, N.H., who died in 1871. August 17th, 1880, he married Miss Annie M. Twiss. He died July 29th, 1897, leaving two sons, one a physician of the same name who was associated with, and succeeds him in practice. Q.H.I.H. 1898

DR. W. H. W. HINDS.

One of the best known of homœopathic physicians in New Hampshire, Dr. W. H. W. Hinds, died at his home in Milford, July 29, of heart disease. The doctor was born in Chichester, N. H., and in a few days would have celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday. He was an army surgeon, serving in the Twelfth Massachusetts and later in the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiments.

After the close of the war he came to Milford, engaged in practice, and won an enviable reputation as a skilful and successful physician and surgeon.

He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, member of O. W. Lull, G. A. R., Post of Milford and of the Massachusetts Commandery Order of the Loyal Legion. He represented the town in the Legislature as a member and chairman of its board of education and board of health, and was an ex-state senator. His wife died several years ago, but two sons survive him, one of whom has been associated in practice with his father for the past few years.

N E Med Gaz Sept 1887

Name in full

Wm H. W. Hinds.

P. O. Address in full

Milford N. Hamp.

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

Harvard University

W. H. W. HINDS, M. D.,
NASHUA STREET.

Milford, N. H., May 26 189

MAY 20 1898

New Haven —

Your letter of the 21st inst is at hand and contents noted. Dear friend I cannot answer your questions as you desire, but will do the very best I can

William Henry Weed Hinds
Barzillai & Silvia (Abercrombie) Hinds
Chelsea N. H. Aug 1st 1833.
Village Schools of the above place;
Mrs Louisa Wood, English High
Boston, Mass. Graduated (can't give
date) Pittsfield Seminary Pittsfield N. H.
Three years of lectures at Dartmouth
Med. Sch. of Two courses at
Harvard Med Sch graduated

March 6th 1861. He married Hattie M. Purves of Auburn N. H. (Both originally) on the same day he enlisted in 17th Mass. Vol. as Asst Surgeon, Later he was promoted to Surg. of 17th Mass. Vol. which office he held for the remainder of the 3 yrs Service - being discharged in 1864.

After the war he returned to Boston and entered the office of Dr. Sanders where he stayed till Jan 1865 when he came to Milford N. H. where he has been located to the time of his death July 21st 1897. He was a Republican in politics, held many offices in Town & State affairs Served both branches in State Legislature.

W. H. W. HINDS, M. D.,
NASHUA STREET.

Milford, N. H., 189

He was a 32d Mass Vol. & a Grand High Priest of a Scotch M. M. for two years.

He also belonged to the 61st Illinois Regt Light Infantry

Longest I ever chewed it

My mother died on a visit to [illegible] married Henry [illegible]

This is a fine evening

Doctor, but I have not the

[illegible] for some of the

late [illegible]

[illegible]

Dennis not [illegible]

Very respectfully

[illegible]

Name (in full) William A. W. Hunds.

Date and Place of Birth Aug. 1, 1833 Chichester N. H.

If Graduate in Liberal Arts

Medical Studies,

a. Name and Residence of preceptor.

Daniel Holt M.D. Lowell Mass. Jonathan Brown M.D. Newtonbury, Mass.

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Dartmouth, 1851-2 Harvard 1860-61.

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Harvard, March 6. 1861.

Places and Dates of Practice.

Army 3 years. Milford N. H. 1865-

present time.

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done

Vice Pres. N. H. Homoeopathic Med. Soc.

Representative town 1875, 1876. Member State Senate 1885-86. Chairman Board of Health Organ.

Trustee of Free Library. Trustee Milford Five Cents Saving Institution.

(OVER)

OBITUARY.—One of the best known of homœopathic physicians in New Hampshire, Dr. W. H. W. Hinds, died at his home in Milford, July 29th, of heart disease. The doctor was born in Chichester, N. H., and in a few days would have celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday. He was an army surgeon, serving in the Twelfth Massachusetts and later in the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiments. After the close of the war he came to Milford, engaged in practice, and won an enviable reputation as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon.

He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, member of O. W. Lull, G. A. R. Post of Milford and of the Massachusetts Commandery Order of the Loyal Legion. He represented the town in the Legislature as a member and chairman of its board of education and board of health and was an ex-state senator. His wife died several years ago, but two sons survive him, one of whom has been associated in practice with his father for the past few years.

N Am Jl Hom Dec 1897

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

announcement of the sudden death of Dr
H. H. Hinds on Thursday July 29-1897 was a
ock to the Community and a sad message
hundreds of homes in Milford and Vicinity
was known among his friends and others that for
ime the Dr had not enjoyed the best of
alth, and that occasionally he was confined
his house a day or two by illness. The nature
which was neuralgia of the heart. The tidings
ere not altogether unheeded, but yet unlooked
r and unexpected. He had arrived nearly
his 62nd birth day, lacking four days.
e was a native of Chichester N.H. his family
oving to Boston Mass. when quite young. In that
y he attended the public schools, and was
graduate of the English High School, afterwards
udying medicine, and attending medical lectures
a doctor. Outside of his professional duties

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

in Boston he received his Certificate signed by the highest medical authority of the State, entitling the profession of Medicine and Surgery his life work. After this he accepted a position at Newbury Almshouse Mass which he held until 1861. He was Commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Mass Regt which left that State for the seat of war on the 23rd day of August 1861. At a later period he was Commissioned as full Surgeon in the 12th Regt where he served with distinction until the Expiration of his term of service. The United States Med. & Surgical History of the war of the Rebellion part 3. Vol 2 page 450. has the following reference among special cases of Surgical Skill. The operation being performed on private Lewis. Co. G. 17th Mass Regt May 20th 1864. Three inches of middle

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Dr. Bailey
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ons many
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radical

a dresser. Outside of his professional duties

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

Tibula removed and so skilful was the operation that the regeneration of the bone took place. In Jan. 1865 he came to Milford where he has been Eminently successful as a skilful Surgeon and physician, his practice having extended very considerably to the adjoining towns. By his cheering word his patient manner, his calm & confident demeanor, he endeared himself as a physician in scores of families, and his name was a household word. How many of the young people of today remember him from their earliest youth, and he never failed to recognize them with a kindly word. He was to many of the Elderly people of the Community also, their only medical adviser. Outside of his professional duties

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

we found him to have at all times taken the deepest interest in social, town, State and National affairs. In all of these he was characterized himself by facts, a firm observance of the character of men, and when once his opinion was formed there it remained until circumstances of a most positive nature should interpose a change his mind. Never made an assertion without reason, and was a man of positive opinions, and one whose judgment upon matters political and otherwise was sought after by his fellowmen. In politics he was an unflinching Republican, and whose mind was well stored with the principles of the party, and one who could refer with great accuracy to the life and career of public men and readily

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the citizens of the district as a member

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

quoted speech or public sayings of
distinguished men of his section
He was the happy possessor of the faculty
of recalling to mind matters of interest and
of import. These things of intellectual stature
were his, he had command them, he was gen-
erous in the bestowal of them when occasion
required. Work as an active in the cause of
Education and was a good friend to the
School system. On the board of health he
was an efficient member, and extended
his effort to carry forward any interest in
that direction for the welfare of the town.
In Society Circles he was always a prominent
and interested member. The Masonic fraternity
probably eliciting his greatest pride and
attention, having a membership in Bonsoulent

Grand Templar, Mr G.A.R, Mormon & Lodge Golden

ication ties I ty on was elected Dig. 18 Cong. He, a — ni ed by

the citizens of the district as a member

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Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

Lodge. King Solomon R.A Chapter. Grand Lodge. Grand Chaplain. Knights Templar, and was a 33 degree Mason. He was a member of O.N. Sweet Post G.A.R, and the Royal Legion. Custos Morum Lodge I.O.O.F, and Ratakah Degree Lodge Bonhegan Commandery of the Golden Cross, and Knights of Honor

He held positions on the board of Education Board of Health, Member of Trustees of Town Library and was frequently on Committee on town affairs. Was elected trustee of Milford Savings Bank Aug. 18 1884, and elected President Aug. 26, 1893. He had represented the town in the Legislature, and was honored by the citizens of the district as a member

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

of the State Senate, and for a time a
member of the State Republican Committee.
The funeral service were held at the
Unitarian Church on Sunday,
At 12.30 the body was taken to the
Church, where it lay in State until
2-30 and was in charge of a
detail from Post No. 1, Lowell
This arrangement afforded the public an
opportunity of viewing for the last time
the remains of a worthy Freemason.
At 3 o'clock the procession composed of
Bonaparte Council R. & S. M. and
members of Union Lodge of Nelson
also members of the Grand Lodge and
Knights Templar, arrived and were
conducted to seats in the body of the house

8

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

the relatives occupied front seats
in the Centre of the church
while as many citizens as could be
accommodated found sittings and
standing room in the rear portion
of the house. The casket was in the
front aisle and was surrounded by
many beautiful flowers from friends
among which was a floral offering
bearing the words "Brother" Companion"
The first part of the service was conducted
by Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who had
from youth been a close friend of
the deceased; prayer was offered
followed by reading of scriptures
The remarks of Mr Bradshaw might well
be termed an Eloquent Eulogy of the

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Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

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and Horace G. Dr Hunt and
finished by my near the hearts of all
present, at the close of which
there were many a moistened Eye
in the audience. The singing was
by a quartette Composed of Brethren
the Eds. F. N. Farnsworth F. N. Sawyer
E. S. Herald and A. J. Hutchinson.
The congregation of the service was
greatly increased by that portion of
the masonic ritualistic service which
was conducted by W. M. C. J. Hutchinson
and Chaplain F. N. Sawyer both of whom
spoke feelingly and fearingly of the dear
loss sustained by family friends and
the Community. It is probable that
scarcely town in this County has the

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

Death of a prominent citizen
elicited so much genuine sympathy
as called forth so profound a sense
of personal loss, as the one of
whom we here make mention.
The remains were escorted to the
family lot in West St. Cemetery
where the remaining masonic honors
were paid. He is survived by his
sons Edwin H. who resides in Mass.
Wm H. M. who is following the profession
of his father and who has succeeded
to a successful practice. One brother
who resides in Boston and his widow.
He was born in Chichester N.H. August
2nd 1823. His father Darydia Hinds
was also born in Chichester.

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Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

His mother, Sabra Aldrich, was born
Jan 1, 1824. He was twice married,
in 1861 to Miss Harriet Foss, by whom
he had ten sons. His second wife
was Miss Margaret Foss, the date of
the second marriage is not known

Dr. C. S. Rounsevel,
Nashua, N. H.

MAY 25 189

Dear Doctor Smith

In reply to your request of May 19th relative to a sketch of the late Dr. Hinds. Here append the report of his death as printed in the local papers at the time, and from the records as far I could. I think it is substantially correct

Yours truly & fraternally
C. S. Rounsevel

May 21/98

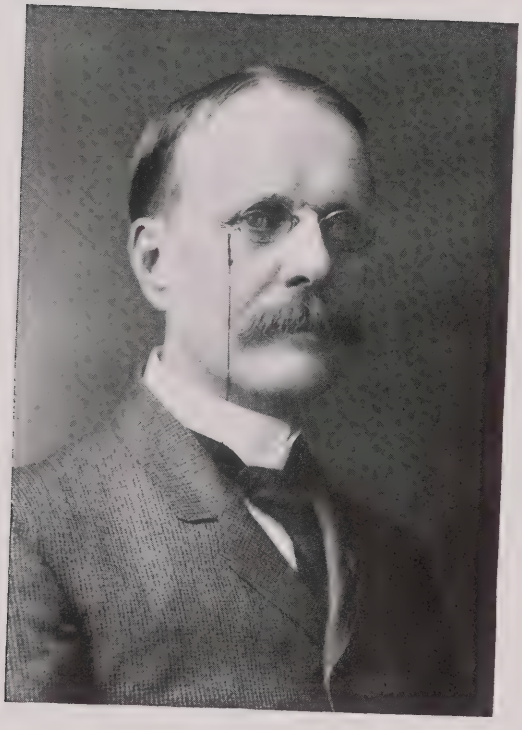
HINES, A D

Hinkle, Abbie J

J1 Am Inst
Hom May
1917

Abbie A. Hinkle, M. D., died in Chicago, April 2, 1917. Dr. Hinkle was born in Philadelphia and educated in the public schools. After a few years of successful work as a teacher she entered the Cleveland Medical College, but finally received her degree from Hahnemann College of Chicago. Her entire professional life has been spent in Chicago and Evanston. Dr. Hinkle gave up practice about a year ago on account of failing health. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Bohemé Smith, and a brother, the Reverend George Hinkle, both of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Hinkle has been a member of the Institute since 1901 and was a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society. She was loyal to homeopathic therapeutics and a successful physician. M. F. McC.

HINKLE, THORNTON M



HINKLY, ALONZO SQUIRE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., August 26th, 1822. Removing to Ohio, with his parents, in 1835, he then prepared for college, but the death of his father leaving him in straitened circumstances, he was prevented from carrying out his design. He, however, pursued his studies, under the most trying difficulties, and secured to himself a classical and mathematical education.

At Cleveland, O., he studied medicine with Professor Williams and President Wheeler. In 1856, he graduated, and the same year he located in Buffalo. Here he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued, with very good success, until 1870, when he removed to Alton, Ill. He did not remain here long, but after a few months' experience returned to his first field of labor. In Buffalo, he has built up a large and remunerative practice, the demands of which he fulfils promptly and unceasingly, although his constitution is not strong, and he often feels the need of entire rest from his labors. Dr. Hinkly is strictly homœopathic in his practice. His own abiding faith in the system begets confidence in his patients, who rely upon his skill and judgment, though he does not make their symptoms the only subject of conversation during his professional visits. He treats his cases quietly and with much reserve, and thus avoids all the depressing consequences of injudicious communications.

Dr. Hinkly was married, in 1853, to Miss Theresa M. Baker, of Florence, Erie county, O. He has an interesting family of children —two daughters and four sons.

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (~~or Licentiate~~) of

HINKS, EZEKIEL FRANKLIN, M. D., of Marlborough, Mass., was born in Bucksport, Me., August 10th, 1820. His maternal ancestry can be traced back in direct line to Governor Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, from which State his parents removed at an early day to the State of Maine.

His parents were remarkable for their devoted piety, and the purity of their lives. They early taught him the precepts of virtue, morality and religion, inculcating a high sense of his moral obligation to God, and his duty to his fellow men. Impressed in early life with his religious duty, and desiring to accomplish all the good possible for him to do in life, he determined to prepare for the ministry. He entered upon his preparatory course at East Greenwich, R. I., and afterward became a student at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. After a most thorough and complete preparation (which gave marked evidence of assiduous application to his studies), he entered what is now known as the Boston Theological University, from which he graduated in 1852, and entered immediately upon the labors of his ministry. Probably not possessing a remarkably strong constitution, having studied so unremittingly during his collegiate course, and then entering with enthusiastic zeal to accomplish the great purpose of his life, it is not to be wondered at that his health gave way.

By reason of this fact he was compelled to relinquish the duties of his high calling and seek employment less fatiguing to mind and body. He adopted the profession of teacher, and for several years taught an English and classical school. While in college he suffered from a severe attack of rheumatism, and obtaining no relief by the "old school" treatment, he became so disgusted with the whole system of allopathy, that he was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy. By this investigation, he became a thorough convert to the faith. In 1856, he purchased the standard works on homœopathy, and employed all his spare time in making himself familiar with its teachings and practice, which for ten years he put to practical use by being his own family physician and the physician of many of his neighbors.

Impelled by the love he had for the science, and a sense of the good he would be enabled to accomplish, he determined to give up teaching, and devote his whole time and energies to the homœopathic practice of medicine. To consummate this end, he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic College, and from which he graduated in 1867. The same year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He engaged in practice for a time, at Thomastown, Me., where during the first year he won the patronage of one hundred and twenty families, who had theretofore been wedded to the "old school" practice. Afterward he removed with his family to Marlborough, Mass., where by his successful practice he has established a large paying business, and reflected honor on the profession.

Name in full

E. Franklin Hinks

P. O. Address in full

Thomaston Maine

Graduate ~~(or Licentiate)~~ of

N. New York Hom. Med. College

HINKS, E. FRANKLIN.

On Friday, Feb. 12, 1886, Dr Hinks died at Hyde Park from disease of the heart. He was born at Bucksport, Me., Aug. 10, 1820, and was educated at the East Greenwich Seminary, Rhode Island, and at the Maine Weslayan Seminary Kent's Hill, Me.

He entered the ministry of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and held pastorates in Providence, R.I., Bangor and Thomaston, Me., and other conferences of that denomination.

He was obliged to retire from the ministry on account of disease of the heart, which subsequently caused his death.

Failing to find relief from his trouble, he determined to study medicine. Becoming much interested in his readings, he pursued a course of studies, attended a full course of lectures, graduating at the New-York Homœopathic Medical College in 1867.

He commenced his practice as a physician in Thomaston, Me., where he had good success. From Thomaston he removed to Marlborough, Mass., where he resided for fifteen years. He removed to Hyde Park in 1884, and was rapidly establishing himself in business, when an attack of his old trouble caused his death on Friday morning.

Dr. Hinks was a man of sterling character, and universally beloved and respected by all to whom he was known.

He had been president of the Worcester County Homœopathic Association, and was a member of various societies of similar character.

He leaves a widow and three sons.

Trans.Mass.Hom.Med.Soc. 1886.

HINMAN, CLARKE EUGENE

CLARKE EUGENE HINMAN, Syracuse, New York, born Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y.; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1895; gynecologist and obstetrician to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.

HINMAN, ELMER LLEWELLYN

ELMER LLEWELLYN HINMAN, Oswego, New York, born Kendall, N. Y., January 16, 1868; literary education, Brockport State Normal School; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1891; examining surgeon U. S. army, 1900-1903.

HINMAN, RICHARD E., M.D., of Atlanta, Georgia, was born at Stratford, Perth county, Canada, in 1859, of English parentage. He moved to Knoxville, Tennessee in 1871 and to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1879. He entered the Signal Service Weather Bureau, United States Army, at Washington, D. C, in January 1882. Studied at Signal Service School of Instruction, Fort Meyer, Virginia, until July, 1882, when he was detailed for duty in Washington City. He began the study of medicine in October, 1882, at the National Medical College, Washington, D. C. He went to New York city July, 1884, and recommenced medical studies at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1885. He then went to Minnesota in the interests of the Weather Bureau in 1886. The Doctor left the Bureau in January, 1887, returning to New York city to resume study and graduated in 1888 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He practiced in Asbury Park, New Jersey, during the summer season of 1888 and then settled in Charlotte, North Carolina. In November of the same year, he was licensed by the North Carolina State Examining Board, being the first homœopathic physician to appear before that board. In the month of June, 1892, he removed to Atlanta.

HINMAN, SPENCER D

SPENCER D. HINMAN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born in Kent county, Mich., September 16, 1850; literary education, Batavia (New York) High School and Cazenovia (New York) Seminary; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1877; practiced in Genesee county, N. Y. until 1881; in Sparta, Mich., 1881-96, and in Grand Rapids since 1896; member of medical staff of United Benevolent Association Hospital.

ALBERT EUCLID HINSDALE

ALBERT EUCLID HINSDALE was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, in the home of his grandfather, Albert Hinsdale, July 16, 1881. He was a descendant of a Mayflower passenger, and of soldiers who served in the Colonial wars, in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812, an ancestry that included English, French, Irish, Scotch and Welsh lines. He was educated in the public schools of Wadsworth, Cleveland and Ann Arbor, studying one year in the University of Iowa and taking his A.B. and M.D. degrees in the University of Michigan.

Of a magnificent physique, with great natural industry and enthusiasm for his work, whether practicing medicine, giving lectures, conducting classes or developing his laboratory, he seemed possessed of unbounded energy and health. His industry was a conspicuous trait, as is shown in an estimate of him given by a former faculty associate:

"Dr. Albert E. Hinsdale was a tireless worker. It did not matter what the hour of appointment might be, he would be there waiting when the time came. I don't think I have ever associated with anyone who was so tireless in the pursuit of the thing before him. Dr. Hinsdale was so intensely interested in whatever he had before him, that he was oblivious to everything around him. That is, perhaps, the greatest claim anyone has to greatness in pursuing a single idea. It was especially characteristic of him."

Though reticent in conversation, Dr. Hinsdale was entirely at his ease when speaking or giving addresses upon his chosen themes. With an unusual command of language characterized by clearness and directness of expression, he impressed his audiences with the wealth of knowledge at his disposal.

During the last ten years of his life he gave lectures before medical and other societies in nearly all of the large cities of the United States from New York to San

Francisco. This work he continued till the very end of his life, since his last illness came upon him after he had already bought a ticket to go to Washington to lecture before the District of Columbia Society.

In 1916 Dr. Hinsdale was cordially invited to accept a chair in the University of California, and did in fact give several addresses in Berkeley. Though for many reasons he was anxious to accept the offer, he finally decided to remain with the young department of Ohio State University. The greatest factor in his decision was that of loyalty to the Columbus School.

Dr. Hinsdale was a frequent contributor to medical journals, sometimes acting in the capacity of editor. Until quite recently he was associate editor for "Allied Sciences and Clinical Research" of the *Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy*. With unusual prospects he went to Cleveland in April, 1924, to engage in medical journalistic work and to practice medicine, for both of which fields of labor he was eminently qualified. In addition to this literary work he prepared during the last two years of his life a manuscript giving a résumé of his work in Ohio State University.

The labor that he performed during these two years might well explain the undermining of his health, but the effects of it were not generally recognized until a few months before his death. Whatever heroic qualities he may have inherited from his soldier ancestry were strongly manifested by his fortitude during the last week of his life. His death on the eighth of May brought to a sudden end not only a useful life, but also ambitious plans that had in them the possibilities of great boons to the physical well-being of mankind.

By letter and in numerous other ways many persons have paid spontaneous tribute to his memory. A number of statements having special reference to his scientific work and to his increasingly large field of usefulness have been selected from these expressions of esteem and appreciation:

"With the passing of Albert Euclid Hinsdale, in the very prime of his life, humanity has lost a genius in the field of medicine. His life was one of supreme devotion to his chosen profession. Dr. Hinsdale was by inheritance, and by training, a research scholar. He came of staunch, pioneer American stock, thoroughly endowed with the spirit of truth. Educated early in the schools of Cleveland and Ann Arbor, he continued in the University of Michigan, graduating from the College of the Sciences and Arts with the degree of A.B., and from the Homeopathic Medical School. This was followed by special training as an assistant in the Medical School. After a short period of practice at Pontiac, Michigan, he was called to a professorship in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

"His life's achievement was to come with his election to the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the newly organized College of Homeopathic Medicine of Ohio State University (1914). From its beginning, Dr. Hinsdale, by his knowledge of the powers of the homeopathic principle of cure and by his great desire to further that knowledge, built into this College as its outstanding feature the teaching of homeopathy and the foundations for a research program that soon became world famous. For the first time in its history, homeopathy was to be the subject of modern research from the standpoint of pharmacology. For the first time a laboratory was to be equipped with the most modern apparatus in the field of physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology and pharmacology.

"It was the work of Dr. Hinsdale that attracted hundreds of thousands of dollars of endowment to the cause of homeopathic investigation. It was largely through his labors that the Kettering Laboratory at Ohio State University was created. The loss of that work in such a baseless manner undoubtedly contributed to his death. A little instance of his devotion to homeopathy was expressed in his asking two or three of his friends to go with

him while he placed a copy of the *Organon* in the corner-stone of that building.

"This master in the field of learning may well be placed in the forefront of those modern scientists who have set up a milestone in the progress of modern medicine.

"In the future, when a history of homeopathy is again written, the name of Albert Euclid Hinsdale will appear among the first who have interpreted the law of *Similia Similibus Curentur* in terms of modern science. Not since Hahnemann has one appeared who could read modern pharmacology and translate it into the symptomatology of homeopathy as could this man.

"It is fortunate that the results of his researches have in part been preserved in a manuscript which he prepared during the last year of his life. These pages contain not only a wealth of new material in the field of homeopathy, but in addition suggest a method for the carrying on of this important work. His loss to humanity at the beginning of this great work cannot be estimated.

"As a husband, son and friend he was big-hearted, sympathetic and true; a great student and lover of the great out-of-doors where his largeness of stature, mind and heart were in harmony.

"The untimely passing of this master in science is a profound loss to the cause of the healing art. His going will be mourned by every friend and physician of the homeopathic school the world over."

— Claude A. Burrett

Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy

June, 1924

"Another real scientist has left us in the very prime of his life, and we feel that his work had just begun. No one in the profession stood higher than Dr. Albert Hinsdale as an original, scientific investigator of drug therapy. His name should live long in the history of medicine. At the time of his death he was booked for a lecture in the city of Washington, D. C., subject: 'Homeopathy and Some Scientific Work along That Line.' The manu-

script of a book of six hundred pages on the action of drugs he had ready for the publishers, and doubtless it will be highly appreciated.

"I attended his funeral in Ann Arbor, and wish to quote from the funeral sermon. The minister, Rev. E. L. Moon, the next-door neighbor to the Hinsdales, had known Dr. Albert for ten years, and his tribute accords fully with that furnished the June issue of the Institute journal by his close friend and long associate, Dr. Burrett, who does not magnify his scholarly work:

"'Every true physician may be likened to the Good Samaritan, not passing by on the other side, but, in sympathy, stopping and tenderly relieving and restoring the unfortunate, the poor, and the helpless. . . . I am constrained by an inward urge to say a few personal words of my intense appreciation regarding Dr. Albert. I knew him well, and loved him, and love him still. I have spent many delightful hours in his company privately and intimately during his visits here. He was a lover of Nature, and a lover of Nature is, in a large measure, a man of God's own heart, and, in a high degree, an ardent worshiper of the Creator and of the beauties and wonders of the world. Behold the man! There was no duplicity in him, nor greed nor graft, such as we often note in men of position. He was a manly man, and I am sure, of the Good Samaritan type of the physician.'

"With reference to this stalwart doctor, I quote the words of Browning:

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!

Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
'Strive and thrive!' cry 'speed,— fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

— Henry E. Beebe

Cleveland, Ohio
June 25, 1924

(This is Dr. Beebe's report as necrologist for the Ohio State Society.)

"Dr. Albert E. Hinsdale has gone from our midst. He was a great teacher, loved and respected by all who knew him for his faithful efforts both in the class room and on the campus of the college he served so well, and, although cut off in the prime of life, he has done a great work for the medical profession. The vigor with which he carried himself, his erect, alert figure, frank, forward, and his bright eyes in which lurked a merry twinkle, all bespoke a man to be trusted. He was always a man's man with clear, wide open, kindly eyes, with broad shoulders and broader views, a man who knew what it was to work and who stood solidly on his two feet. Last but not least, he was a Doctor, a proud and noble title, and he spent nearly his whole life for the medical profession.

"As a friend he was beloved by those who knew him, and we recognize in him sterling qualities that command the respect of all.

"Therefore be it resolved that the Homeopathic Medical Profession do mourn our loss which we believe to be his gain, and we do extend our heart-felt sympathies to his wife and parents in the bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to them and another copy be placed in the records of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society."

— Committee
H. L. Frost
H. F. Staples

Cleveland, Ohio
May 24, 1924

"Dr. Albert was one of my best personal friends, and, while I thoroughly appreciate his scientific contributions and his loyalty to Homeopathy, I prize most of all the memory of his personality. Dr. Albert was honest,

conscientious and modest. While he was in Columbus I knew his chief thought and greatest desire were to demonstrate scientifically, the Law of Similars. His research work and his entire thought was in this direction. I have never met anyone who could so wonderfully point out the relation of Homeopathy, to all kinds of medical knowledge."

— W. A. Pearson

Philadelphia, Pa.
July 21, 1924

(Dr. Pearson is dean of the Hahnemann Medical College.)

"My memory goes back to Cleveland when I first met the little boy, before you moved to Ann Arbor. I recall his youth and early manhood, the years he was with me in New York and his distinguished career as an investigator and writer.

"Albert went far in his profession and made a lasting place for himself by his scientific work."

— R. S. Copeland

Washington, D. C.
May 14, 1924

"I can hardly express to you how profoundly I feel this loss, both as a personal friend and as a man to whom we looked as the hope of modern homeopathy. Hahnemann in his time laid down a line of thought which has run in a straight line for a hundred years, but, as times have changed, needs to be deflected along lines in harmony with modern scientific thought. This was accomplished by your son without in the least degrading or criticising Hahnemann himself. This will make him stand out in homeopathic history, as the second greatest man in that profession. No one else that I know of seems to have really grasped the idea of correlating modern thought with old homeopathic symptoms and to have been able to do it.

"I am afraid the loss is irreparable."

— F. B. Grosvenor

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
June 18, 1924

(Dr. Grosvenor is a former faculty associate.)

"His work and life speak for themselves. If it were possible I wish that I might do something to further his ideas of Homeopathic Materia Medica. To my mind, no work excels his." — W. Franklin Baker

Philadelphia, Pa.
June 13, 1924

"The whole Homeopathic profession will feel his loss. He has made a place for himself that will be hard to fill. I can not bear to think that this great-hearted, brave-spirited man has 'gone out' when we needed him more than words can tell." — E. L. Mann

St. Paul, Minn.
May 15, 1924

"Albert was almost as much to me as one of my own sons. I have watched his career with great hope and greater pride. On many occasions I have made the statement that he was one of 'my boys,' one of my students, and on many other occasions have I silently exulted over his success." — George Royal

Des Moines, Iowa
May 15, 1924

"I have always had the greatest admiration for him. Few physicians in this country had a better, clearer knowledge and the faculty of clearly expressing themselves, than he. Certainly we have met with a great loss." — E. W. Runyon

New York City
May 15, 1924

"I recognize a great loss to Homeopathy. His earnest, conscientious endeavors to verify the principles which have guided us in our work were of the highest character, and he deserves to be remembered with Hahnemann, Hering and others of the great students of drug action." — Gilbert Fitz-Patrick

Chicago, Illinois
May 10, 1924

(Dr. Fitz-Patrick is president-elect of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

"I HAVE spent practically all of my medical years with father and son. I shall always feel that Dr. Albert was a martyr to a great truth, and you, and all of us, may properly be proud of that fact. His manuscript should stand as a guide and monument in Therapeutic Research."

— C. A. BURRETT

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
June 7, 1924

"DR. ALBERT was a man that we were all proud of, and I feel that his end came as a result of sacrifice for his profession."

— W. D. ROWLAND

BOSTON, MASS.
June 16, 1924

"IT WAS in Chicago some years ago and Hinsdale was to read a paper dealing with some phase of his work in Materia Medica. As we sat chatting in the hotel lobby, it was evident that Hinsdale was nervous, and a hesitant, bashful look came over his face. 'Rabe,' said he, 'I don't think my stuff is of any value; I hate to read it because I don't think it is wanted.'

"We encouraged him, telling him that he was the first and only one thus far to do this work for homeopathy, and that he would receive recognition from homeopaths everywhere. Yet such was the modesty of the man that, with that humorous, quizzical smile of his, he answered: 'Well, I hope you are right, for I am a firm believer in the Law of Similars and am doing my best to bring about its recognition.' And then he read his paper in that loud, clear voice of his, and was given the recognition that he deserved.

"The school of homeopathy will not forget him, the name of Albert E. Hinsdale will live, and with it will be linked the name of Modesty for he was a modest man and possessed of big heart and soul."

— R. F. RABE

NEW YORK CITY
July 15, 1924

(Dr. Rabe is editor of *Homeopathic Recorder* and a former faculty associate.)

"Words are wholly inadequate to express this great loss wherever he was known." — O. S. Runnels

Indianapolis, Ind.
May 16, 1924

"The news of Dr. Albert's death was a very great shock to me. He was a fine, genuine man who was doing the greatest service to society. Somehow I do not often meet such fine staunch characters — the kind I believe Dr. Albert was — the kind I like to think of as American. The world can not afford to lose them at the age of forty-two." — From a lady in Seattle, an old friend.

"He was a man whose brain, influence and example will be sadly missed. I feel that homeopathy has lost a son who promised to travel far."

Seattle, Wash. — E. Weldon Young
June 15, 1924

(Dr. Young is president of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1924–1925.)

"His death will be a great loss to the Homeopathic profession."

Rochester, New York — Ralph Mellon
May 25, 1924

"All of us at the Institute have sustained a personal loss and I am sure everyone is grieving with you."

Chicago, Illinois — C. A. Harkness
June 10, 1924

(Dr. Harkness is editor of the *Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy*.)

"I know that all over this country as they hear of Albert's death people will feel the sorrow that I feel.

"Along with the loss of Dr. Hinsdale to our profession and school, many have reason to grieve personally, because of their affection for him."

Baltimore, Md. — H. M. Stevenson
May 23, 1924

"The meeting at Detroit was astounded at the news. I am sure that we have all lost a staunch supporter and a character that can scarcely be replaced."

— D. W. Roberts

Lansing, Mich.
May 24, 1924

"He was an illustrious son, and his loss is a great loss to the medical profession."

— E. S. Wright

Conneaut, Ohio
May 24, 1924

"His was a life of professional uplift seldom to be known. To him was given a special insight into Nature's laboratory to uncover her secrets. We thank him for what he gave, but the inspiration he imparted was greater still."

— James W. Ward

San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 1, 1924

"Albert was in my Sunday School class for men and both he and his wife were in a Shakespeare reading-circle which I had, so that in one way and another I saw a good deal of them.

"All that I saw of Albert gave me greater assurance of the large usefulness which he was to have in the world."

— C. S. Patton

Los Angeles, Cal.
June 27, 1924

(Dr. Patton, now serving the First Congregational Church, Los Angeles, Cal., had been Dr. Albert's pastor in Ann Arbor and also in Columbus, Ohio.)

"I can not tell you how shocked we are at this loss to medicine and to the people who are being helped through his efforts to place therapeutics upon a sound basis.

"Few men have contributed more of original work to therapeutics, and now, at a time when he had reached that basic knowledge from his investigations which made

his opinions and conclusions of untold value, to have him taken seems a tremendous loss." — Grant S. Peck

Denver, Colorado
June 9, 1924

"I shall always remember the pleasant evenings that we had together at your fireside. I can close my eyes and see you both sitting smoking and Albert elucidating his latest conquest in Materia Medica.

"With Albert as with many others of the 'Truly Useful' he will be appreciated vastly more now than when he was in active work." — Garth Boericke

San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 30, 1924

"In a brief period of working life he accomplished more of real worth than many who spend a much longer period — a work which time alone can judge and which time alone can not efface, and I know how unsparingly he gave himself to it." — J. K. Durling

Albion, New York
June 10, 1924

"What a tremendous loss to his family — what a severe loss to medicine!" — W. H. Dieffenback

New York City
June 7, 1924

"I feel not only that I have lost a friend whom I deeply loved, but that the world of medical science now has a vacancy that may never be filled. I am proud to have known a man of such brilliant attainments." — John H. Wilms

Cincinnati, Ohio
May 31, 1924

"Aside from loss to his family and the community, his death means a real loss to medicine. He was an intel-

ligent, interested worker and it is only through work like his that Homeopathy can expect to perpetuate itself."

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — CHARLES E. KAHLKE
June 6, 1924

Dr. Hinsdale's work had received recognition not only in this country, but also abroad. In "Examen Critique de l'Homoeopathie," which was published in Paris in 1922 by Dr. L. H. Dejust of the Pasteur Institute, the author, under the heading "Expériences d'Hinsdale," devotes several pages to the consideration of Dr. Hinsdale's work, stating that this writer seems to have been the first to attempt to give an experimental basis to homeopathic Materia Medica. He refers to the American's conscientious efforts as noteworthy, attaching special importance to his conclusions since "he is especially qualified to express an authoritative opinion."

Although Dr. Dejust did not have access to Dr. Hinsdale's most advanced experiments and reports, he notices "a constant progress in the author's methods," and gives him credit for presenting the best group of studies to be found in homeopathic publications.

Dr. Hinsdale's attitude was that of the truly scientific spirit — the open, unprejudiced mind, willing at all times to reject the old and to accept the new, if by so doing the truth could be established or more nearly approached, the only object of all scientific inquiry. With such a mind and training he could but deplore all radical and reactionary tendencies in medicine, a profession, as he regarded it, that must make increasingly great demands upon the most modern and painstaking scientific investigations.

His viewpoint concerning medical research was somewhat different from that of the usual experimenter. He seems to have had a special aptitude for this work, and the end he sought was a large and worthy one. His great ambition was to make discoveries in medicine, irrespective of names or creeds, to add something, however small, to

the sum of knowledge for the alleviation of human suffering.

His unusual opportunities for clinical work in Ann Arbor, New York and Columbus had shown him abundantly the great need of a therapy founded upon strictly scientific principles. To use his own language, "Every day the physician sees cases beyond the reach of his ability to cure, and I believe that I can aid in the solution of these problems."

The nature of Dr. Hinsdale's work is explained in the following passages taken from the "Introduction" to his manuscript.

"During the eight years of the existence of the College of Homeopathic Medicine as one of the departments of Ohio State University, the author was Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics. At the time of assuming that position the idea of directing experimental demonstrations or of trying to discover the actions of drugs that had not yet been made the object of special study, was only vaguely in mind. Upon starting out with the usual didactic and clinical method, the thought impressed itself gradually that laboratory exercises should be an accompaniment to teaching, so that explanation and proof might be made of the statements regarding particular subjects as they were taken up. This impression grew more and more and, by degrees, the method of fulfilment was developed. Hearty encouragement was given by other members of the faculty, all of whom gave their fullest support and coöperation.

"The complete development of the plan of laboratory exercises and investigation was summarily arrested because of the abolishment of the College. The method, at first, consisted of demonstrations illustrating to the student subjects as they were taken up in routine, but, as experience widened and interest grew, that field assumed larger proportions and ambitions became strong for what may properly be termed 'research investigations.'

"I always considered myself a 'full time' man and

devoted all my hours and efforts to my particular subject, interrupting laboratory studies at scheduled times for clinical instruction in the hospital and for lectures.

"To carry out the conception, friends of the College provided funds for the establishment of a laboratory. Within two years after starting, there was a splendid equipment representing many thousands of dollars. The laboratory was provided with apparatus for performing almost any experiment in chemistry, pharmacology and bacteriology, so far as these sciences can contribute to the development of materia medica and the study of drug action. All the didactic courses were taught, a considerable task within itself, but the inherent desire to experiment became so alluring that all time not devoted to the class room was spent in the laboratory. While the experiments were suggested by myself, I acknowledge with gratitude the help of my several assistants without whose service little could have been accomplished.

"The work at first was necessarily elementary, but as it progressed we performed more intricate and elaborate forms of experimentation. Whatever of value that was done in the laboratory is recorded in the text. Many of the exercises are of a simple nature, but a lesson may be drawn from them all. The main objects in view were: (1) to attempt to put the materia medica upon a sound basis; (2) to give a laboratory course to the student whereby he could demonstrate for himself, at first hand, the fact that homeopathic remedies are active and elect for their action certain tissues of the body; (3) to determine the pharmacological and pathological actions of those remedies (homeopathic) which are not studied by the ordinary pharmacologist; (4) to demonstrate by scientific methods the truth or falsity of the homeopathic doctrine of the treatment of disease.

"The laboratory work, as stated, was tempered with an appreciable amount of daily practical experience in the clinic. I mention this fact so that I may not be accused of being altogether a theorist. Whenever our work would

verify a previously held homeopathic opinion, we have stated this fact in the various descriptions; we have also been perfectly free to criticise homeopathic philosophy if our work did not agree with those opinions. A great majority of the experiments described have not been done by others.

"We make absolutely no claim to originality, so far as the methods and technique employed are concerned. If the work possesses merit, it is due to the study of drugs and the tissues upon which they act, which has been largely overlooked or ignored by the pharmacologist and chemist. One great essential to investigation in any field, especially in medicine, is to employ those procedures which, at the time of their use, are regarded by scientific workers as being modern, accurate and dependable. It has been the aim throughout to conform to this rule. Preconceived notions that certain ideas must be bolstered up, whether or no, are the causes of many an error in technical studies. Again, erroneous conclusions may be drawn from accurate data.

We carefully avoided, according to our best knowledge, duplicating or repeating that which had been previously determined. Again, many drugs were investigated that had not, in any manner, received comment from pharmacologists. We tried to restrict investigations, mostly, to this class. No medicine has had its action fully determined. One could spend his life studying almost any drug which is capable of producing reactions and yet have his labor incomplete. . . . What physicians want to know, regardless of school or system, is the effect of drugs determined by giving physiological doses. The doctor wants to know what the symptoms (effects) of drugs are when given in all dosages, from fatally toxic to the minimum physiological. Having learned this, he can apply his knowledge in accordance with the theories of the particular school of medicine to which he belongs, because, in medical research, there should be interrelated progress irrespective of so-called schools."

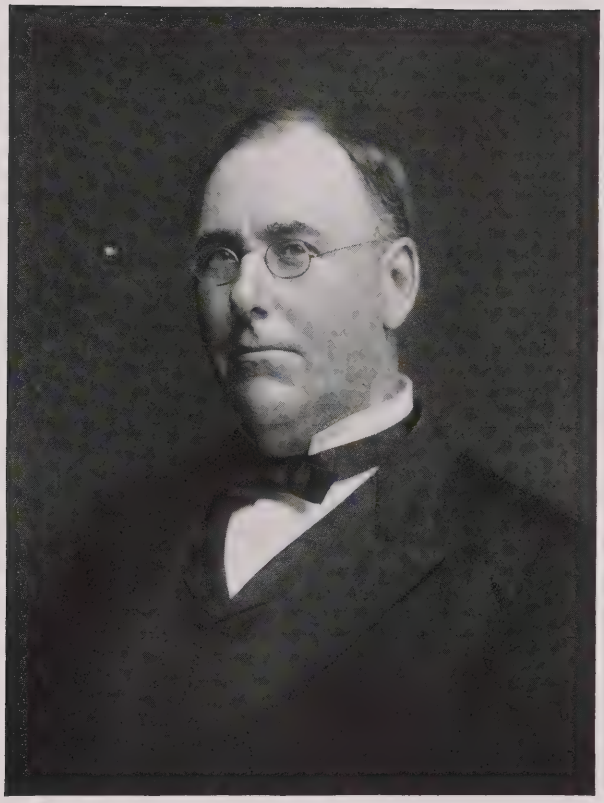
HINSDALE, WILBERT B

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D.

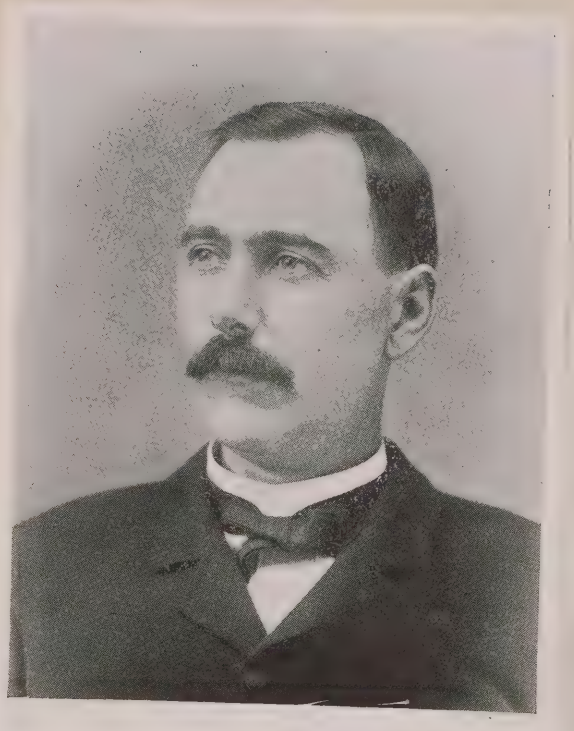
Wilbert B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Michigan, dean, professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine and director of the hospital, homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, trustee of Hiram College, is a son of Albert Hinsdale and Clarinda E. Eyles, his wife. His paternal ancestors came from England, about 1680, and settled in New England. Elisha Hinsdale, Dr. Hinsdale's grandfather, was a captain in the American army in the revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. On the maternal side, also, Dr. Hinsdale's ancestors were English, his mother's people having left New England about 1816 and immigrated to Ohio.

The doctor acquired his elementary education in public schools in northern Ohio, and his higher education in Hiram College, where he graduated in 1875, and whose degrees he earned—B.Sc., M.Sc., M.A. After leaving college he taught in public and high schools in northern Ohio. He was educated in medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, and came to his degree in 1887; was professor of materia medica in his alma mater three years; professor of theory and practice, same, two years; registrar of the college, two years. In 1895 he removed to Ann Arbor and was elected professor of materia medica and dean of the homœopathic department, University of Michigan; was made professor of theory and practice, 1896, and later professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, his present chair, also director of the hospital.

Dr. Hinsdale is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Michigan Ornithological Club, and of the Wisconsin Archæological Society. He married Estella Stone of Hiram, Ohio.



WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A. M., M. D.
DEAN.



W. B. HINSDALE, M.D., Cleveland,

Professor of Philosophical and Applied Materia Medica, the Organon, and Clinical Medicine, in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, Cleveland.

W. B. Hinsdale, A. M., M. D.

THE UNIVERSITY HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER

VOL. X OCTOBER, 1912 No. 3

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We present herewith, as our frontispiece, a recent picture of a man who will be recognized by all our alumni readers without introduction. He has been known by all of you for the past seventeen years as "Pap," dean of your Alma Mater. We introduce him to-day as President Hinsdale of the American Institute of Homœopathy. It is with pleasure that we print his picture on this occasion.

As you all know, Dr. Hinsdale left his mother state, Ohio, seventeen years ago, to cast his fortunes with Michigan. The conditions at Ann Arbor at that time are well known and appreciated by almost everyone, and it is a fitting tribute to Dr. Hinsdale's sterling qualities that he should be thus rewarded, by our national organization, for the years of faithful service he has given to homœopathy, especially in the resuscitation and building up of a college that seemed, when he took hold, to be moribund. At the end of June, 1895, the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan had five students and the hospital connected therewith, seven patients. If Dr. Hinsdale had rendered no greater service to homœopathy, the condition of the institution at the present time should be a sufficient monument for any man to build for himself in the space of one short lifetime. His field of usefulness, however, has not been limited to the boundary lines of Michigan, for his services have been sought from far and near in crises of individuals and institutions. To say that he is loved by many, admired by more and respected by all, is a mild way of expressing an accepted truth.

Dr. Hinsdale's life has been distinctively a college life. He is a graduate and trustee of Hiram College, and for a number of years was a member of the faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, which position he relinquished to take up his new and arduous duties in Ann Arbor. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, The Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Michigan Academy of Science, The Michigan Ornithological Club, The Wisconsin Archæological Society, and Secretary of the Board and Control of the Michigan State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. His election to the presidency of the American Institute secures for that organization one of the strongest representatives of homœopathy as its presiding officer, and we bespeak for him the hearty co-operation of all his friends. M.

The Wider Angle.

Heretofore, or nearly up to this time, the only means of admission of a drug or medicine to homœopathic standing has been by a proving. Nothing that lacked testing upon the healthy human organism and a "Symptomatology" was regarded fit company for our proven working remedies. No medicine that was employed simply upon clinical evidence or upon recommendation, no matter by whom recommended, as having been beneficial in diseased states, could be allowed association with our solutions and triturations. The test of a thoroughbred homœopath was that he restricted himself to the list of "Hering's Guiding Symptoms" or some similar codex. When the therapeutic world was floating upon an ocean of empyricism, as it is very largely even at the present time, and no harbor of "definite indications" was in sight, such was the safest and best line of sailing, and the best now so far as all the remedies that are not new remedies are concerned. By new remedies, we do not mean "Hale's New Remedies" that he confiscated from the Eclectics or the American remedies that were largely unknown to the European founders of Homœopathy. We mean the remedies that come from or are made from disease products themselves, in short, vaccines.

HINSON, JACOB MILLER

DOCTOR DIES WHILE VISITING FRIENDS

While visiting friends at Saratoga Springs, Dr. J. M. Hinson, Jr., a former resident of this city, died on Tuesday. Doctor Hinson was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1865. His father was the Rev. J. Miller Hinson. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College.

As an eye specialist he practiced in Boston for the last fifteen years. While there he was appointed a member of the medical staff of Boston University. He is survived by a widow and one son.

N Amer Oct 7 1910

J. Miller Hinson, M. D., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1886, died Tuesday, October 4, 1910, in Saratoga, N. Y. Dr. Hinson had an office at 739 Boylston street, Boston, and residence at 1805 Beacon street, Brookline. The death was caused by heart trouble, from which the doctor had been a sufferer for some time. Funeral services were held in Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910. Dr. Hinson was ophthalmic surgeons to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, the Out-Patient Department of the hospital and the Roxbury Dispensary. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic and West Jersey Medical Societies, and a member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society.

JACOB MILLER HINSON, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Bridesburg (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, September 15, 1865, son of Rev. Jacob Miller Hinson, of English and German extraction, and Mary Ann Frame, his wife, of Swiss and German descent. Dr. Hinson acquired his early education in the Philadelphia public schools and attended one term at Lauderbach Academy in that city; he was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, and took his degree from that institution in 1886. He was grounded in ophthalmology, otology, rhinology and laryngology in the dispensary department of Hahnemann Medical College, where he took special studies during a period of about two years, and also at Moorfields and Charing Cross (Royal Westminster Oph.), London, England. He began his professional career in Quakertown, Pennsylvania, removing thence to Germantown, where he was associated with Dr. John Malin, and later established himself in Williamstown, New Jersey. From 1887 to 1895 he was in general practice in Merchantville, New Jersey, and in the year last mentioned located in Boston and took up special practice in diseases of the eye; and in connection therewith he has served as ophthalmic surgeon to the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston, Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary, Burrage Hospital, and for the past three years has been acting ophthalmic surgeon to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital during the summer absence of the regular surgeon.

While studying in Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary in Philadelphia, he acted in the capacity of assistant ophthalmologist and otologist to that institution under Dr. Charles M. Thomas, and when abroad he was clinical assistant to Moorfields Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and Royal Westminster Oph., Charing Cross, London. Dr. Hinson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Homœopathicians. He is a Mason and for several years was chaplain of his lodge, member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Junior O. U. A. M., the Shield of Honor, and of the Eastern Star. He married, October 28, 1890, Bertha Leonard Bliss, by whom he has one son, Leonard Miller Hinson.

King Vol IV

ROTHENGATTER & DILLON
PHILADELPHIA

HIRSCHEL,

HIRSCHEL, BERNARD

OBITUARY — DR. BERNARD HIRSCHEL. — This well known practitioner and writer died at his residence in Dresden, at the age of 59, on the 14th of January, from strangulated hernia. Dr. Hirschel has practised homœopathy for thirty-five years, and during that time has won for himself the enviable reputation of being one of the most scientific physicians among the homœopaths of Germany.

He has added largely to our literature through the columns of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Homöopathische Klinik*, which was established by him in 1852, and which continued under his careful management until the time of his death.

He was also the author of "Die Geschichte des Brown'schen Systems, Compendium der Ho : öopathie, Homöopathischer Arzneischatz, Die Geschichte der Medicin," and numerous other works. Some of these have been works on pathology, hydropathy, and numerous controversial essays. Many of Dr. Hirschel's writings are translated into the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish languages.

As a physician he was much respected, and in his extensive circle of patients included a large proportion of the American and English residents of Dresden His loss will be deeply regretted, not only in Germany, but also in England and in our own country. Dr. Edmund Lewi, nephew of the deceased, who conducts for the present the *Neue Zeitschrift*, writes thus feelingly of Dr. Hirschel: —

"Words are wanting to express the great loss we have all sustained We cannot overlook the transcendent qualities which have gone to the grave with him. It is not proper for me, his near relative, his companion and co-worker in the active duties of his profession as well as on this journal, indebted as I have been to him for my gradual education of homœopathy, by his clear and enthusiastic reasoning and his practical success, to write his praise or glorify his life, much less to pass judgment upon his literary works and other active pursuits. This must be left for more competent writers, and such have already expressed their intention to pay him this tribute of reverent affection. I may be permitted, however, here, amid the scenes of his long continued labors, to bid him once more from an overflowing heart, with tears of sorrow and gratitude, a last farewell."

H. A. C.

N.E.Med.Gaz.V.9.p 191

Hahn Mo Mar 1874

OBITUARY.

DR. BERNARD HIRSCHEL.

THE *Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung* announces the death of Dr. Bernard Hirschel, at Dresden, on the 14th of January last, from strangulated hernia. Dr. Hirschel was best known to the homœopathic world as the editor of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Homöopathische Klinik*, established in 1852, and discontinued in 1872, which was managed by him for many years with great ability. He was one of the most scientific and practical writers of the homœopathic physicians of Germany, wielding the pen both gracefully and vigorously; and his loss will be the more keenly felt by his medical brethren from the fact that the position he has vacated will be with difficulty filled. In addition to his many contributions to his own journal and others, he wrote a number of independent works, as follows: *A History of the Brunonian System; A Guide to the Right Understanding and Personal Investigation of Homœopathy; The Homœopathic Medical Treasury;* and his last publication, *A History of Medicine.* One of these, the second mentioned, was partially translated into English by Dr. Hayle, and published under the title of *Rules and Examples for the Study of Pharmacodynamics;* the others have not been translated. Dr. Hirschel was highly respected by all who knew him.

HISLOP, MARGARET

MARGARET HISLOP, Strasburg, Ontario, Canada, born Dumfries, Ontario, June 22, 1853; graduated M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1880; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY M

My full name is Henry M Hitchcock
I graduated at Coll. Phys & Surgs N.Y. Medical College, in the year 1861
My present address is 51 East 33rd St. County of New York
State of New York where I have resided since '61
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 61 at New York

The JOURNAL of HOMŒOPATHICS

December 30, 1890.

Dr. T.W.Bradford.

Dear Doctor:

Would it be too much for me to ask of you for a list of all the works on Materia Medica which have been published, either in this or other countries? Dr. Clarence C. Howard of this City desires the list, and I know of no other way of obtaining it except from you. How near are you to the completion of your Bibliography, and are we to have a complete volume of it? What form will it be published?

Fraternally,

W. Whitaker

The JOURNAL of HOMŒOPATHICS.
19 Broadway, New York.

HITCHCOCK, LENA E

LENA E. HITCHCOCK, Geneva, Ohio, born Geneva, August 10, 1849; literary education, Oberlin College; graduated M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1885; Hahnemann Medical Society, 1885; Cleveland Hospital, 1885; post-graduate course, Boston University School of Medicine, 1895; practiced in Geneva since 1886.

HITCHENS, PETER S.—Was born at Dagsboro, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 23d, 1822. At the age of 13 he entered a store at Dover, Del., where he remained until some time after becoming of age, and then went to Philadelphia as the traveling salesman for a dry goods house, afterwards becoming a member of the firm. About 1852 he commenced to study medicine, at the same time maintaining an active part in business, and soon afterwards attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after the close of this course he became interested in Homœopathy and convinced of its truth as taught by Hahnemann, and matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at the session of 1857–58, graduating in the spring of 1858. On August 30, 1861, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in the place of Dr. Moore. He delivered the Introductory lecture at the session of 1863–4, but relinquished the chair at the end of the same session. He continued to attend to a large and lucrative practice until in 1883 ill health compelled him to retire to his country seat at Deakyneville, Del. His disease, paralysis; grew gradually worse until on the evening of May 28, 1888, after an unusually well day, he was seized with apoplexy, and though not totally unconscious at first, became so about noon of the following day, this state continuing until the morning of June 1st, when he died. He was buried at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in Smyrna, Delaware.

Coll Hist

P. S. Hitchens, M. D.—Dr. P. S. Hitchens was born at Dagsboro, Sussex County, Delaware, on September 23rd, 1823. At the age of thirteen he entered a store in Dover, (Del.,) where he remained until some time after becoming of age; and then removed to Philadelphia to accept the position of travelling salesman for a dry goods establishment; afterwards being admitted to the firm.

About the year 1852 he was first attracted to the study of medicine and, although still maintaining an active part in the business of his firm, managed, after much preparatory reading, to find the time to attend a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after the termination of this first course, he became acquainted with the doctrine of Homœopathy as it had been taught by Hahnemann; and being deeply impressed with the theory—though more surely influenced by the whispers of its success, which were then constantly gaining converts to it—he changed from the University to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1857; subsequently occupying the chair of Anatomy, from 1862 to 1864 in that institution. He was regarded by his pupils as a most efficient and successful teacher.

Nearly four years ago, owing to failing health, he was obliged to relinquish a large and lucrative practice; and retired to his country seat at Deakyneville, Del. Since that time his condition, paralysis, had gradually grown worse.

On the evening of May 28, after an unusually well day, he was seized with apoplexy; and though not totally unconscious at first, he became so at about noon of the following day, which state continued until his death on the morning of the first of June.

He was buried in Odd Fellow's Cemetery, Smyrna, Delaware.

Dr. Hitchens was a man of strong convictions and of firm devotion to what he held to be right. While a firm believer in the truth of Homœopathy, he was independent in his views and ever ready to use any means that he thought best for his patient. He was a very successful practitioner and did much to give the new school standing and respectability in the part of the city in which he was located.

Hahn Mo July 1887

HOAG, CLITUS S

Obituary.—Dr. C. S. Hoag died at his home, Bridgeport, Conn., July 18, 1900.

Dr. Hoag was born in Gaysville, Vt., January 31, 1855, and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1877 he was house physician in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York.

He married Dora Abbott, of Waterbury, Vt., in 1872, where he was then practicing. He left a large practice and estate, to which his brother, Dr. Alva A. Hoag, succeeds. H. Monthly

MRS. HOAG IS IN NEW HAVEN

1900

Even. Telegraph May 14

Driven from Home by Dying Husband, She Is Discovered in a Sanitarium.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Monday.—Strong efforts which have been made to locate Mrs. Clitus S. Hoag, of Bridgeport, who was driven from home at the command of her dying husband, have resulted in establishing the fact that she is in a private sanitarium kept by Dr. Bartin Cheney, in this city. Mrs. Hoag came here in company with her maid last week and has since been in retirement in Dr. Cheney's residence. Through a mistake in the delivery of her mail occurred the discovery of her whereabouts.

It is understood that she will remain here til after the death of her husband, when her attorney, William H. Williams, of this city, will look after her legal rights to the property of her husband.

No information will be advanced by the attendants at Dr. Cheney's sanitarium relative to his patient, and it cannot be learned whether she is here for treatment or protection. She has been kept very quiet since her arrival.

Dr. Cheney is perhaps the highest Connecticut authority in obstetricy. He is professor of that subject in the Yale Medical School. It is said that he has many enemies who have circulated most assiduously stories about him to prevent his promotion to the position of Professor in Gynecology in the Yale Medical School, which was made vacant a year ago by the death of Professor Campbell, of Hartford.

The reasons for the order by which Mrs. Hoag was evicted from her home at the behest of a man who said he "wished to die in peace" are variously given. The full meaning of it all is known only to three persons—Dr. and Mrs. Clitus S. Hoag, and Dr. Alva A. Hoag, a brother of the dying physician.

Mrs. Hoag, exiled, has loyal friends, who say that she has been deeply wronged. Her side of the controversy is that her husband's brother exercised undue influence, through which the dying man disinherited her.

She succeeded in getting a settlement, and then went away with the understanding that she was never again to darken the doors of the handsomely appointed home from which she had ruled Bridgeport society.

Dr. Clitus S. Hoag, of Bridgeport, Conn. is dead. He has been ill for some time and during the meeting of the Institute he was reported to have passed away, but he sent a cheering word from what proved his death-bed to his old friends. Dr. Hoag joined the American Institute at its meeting held at Lake George, New York in 1879. For many years he held the office of registrar. Dr. Hoag was a man whose geniality and kindly nature won him a host of friends both in and out of the profession. To those who mourn, THE MEDICAL VISITOR extends its sympathy.

Med. Vis. Oct. 1900

CLITUS S. HOAG, M.D.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Dr. Hoag was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting at Lake George in 1879. He was born in Graysville, Vt., January 31,1855. After receiving an academical education he studied medicine with Dr. Charles H. Chamberlain, of Barre, Vt., and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. He was for one year an interne at the Homœopathic Hospital at Ward's Island and then practiced his profession at Waterbury, Vt., for two years. He then located at Bridgeport where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. L. H. Norton, one of the oldest practitioners in New England, and where he remained until his death, which occurred July, 1900.

Dr. Hoag was at one time Secretary of the Vermont State Society, and afterward was President of the Connecticut State Society. From 1895 to 1896 he was Registrar of the Institute. He was for several years Secretary of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. Until his health failed, Dr. Hoag enjoyed a very large general practice and was universally beloved and respected.

Am Inst Hom 1901

Dr. Clitus Spurzheim Hoag is dead. Dr. Hoag was born in Graysville, New Hampshire, Jan. 31, 1855. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. After a term of service at the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital he located in Vermont and became secretary of the State Society. In 1882 Dr. Hoag located at Bridgeport, Conn., and attained a very large and profitable practice. In 1890 he was elected president of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Hoag became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1879. For a number of years he was its Registrar. In 1897 he was president of the Alumni Association of the Ward's Island Metropolitan Hospital. Dr. Hoag was a successful practitioner and had a wide acquaintance among the profession at large. He was genial, popular, and a hard worker. Active in medical societies his loss will be felt, especially in his chosen field of work, Connecticut. N Am Jl Hom Sept 1900

HOARD, VOLNEY A

VOLNEY A. HOARD, Rochester, New York, born Dundee, N. Y., July 28, 1859; literary education Macedon Academy; student in University of Michigan; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1881; city physician, Rochester, 1888-1891; member of the International Hahnemannian Association.

HENRY MARTYN HOBART, M.D.,

The son of Charles and Corinna S. Hobart, was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y., August 11, 1851. In 1865 his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa. He graduated from Iowa College in 1874, matriculated the same year in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1876. He was a student of Dr. S. P. Hedges, and was associated with him after graduating. In 1882 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Medical College, a position he held up to the time of his death. For many years he was attending physician at the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. He was an active member of the various local medical organizations, as well as of the State and National societies. He was elected a member of the Institute at the meeting in Philadelphia, in 1876. He died at his residence in Chicago, November 5, 1893. He married, November 28, 1879, Miss Helen Whitcomb, who died July 2, 1888. He married Miss Amy Sturtevant June 16, 1891.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.

Med. Current Dec. 1893

IN MEMORIAM.

Professor Henry M. Hobart.

"Over the river each lone pilgrim goes,
Bearing his burden of years."

It is with a feeling of sadness that we announce to the readers of THE MEDICAL CURRENT the death of Prof. Henry M. Hobart, of this city, on the 5th of this month. Dr. Hobart was an ideal physician. Affectionate and attentive he gathered around him the wealth and culture of the north side and few physicians ever leave a clientage to mourn their departure the equal of Dr. Hobart's.

Dr. Hobart was only forty-two years old at the time of his death and, although but just in the prime of life, had achieved a prominence in his chosen profession that many never reach even when more years are granted to them. Dr. Hobart was an earnest, conscientious, devoted, Christian physician and his life is an inspiration to the young man who has just started to strive for the top. He was a member of the American Institute, of the Illinois State Society, and of the Chicago Academy. While not a prolific writer the papers which he prepared for those societies were always listened to with marked attention.

A few years ago his first wife preceded him to "that bourne

DRS. HOBART AND KNOLL.—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, at Clinton, Iowa, January 4, 1894, C. B. Kinyon, M.D., in the chair, the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death of Drs. H. M. Hobart and W. F. Knoll, therefore be it

Resolved, That in their decease this Institute recognizes a great blow to our profession, both from their ability as practitioners and position as teachers of the principles and practices of Homeopathy and progressive medicine.

Resolved, That as being known to most of us personally we feel more keenly their loss, and would express to their families our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Institute, copies sent to the families and to the MEDICAL CENTURY.

J. C. BURBANK, M.D.,
A. W. BLUNT, M.D.,
Committee.

Clinton, Ia.

Med Century Feb 1 1894

Chicago, May 10th, 1879

Benjamin Dudley M.D.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find subject of my paper - The importance of appropriate feeding, after the nursing period, in preventing disease of children.

Yours truly

H. M. Hobart

from whence not traveler returns," and a couple of years after he was united in marriage to a Miss Sturtevant, of Galesburg, who still survives him. Beyond the sunset of life, where cares and trials and disappointments never come, where one long, sweet day of rest is ours, we feel that our friend is at home.

Of Dr. Hobart the Inter Ocean says: "Above all Dr. Hobart was recognized by those who knew him well as a sincere and conscientious man. He was a thorough Christian gentleman. For a number of years he faithfully served as a trustee of his alma mater, Iowa college, and did all in his powder to promote its growth and welfare. Soon after taking up his residence in Chicago he became a member of the Lincoln Park Congregrational church. In 1879 he was elected a deacon of that body, and he served as a member of the board of trustees even before that date. He was also a trustee of the Chicago Theological seminary and a warm friend and supporter of Professsor Scott. For several years he served as chairman of the committee on membership of the Congregational club."

÷ ÷ —

HOBART, HENRY M

HENRY M. HOBART, M. D.

The profession has sustained another loss in the death of Henry M. Hobart, M. D., which occurred in Chicago, Nov. 5th, 1893, at the age of 42 years.

As a general practitioner Dr. Hobart was singularly successful. His general habit, the affectionate and attentive ways, gained for him the cultivated as his patrons. Although young in years, the prominence which he attained in his profession was due to his skillful attention to his patrons.

Dr. Hobart was a Christian gentleman and eminently devoted to his calling. Aside from the arduous duties of his profession he spent much time in church work, in which he was particularly identified.

J. F. B.

Minna Hom Mag Dec 1893

HOBART, HENRY M

Name (in full) Henry M. Hobart

Date and Place of Birth August 11th 1847 Arcade N.Y.

If Graduate in Liberal Arts. Iowa College 1874 Recd. "A.M." in 77

Medical Studies. —

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Samuel P. Hedges - Chicago Ills.

b. Medical College attended and when.

Hahnemann Med. Col. Chicago 74 & 76

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Hahnemann Medical College Feby 76

Places and Dates of Practice.

Commenced practice in 1875 in Chicago - Have practiced in Chicago ever since.

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

I was appointed Attending Physician to the Chicago Nursery + Half-orphan Asylum in 1878 - which position I still hold

(OVER)

He was ... Trustees ... from his death.

Have prepared reports of work done in the above Asylum, + reports methods of treatment, etc.

I was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College in 1882, and ~~in 1882 was appointed Prof. of~~ I still hold this Professorship.

Have been (3) three years Secretary of the Ill. Hom. med. Association etc. etc.

Henry M. Hobart

HOBART, HENRY M

Sterling Ill.

JUN 14 1894

Aug. A. Smith M.D

Dear Sir: Yours of
The 4th inst has been duly
rec'd for answer. I send in
my printed sketch which
with what Dodd in writing
will answer your questions
concerning my son.
Yours very truly.
Mrs. C. L. Hobart

HOBART, HENRY M

Name in full:

Henry Morgan Hobart

Father's name Charles Hobart

Mother's maiden name:

Corinna L. Woodruff

Married to Helen Whitcomb

Nov. 28th 1879. who died

July 2d 1888.

Married June 16th 1891 to Amy

Stuckwart

Was educated in Iowa

College at Grinnell of which

he was a Trustee for some years

upon his death.

Dr. T. Everett writes. "It
may be well to recall
the decided and noble
stand Dr. Hart took in
1888 on the question of
infanticide in Chicago
He was the recipient of
letters from all parts
of the Country Commending and
Congratulating him."

DR. H. M. HOBART.

In Memoriam.

DR. H. M. HOBART.

Dr. H. M. Hobart, the subject of our frontispiece, died of peritonitis at midnight, Nov. 5, 1893, at his residence, 1850 Wrightwood Avenue, after an illness of sixteen days.

He was born, Aug. 11th, 1851, at Arcade, New York, and in 1865 with his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he received his college education in Iowa College. He entered the sophomore class in 1871 and and graduated with honors in 1874. He was enrolled as a student in Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago the same year, from which he graduated in 1876, being the valedictorian of his class. For four years he was associated with Dr. S. P. Hedges, first as a student and then as an assistant in his practice.

In 1876 he was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Chicago Medical College, and has served as a member of the faculty ever since.

For thirteen years he was attending physician at the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

He was an honored member of State and National Medical Societies, the meetings of which he usually attended, and was also a member of the International Medical Association. Twice he crossed the Atlantic not merely for pleasure and recreation but likewise to fit himself more thoroughly for his profession. He was an earnest Christian and exhibited the same energy and devotion in church and benovelent work as in his profession. He was a trustee and deacon in the Lincoln Park Congregational church, a teacher in the Sunday School and was a prominent member of the Congregational Club of Chicago.

Notwithstanding his very large practice and other official engagements appertaining to his profession, he somehow always found time for service in the church of which he was a member, and in benevolent and charitable organizations.

It may not be out of place to recall the decided and noble stand he took in 1888 on the question of infanticide. He was the recipient of letters then from all parts of the country commending and congratulating him.

FREDERICK EVERETT.

Chicago, November 12th, 1893.

IN MEMORIAM—PROF. HENRY MARTYN HOBART.

When a man lives such a consistent, honorable life as did Henry Martyn Hobart we realize after he has gone from among us that he has left the richest of all legacies—a good name. We can truly say of our brother that though dead, he yet speaketh. The influence of such a marked character as he possessed will be long felt. It will be a constant incentive to his associates to conduct their work with the same fidelity to duty, the same earnestness, and the same effectiveness that marked all his efforts. After his many years connection with the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, as Professor of Materia Medica, and as co-laborer with its faculty in all enterprises connected with college work, it is our pleasure and duty to testify to his unfailing devotion to every interest instrusted to his care, to his uniform kindliness, that never allowed anything to mar the pleasant relations existing between him and his associates, and to his unswerving allegiance to high ideas.

When a man has steadfastly and faithfully given so much of his life to the interests of religion and education we are justified in saying of him at such a time as this, "To be cold and breathless, to feel not and speak not, this is not the end of existence to men who have breathed their spirit into the institutions of their country."

There is no need of eulogy of such a man as Dr. Hobart. Though silent himself his life speaks to us more eloquently than can any words of ours, however fitting. The lesson of such an honorable career always conveys the power to incite and sustain those who are left. While the institutions with which he was connected will now miss the direct exercise of his zeal and his power for good his record will always be a stimulus to his co-workers. Every experience in our professional life, every dictum of science teaches us that nothing in this world of ours is ever irrevocably lost. It is therefore a comfort to us in our grief to feel that our friend, though we may never more look upon his face, will yet animate us with noble purposes. The students of the college in which he taught will long remember his work and its results, and while deeply regretting the Providence that so abruptly removed him from their midst will ever cherish his memory and be inspired to emulate his Christian life.

Chicago, November 12th, 1893. J. S. Mitchell.

Med Cent'y Dec 1893

HOBSON, JOSEPH V.

Dr. Joseph V. Hobson was born in Cumberland County, Va., in the year 1810; acquired his collegiate education at William and Mary College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1828. He graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and till 1839 pursued the practice of his profession in the interior of this State. In the beginning of 1839 he visited Europe, and was a diligent attendant at the clinics of Velpeau, Chomel, Bouillaud, Andral, Ricord, and others. Returning to Virginia in 1840, he settled in Lynchburg, and was actively engaged in practice as an allopath for twelve years. At the end of this time the ill-health of his wife drove him to the country, and necessitated his retiring from active labor for several years. It was during this interval a friend placed in his hands a copy of Henderson's *Trial Cases*, which so impressed him as to lead to a diligent examination of the claims of the new school and to his adopting it as the eureka of therapeutics. In 1858 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he has been engaged in active practice till now, with the exception of the four years of war. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, June, 1859. (W. C.)

JOSEPH VIRGINIUS HOBSON, M.D.

Dr. Hobson was elected member of the Institute at the session in Boston, in 1859, becoming therefore a senior in 1865, the first session held subsequent to the war.

He was the son of Joseph and Mary Mumford Hobson; was born in Cumberland county, Va., November 11, 1810. His parents removed to Powhatan county, Va., where his father purchased the estate of Blenheim, where his boyhood was passed. He graduated from Hampden Sydney College, and in 1828 from William and Mary College. Beginning the study of medicine the following year with Dr. Thomas Nelson, of Richmond, Va., he attended lectures at the University of Virginia in 1829, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831–32, where he graduated in 1832, and began practice at Cartersville, Va. He spent the greater part of the years 1839–40 in Paris, studying under Chomel, Bouillard and Velpeau, and, returning in 1840, settled in Lynchburg. He returned to Powhatan in 1847, remaining in practice there until 1858. In 1856 his attention was called to Homœopathy by the perusal of Prof. Henderson's works on the subject and the cure of a case by Dr. John F. Gray, which led him to investigate and afterward adopt our school of practice, and he became and remained an enthusiastic follower of Hahnemann. In 1858 he removed to Richmond, but at the outbreak of the war returned to Blenheim, resuming practice at Richmond at the close of the war, where he continued until 1893, when advancing years obliging him to retire from active practice, he returned to Lynchburg, where he remained until his death, October 10, 1895. A.I.H. 1896

Name in full Joel V. Hobson M.D.

P. O. Address in full Richmond - Virginia

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Med. dep't - Univ'y of Pennsylvania
(Old School)
1882

HOCKETT, ZIMRI

In Memoriam. Died, at Anderson, Ind., October 10, at 9:30 A. M. Dr. Zimri Hockett, after a long and tedious illness, from diabetes.

Such is the brief yet sad announcement which closes the career of perhaps the most successful prescriber in Indiana. He was a true disciple of Hahnemann, and his death leaves a vacancy which will long remain unfilled.

Med Adv
Nov 1890

Dr. Hockett was born January 17, 1830, in Clinton county, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine at Morrow, Ohio, in 1855, in which he continued about three years, when, because of poor health, he stopped and embarked in mercantile business, in which he was engaged five years.

Having regained health, he re-entered college, and graduated from the Physio-Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1864, and again returned to practice. He came to Anderson August 23, 1867, where he has continued practice until about three months before his death.

The doctor, being possessed of an enquiring mind, and not content with present attainments, continued to seek for something better in medicine, and coming in possession of one or two old homeopathic works he sought to test the statements therein by trying the treatment in some of the most simple cases under his care.

Results were more than satisfactory and his investigations were carefully conducted until 1872, when he adopted the system. It was a difficult lesson to unlearn what he had learned and practiced, and to forget the materialistic idea of disease and its treatment. But he made the *Organon* his guide and he became a true follower of the Master, using nothing but the higher potencies in his last years of practice, in which he was unusually successful.

Just a few weeks before his death he remarked of himself, "I have practiced medicine for many years, yet have been a physician only the last five."

To another friend he said, "I have only been a doctor five years, but in the last five years I have followed the Master and know I have done some good."

He was a man of strong characteristics, positive in his views, and stout in maintaining them. Temperate to total abstinence, his morality was unquestioned. Honest as the day was long, sincere and true, the sands of his life have run out as gently as his days were upright and honorable. He leaves behind him as a legacy to his children that which is richer than virgin gold—an untarnished name.

J. R. H.

HOCKING, WILLIAM F

Name in full

Wm. F. Hocking

P. O. Address in full

Yonkers
Kensington Heights, N.Y. ave

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N.Y. M. C. College

P.S. I may soon change my address.

Dr. J. S. Hodge.

Dr. J. S. Hodge, of Pasadena, died Monday, October 22d, of leukocythemia.

Dr. Hodge was born in Ohio in 1848, and passed most of his early life in Delevan, Minnesota, where his mother, at the age of 80, is still living. He graduated at Hahnemann, Chicago, in 1882, and settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa. He removed to Pasadena in 1887, and has been in active practice there ever since. In 1894 he opened a private hospital in the Masonic Temple, occupying eight rooms; outgrowing that, he moved to the Torrance Building and continued under the name of "Dr. Hodge's Surgical Institute" for three years. This was subsequently merged into the present Pasadena hospital. He held the position of surgeon of the Los Angeles and Pasadena Railway for three years; was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and also of the State and Southern California Homœopathic Medical Societies.

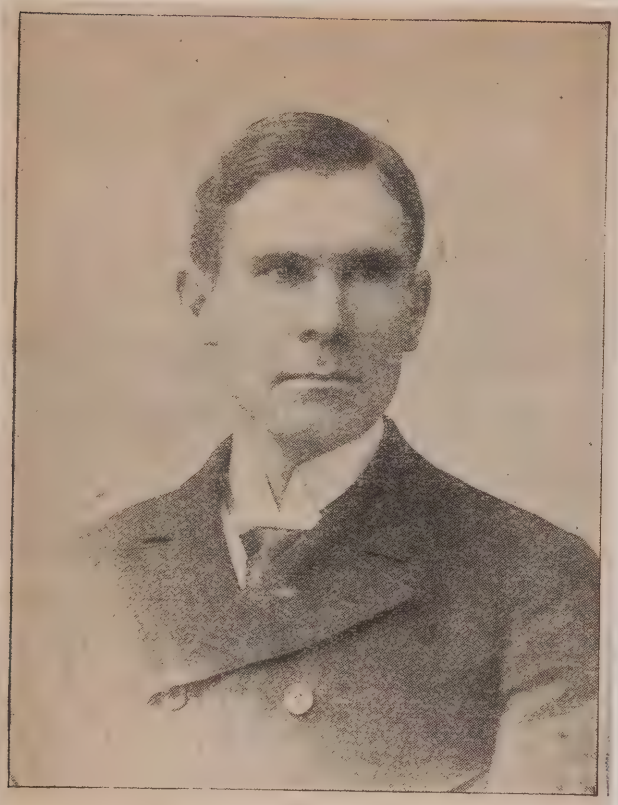
The disease with which Dr. Hodge was affiicted had been insidiously developing for the past three years; but in the last three months it made rapid strides. He was, however, able to continue his work up to within a few weeks of his death.

Dr. Hodge could truthfully have been called the poor man's friend. Few practitioners have given so freely of their time and effort to the cause of charity. It was no unusual thing for him to take poor patients into his hospital for free treatment, and supply them with clothes and money when they went out. He agreed with Dr. Holmes, who said (through one of his characters): "that the poor were his best patients, for God was their paymaster." Truly, we can believe that he has gone to his reward. F. B. K.

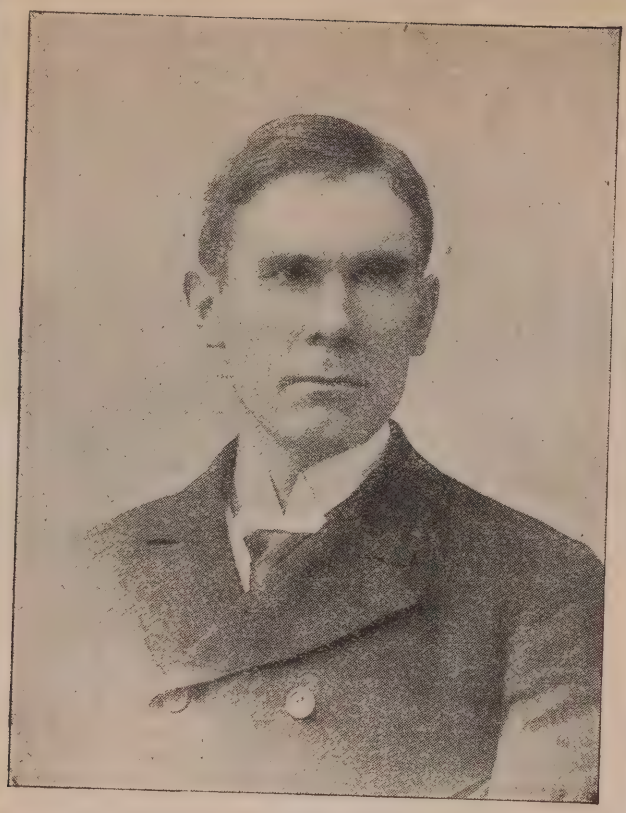
HODGE, SCOTT FRASER

SCOTT FRASER HODGE, Detroit, Michigan, is a native of Plymouth, Mich., born February 21, 1876; graduated from the Plymouth High School and the Homœopathic department of the University of Michigan; received M. D. degree in 1900.

HODGE, W H



W. H. HODGE, M. D., NIAGARA FALLS.
Sec.-Treas. Western N. Y. Homeopathic Medical Society.



W. H. HODGE, M. D., NIAGARA FALLS.
Sec.-Treas. Western N. Y. Homeopathic Medical Society.

HOEHNE, EVELYN

EVELYN HOEHNE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Milwaukee, April 22, 1850; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887; ex-corresponding secretary and ex-treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin.

HOFF, EDWIN CORNUE

EDWIN CORNUE HOFF, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Carey, Ohio, April 20, 1875, son of Charles D. and Laura Anna (Beebe) Hoff. After attending the district schools at Carey he taught school for one term. His medical preceptor was his uncle, Dr. H. E. Beebe, of Sidney, Ohio. From 1897 until 1901 he was a student in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, which conferred on him the M. D. degree. He began general practice in Detroit in 1903. He was interne at the Maternity Hospital, Cleveland, during his senior college year, and interne at Grace Hospital from 1901 to 1903. He is a member of the auxiliary medical board of Grace Hospital, and lecturer on anatomy in the Detroit Homœopathic College; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Ustion fraternity.

King Vol IV

Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl was born June 28th, 1799, in New Brandenburgh, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He commenced medical studies in 1816, at the age of seventeen, in the St. Joseph's Academy of Vienna, a training-school for military surgeons.

In 1820, having passed his examination, he was attached to an Austrian infantry regiment (entitled Würtemburg), and accompanied it during a campaign in Italy. He then, in 1828, finished his studies and obtained his degree at the Medical University of Berlin. He came to this country in 1837, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to Albany. In July, 1842, he removed to Boston, Massachusetts.

It is probable that he became a homœopathic practitioner soon after graduation. He became acquainted with homœopathy while in the Austrian army, through the kindness of Regimental Surgeon Schmidt.

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

In December, 1841, Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl came to Boston. He was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, June 28th, 1798, and commenced his medical studies at Berlin, in 1829, having served several years on the medical staff of the Austrian army. He first learned homœopathy in Italy from his chief of staff, Dr. Schmidt. In 1829 he became the physician to Hermann, Count Schwerin, in Mecklenburg. He emigrated to America in 1837, living in Philadelphia, and then in Albany, before coming to Boston. He continued in active practice till his death, April 24th, 1862.

W C

HERMANN LOUIS HENRY HOFFENDAHL, M.D., OF BOSTON, MASS.

This eminent physician, whose recent sudden decease, while still in the active performance of his daily professional duties, was a shock to a large circle of confiding patients and admiring friends, and not less a surprise and regret to the members of the profession in Boston, was born in Waldeck, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, Germany, April 10, 1830, and was the son of a physician. He emigrated with his father to this country when about seven years old, and with his family resided in Boston from the year 1840. He received a liberal education in arts, graduating from Harvard College in 1849 with high honors. He then entered the medical department of the same university, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1852.

His success in acquiring a large and select practice was quite remarkable, the more so as his manner was the reverse of aggressive, his disposition rather leading him to avoid contact with strangers than to enlarge the circle of his acquaintances. The same retiring habit prevented him from often engaging in public discussions or even attending the meetings of the societies of which he was an approved member. His occasional remarks always commanded the attention of his hearers by their clearness and precision, and their evident candor. For many years past his professional services have been largely in demand among professional classes, artists, actors, vocalists, etc. Having himself suffered greatly from a serious laryngial trouble, he naturally felt a particular sympathy for those undergoing similar affliction, and was rightly esteemed as particularly skillful in their treatment; his own case, which had been considered incurable, had entirely disappeared.

Although so inoffensive and refined in his disposition and habits, he did not escape the assaults of malevolence. He was selected as one of the victims of the attack by the Massachusetts (allopathic) Medical Society in 1871, upon some of the most venerable and respected members of the profession in Boston, on account of their belief in homœopathy.

Dr. Hoffendahl died suddenly from hæmorrhage resulting from a spontaneous rupture of the pulmonary artery, at the close of his usual day's work and while quietly resting in his chair. He was elected to the Institute in 1869.

Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1881.

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is [illegible]

I graduated at Harvard Medical College, in the year 1852

My present address is Boston county of Suffolk.

State of Massachusetts where I have resided since 1870

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1852 at Boston

HOFFENDAHL, H L H

HOFMANN, CHARLES.

CHARLES HOFMAN, M. D., was a native of Germany, and completed his medical curriculum at Dresden. He came to this country, and located in Pittsburgh in 1848. About four years after he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1859.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71. W. C.

HOFFMAN, ERNEST F

HOFMANN, ERNST F., M. D., of New York, was born in Coburg, Germany, April 25th, 1832. His father was a Government officer, as were also his brothers. His father dying when he was quite young, he devoted himself to general business. Becoming dissatisfied with this employment, he devoted some time to the study of medicine, and having a love for the English language, paid special attention to its acquisition, and becoming sufficiently accomplished in its use, emigrated to America, in 1852. Having limited means, he was obliged for some months to apply himself industriously to work to gain a livelihood. His first medical friends in the United States were Drs. Neubert and Eckhardt, a pupil of Hahnemann, with whom he studied for about a year and a half. He afterward attended daily the Bond Street Dispensary, under charge of Otto Fullgraf, M. D., until 1858. Becoming acquainted through Dr. Fullgraf with E. E. Marcy, M. D., he was enabled by the kindness of the latter to enter the University of the City of New York, where he graduated, in 1858. During his studies he enjoyed the special friendship of the illustrious surgeon, Professor Valentine Mott, assisting him in his clinics and in his operations in his private practice. He was also assisted in his progress by the late Dr. A. D. Wilson, for whom, and for Dr. Marcy, he prepared medicines, aiding himself also in gaining his education by his own practice. Some time after graduating, he entered into a partnership with H. Hall, M. D., of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N.Y., a kind-hearted man, advanced in life and of great experience, a surgeon in the war of 1812, with whom he remained the greater part of six years. During his residence in Poughkeepsie, he was married to Miss Laura Skeel, an accomplished painter and sculptor, known by her execution of the marble bust of Matthew Vassar, the founder of the college which bears his name. With her he visited Europe, and provided with letters of introduction from Professor Valentine Mott to Drs. Velpeau and Civiali. In daily attendance with them at the hospitals he became an enthusiast in Civiali's method of crushing stone in the bladder, which he has since practised in several cases with perfect success. On his return he entered the army through the recommendation of Dr. Mott, and was stationed for a time on hospital duty at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria, Va. He was afterwards at his own request assigned to field duty with the light Artillery Brigade of the 6th Army Corps, then stationed in front of Petersburg. After some months' service, worn out by privation, hard work, and excessive excitement, he was taken sick with abdominal typhus fever, conveyed to Washington, and afterward in very bad health and with loss of memory made his way to New York, where in the house of his brother-in-law and at death's door he received the attention of Drs. Marcy and Lean, and the careful nursing of his wife till his recovery. Soon after he resumed practice in Poughkeepsie, establishing the Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary, in which he was aided by Dr. Hubbard.

In 1867, he was induced to take the chair of Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical College for Women in New York city. Remaining here through one term, and opposing the action of the Board in granting diplomas to some members of the class, he commenced practice in New York, making a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women, using hydropathic applications in connection with homœopathic treatment. He is the inventor of the Anatomical Pelvic Pessary, and of a suspensory bandage.

OBITUARY:—Dr. Ernest A. Hoffmann, a well-known physician, died at his home, No. 45 West Twenty-fifth street, this city, on Thursday, March 18th, 1897. He was born in Germany in 1832 and came to this country in 1852. He was graduated from the medical department of the New York University in 1858. After graduating he entered into partnership with Dr. H. Hall in Poughkeepsie, practising there for six years. While in Poughkeepsie he married Miss Laura Skeel, a painter and sculptor, and after a trip to Europe he entered the army. After some months' service in the Sixth army corps he was taken ill and returned to Poughkeepsie, where he established the Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary. In 1867 he became a professor in the Medical College for Women in this city. He was a Free Mason and a member of the G. A. R., and the Seventh Veteran Club.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT and sympathy upon the death of Frederic Morton Wall, M. D., passed Jan. 20, 1897, by the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica Society,

Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst our late member and former officer, Frederic Morton Wall, M. D., and

Whereas, By his scholarly attainments, kind and genial disposition he had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and

Whereas, In his death at such an early age, his family and the medical profession have sustained a great loss.

Resolved: That we tender to his widow the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his widow, and printed in the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

N.Am.Jl.Hom.Apr. 1897

Name in full

Ernst F. Hoffmann

P. O. Address in full

40 East 20 St New York

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of the City of New York

Henry M. Smith & Son.

Gentlemen.

Having removed from 40 E. 20 to — 36 East 32 Street please direct the New England Medical Gazette, to my new address — also correct my address on your Medical Directory.

Obliged yours —

Truly

Carl F. Hoffmann

36 East 32 St.,

New York

April 28. 1870.

E.F.H

HOFFMANN, H

226

HOFFMAN, JACOB OLIVER

HOFFMAN, JAMES

JAMES HOFFMAN, M. D.

Dr. Hoffman was born March 24, 1850, the son of James and Sarah Hoffman, descendants of the Holland Dutch. He attended the village school until the age of 15, when the death of his father forced him to work, though this did not prevent his continuing, in a measure, his efforts to obtain an education. He later taught a district school, then went to the State Normal School of New Jersey, from which he graduated with honor. He became principal of the school at Auburn, N. J., and afterwards of the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, where he remained for several years. He entered the Hahnemann Medical College in 1883, graduating therefrom in 1885, locating in Jersey City, where he speedily built up a remarkable practice, endearing himself to his patients by his faithfulness and the successful care which he gave them. In 1892 he was married to Roberta Brown, of Jersey City, by whom he is survived. Dr. Hoffman was a member of his local society and the New Jersey State Medical Society. He joined the Institute in 1901. He died July 8, 1908.

Am Inst Hom 1910

JAMES HOFFMAN, Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in Auburn, New Jersey, March 24, 1850, son of James and Sarah (Fisher) Hoffman. He attended the public schools of Auburn, was graduated from the state normal school at Trenton in 1875, and from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1885. Since that time he has engaged in general practice in Jersey City, where also he is visiting physician to the Home of the Homeless. Dr. Hoffman is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Meissen and Machaon clubs, Jersey City lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M. He also is president of the board of trustees of Hedding Methodist Episcopal church of Jersey City, and chairman of the board on deaconess work. In 1892 Dr. Hoffman married Roberts C. Brown. Their only child, James Hoffman, died when two months old.

King Vol IV

HOFFMAN, J O

MARRIED—On Thursday evening Sep. 26, 1884, at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. Adam Stump, J. O. Hoffman, M. D., (U. of M., '83) and Miss Kate Klugh, all of Dillsburg, Pa.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 288.

JOSEPH REED HOFFMAN, M.D.,

Was born at Mendham, N. J., September 17, 1857. After attending the Morris Academy and the High School at Morristown and the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, N. J., he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Uebelacker, of Morristown. He attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic College, where he graduated in 1883. He opened an office at Morristown, where he continued in practice until his death, December 11, 1893. He joined the Institute in 1884, at the session at Deer Park. He married, in 1885, Miss Emma L. Hardy, of New York city, who, with a daughter of six years and a son of three years, survives him.

OF DR. J. R. HOFFMAN.—Dr. Joseph Reed Hoffman, of Morris-ew Jersey, died at his home of peritonitis, on Monday, December 11th, 1893. His illness was very brief and his unexpected death was a very great shock to the profession in this vicinity with whom he was very popular. Dr. Hoffman was thirty-six years old. He was born at Mendham, N. J., September 17th, 1857. His early education was obtained at the Morris Academy and High School at Morristown and the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J. He graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1883, and with a few others of his class organized the Alummi Association, which held its first meeting and dinner at the Hotel Brunswick that year. He was the first treasurer of the Alummi Association, holding the position for three years. He located in Morristown soon after graduation and practiced there ever since, having a large and lucrative business. He was at one time secretary of the Hahnemannian Society, and was a member of the American Institute and New Jersey State Society, being an active member of important committees of the latter at various times. Dr. Hoffman was married, and his family have the sympathies of the profession in their sad affliction.

N Am J1 Hom Jan 1894

HOFFMAN—Suddenly at Morristown, N. J., Monday, December 11th, Joseph R. Hoffman, M. D., aged 36 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 1 High-st., Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Trib 14/12/93

DR. JOSEPH R. HOFFMAN.

Dr. Joseph R. Hoffman, a prominent physician of Morristown, died suddenly from peritonitis at his home, No. 1 High-st., at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Mendham, N. J., September 12, 1857. His parents removed to Morristown when he was an infant, since which time he had lived at Morristown. Dr. Hoffman was a graduate of the old Morris Academy of the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, and of the New-York Homoeopathic Medical College, class of 1883. After graduation he settled at Morristown, and at the time of his death he had a large and successful practice. Dr. Hoffman was a member of the South-st. Presbyterian Church, and was actively engaged in the various departments of church work, notably the Market-st. Mission, of which he had been secretary and treasurer since its organization, five years ago. He was also one of the teachers of a large Bible class for men. He had been for years an active member and ex-foreman of Independent Hose Company, No. 1, and at the time of his death he was first assistant engineer of the Morristown Fire Department. His genial disposition and the sterling integrity of his character commanded universal regard. He leaves a widow and two children.

Dec. 11 Date

GEO. G. SHELTON, M. D.
521 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

Dear Mr. Paige:

I remember Dr. much of our friend Hoffman since college days. In college he was always esteemed, popular, liked by every body, prompt and interested in all college & class work. He was always taken especial interest in Alumni matters, always present, and was actively engaged with the Wisconsin of Pittsburgh & very early in the formation of the Alumni Assn.

He was one of the original Committee on the matter, helped in every way.

The first one that I spoke to about such an association was Wilson, we together talked with Hoffman, he entered at once into the spirit of it. And we all called upon

Mr Allen then in the first year of his pleasure
Hoffman was unfortunate in his efforts to
further its interest, raised up the list of
graduates &c. he believes enemy the promoter
of its founder, and its steadfast friend during
his life.

Dr Flint admired his genial character when
he was mere aspirant, mere important
honorably all the days.

I will pass from time to time refresh my
memory as I can, and let you know
the details as I can get them.

I am very Truly Yours

Wm Pepper

Dec 28/93

Dec 11th 93

Dr. Hoffman — Died at 1:30 Monday A.M. after illness of 27 hours. Taken Saturday while visiting patients — with sudden intense pain & had hasten home. M.D.s did everything but save avail. — ..... aft. twenty years in business with his father in Morristown he — studied and with Ubdaeker. Married in 1885 Emma L. Hardy of Jersey City Practice grew rapidly — popular &c. United with the South Presby. Ch. in '70 when 13 yrs old & had an upright christian life. One of the teachers of mens large bible class known as "class 45". One of founders of Mt. St. mission of wh. he was Sec & Treas from time of its formation — leading services three sundays nights. Had been Pres. Gen Sec. & mem Exec Com Y.M.C.A. Regmt of the R.A., (was Lieut. of dwch) Asst Eng. fire Dept, Local Treas of Rockaway Valley R.R.Co. Ex foreman Independ. Hose Co. of which he was member 19 years. Exam. Phys "Morris Lodge I.O.O.F. Member of Knight Templar fraternities Close. since '88 & member of its Planting Com.

Kind to poor — not given to talk Retained mental faculties to the last — feeling he could not recover Many messages for all friends. Beautiful ending of clean life.

Leaves widow, daughter of six & son of 3.

Funeral held Thurs. Dec 14 at 11 A.M. Buried in Presby. graveyd Mendam N.J.

Respected by all — Loved by his friends.

HOFFMAN, JOSEPH REED

Name (in full) Joseph Reed Hoffman

Date and Place of Birth Sept 17/57 - Mendham N.J.

If Graduate in Liberal Arts,

Medical Studies.

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Dr. A. Uebelacker Morristown N.J.

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

New York Homoeopathic 1880 to 1883

c. College and Date of Diploma.

New York Homoeopathic Medical College March 15/83.

Places and Dates of Practice.

Morristown N.J. since graduation.

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

Medical Examiner for Royal Arcanum

Medical Examiner for I. O. O. F.

Report case of "Bloodless Labor".

Pooring of "Senecio Aur."

Paper on "Rickets" & several others of less importance.

(OVER)

HERMAN H. HOFMANN, M.D.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. H. Hofmann, M.D., was born in Roetha, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, near Leipsic, Germany, on December 21, 1821, his father being a physician of that town. When he was about 14 years old his father died and left a large family in very moderate circumstances. Of this family, six were sons, all of whom followed in the footsteps of their father and became physicians.

Herman, the fourth of the sons, after completing his common-school education, entered the Gymnasium of St. Thomas (corresponding here to a literary college). After finishing here, he received his medical education at the University of Leipsic, and came to the United States in 1849.

Although he had seen the application of the principles of homœopathy in Leipsic, he was not convinced as to its truth. After coming to Pittsburgh, he was induced to investigate homœopathy by Dr. Reichhelm, the first homœopathic physician west of the Allegheny mountains.

The success of this school of practice in the treatment of cholera, in 1849, finally convinced him, and he became a firm adherent to it.

Appreciating the need of a homœopathic hospital, he, with Dr. M. Coté and Dr. J. C. Burgher, in 1866, purchased a building, and soon after the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh was incorporated.

For over ten years before his death he was not actively engaged in hospital work, but held an honorary position on the staff. He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Thirteen years ago an epithelioma showed itself on the forehead, and, although the progress was at first slow, it became more rapid as time went on, so that two years ago he was compelled to relinquish the practice of medicine altogether.

For six months before he died he was confined to his room, and the end came April 4, 1891.

A I H 1891

HOFMANN, H. H.

H. H. Hofman, M. D., a native of Germany and a graduate of the University of Leipzig. In 1849, he emigrated to this country, and joined his brother, Dr. C. Hofman, in Pittsburgh. He assisted in forming the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny Co., and has always taken an active part in its proceedings. He was one of the original movers in the establishment of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is one of its earnest supporters, and has served as a member of its "Medical Board" ever since its wards were opened for the reception of patients. He has a very large practice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his brother physicians. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Trans.Hom.Med.Soc.Penna. 1870-71. W.C.

Hahn.Monthly H. H. HOFFMAN, M.D. May 1891

Dr. H. H. Hoffman died on the evening of April 4, 1891, at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., aged seventy years. Dr. Hoffman was born at Roetha, near Leipsic, Germany, in 1821, his father being a physician of that city. When he was twelve years old his father died, leaving a large family in moderate circumstances. Of this family there were six sons, all of whom became physicians. Hermann, the fourth son, after completing a common-school education, entered the gymnasium of St. Thomas, from which he graduated with high honors. He then entered the medical school of Leipsic, where he received his medical education and graduated in 1848, coming to America in the same year. After settling in Pittsburgh, he was induced to investigate homœopathy by Dr. Reichhelm, the first homœopathic physician west of the Allegheny Mountains. His results in treating cholera in 1849 made him a firm adherent of the homœopathic school.

Dr. Hoffmann, with Drs. Cote and Burgher, organized the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital. In 1866 they purchased a building and soon after incorporated a hospital. In 1882 the old building was removed and the present handsome structure was erected in its

place. Dr. Hoffmann had not been enaged in active hospital practice for some years, although he had always held a position on the consulting staff.

The doctor was married at Leipsic, in 1848, to Miss Mary Erdmann. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. C. P. Seip, Pittsburgh, and one of the sons is a well-known homœopathic physician of the same city, Dr. Charles H. Hoffman. By the death of Dr. Hoffman, Pittsburgh has lost another great physician.

HERMANN H. HOFMANN died April 4, 1891, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born in Rœtha, near Leipsic, Germany, December 21, 1821. His father, who was also a physician, died in 1835, leaving a family of six sons and three daughters in very moderate circumstances. The six sons all became physicians.

Dr. H. H. Hofmann, at an early age, evinced a great desire to become a physician, and with that object in view he pursued his studies with perseverance and under great pecuniary disadvantages. For years it became necessary for him to give private instructions in Greek and Latin to procure sufficient means to continue his studies.

The difficulties that he encountered during his academic and medical studies only tended to increase his determination to accomplish his purpose. It was this perseverance, developed in his early years, that was characteristic of him during his whole professional career.

After completing his studies at the University of Leipsic, he came to the United States in 1849. While in Leipsic he had heard a great deal of and read some about Homœopathy, but never became convinced of the truth of the law of similars until he was induced by Dr. Reichhelm to study it and practically apply it in the great epidemic of cholera soon after his arrival in Pittsburgh. The success with which the scourge was treated by Homœopathists, and especially the fact that during the first week of the epidemic he treated thirty-three cases without a death, while the Old School was losing over fifty per cent. of their cases, convinced him of the superiority of Homœopathy, and he became one of its firmest adherents.

The success attending the treatment of this epidemic established Homœopathy upon a firm basis in this vicinity. This aroused the enmity of the Old-School practitioners, and the open persecution of the followers of Hahnemann commenced. Dr. Hofmann was

their first subject, and suits for malpractice were brought against him. But the determined defence with which these charges were met by the doctor and his friends, Drs. Reichhelm, J. P. Dake, and F. Tandle, showed the animus of the Old School, and the defendant was found "not guilty," much to the discomfiture of his persecutors.

He was strictly a self-made man, fully estimating the full value of honorable conduct, and kindness and charity to all.

He took great pride in extending financial aid to physicians in distress and medical students.

He never tired of giving advice to young physicians, and he esteemed it a favor if he was called out at night in consultation with the younger members of our profession, although he knew that no pecuniary reward awaited him.

His conduct to the profession and his patients endeared him to all. His presence in the sick-room inspired hope and confidence.

His whole professional career and his domestic relations stand as a grand example, to be emulated by us all.

He was an original member of the Homœpathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and a Senior Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He was also one of the organizers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, and took an active part as a member of the Medical Board until near the close of his earthly career.

A widow and two sons survive Dr. Hofmann. One of the latter is Dr. Charles Herman Hofmann of Pittsburgh, a member of this Society, and at the present time President of the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society.

Penna Hom Med Soc 1891

M. H. Hoffman, M. D.

Dr. R. S. Hoffmeyer, from Manchester, Maryland, located in the village of Jonesville in the spring of 1876.

E. HOLADAY, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIST.

West Elkton, Ohio, July - 24 - 1894

Prof C R Sherman -

Plean send
announcement of Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital for
the coming Session.

And oblige
E Holaday.

Graduate of Pulte 1858

HOLBROOK, LEVERETT H

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

DR. LEVERT H. HOLBROOK

Died of consumption, in Chicago, Sept. 25th, aged fifty-three. Dr. H. was born in Whitesboro, N. Y., and graduated in the first class of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and at once entered practice with Dr. J. L. Kellogg. He was an earnest student, an enthusiastic Homœopath, and very successful physician, and won the esteem of all who knew him. He leaves a wife and five noble children.

U S Med Invest Oct 1 1877

HOLCOMBE, AUBREY WILBUR

AUBREY WILBUR HOLCOMBE, Kokomo, Indiana, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, February 7, 1867, son of Tilhman H. and Mary E. (Roseborough) Holcombe. He attended the district schools of Hendricks county, Indiana, and was graduated, in 1888, from the preparatory medical department of Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana. He attended Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1890 until 1892, and Hering Medical College, Chicago, in 1892-3, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. He practiced about five months in Danville, Indiana, and since that time in Kokomo, being at one time associated in practice with Dr. E. W. Sawyer, now of Chicago. Dr. Holcombe is visiting physician to Maplewood Hospital of Kokomo. He holds membership in the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was secretary in 1898 and 1899, and also is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks lodges and the Country Club of Kokomo. He married Belle Thompson, May 10, 1894, and has one daughter, Helen Holcombe.

King Vol IV

TREATMENT BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A. W. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,

Homœopathist.

PROFESSOR MATERIA MEDICA IN DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO

TELEPHONE 13

Kokomo, Ind., 12-19-99.

Dr. T. L. Bradford.

Phila. Pa.

Dear Dr. Your letter of inquiry at hand, & in answer to same, would say that there has been no proving of any drugs by our Society & the Transactions have not been published for 1900.

Fraternally, A. W. Holcombe.

HOLCOMBE, J RANDOLPH

DR. WILLIAM B. HOLCOMBE,
1509 GIRARD AVENUE.

HOURS: UNTIL 10 A. M.
2 TO 3 AND 6 TO 8 P. M.
SUNDAY UNTIL 10 A. M.

Philadelphia, December 28 1896

29 1896

Pemberton Dudley M.D

My Dear Doctor,

Dr. J. Randolph Holcombe was born in Lancaster County, Pa. January 13, 1849. He was the son of Pearson and Hannah Holcombe. At 14 years he came to Phila'da was clerk in a dry goods store in Kensington subsequently going into the grocery business.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania when that institution was at 9th & Chestnut Sts and graduated from the medical depart. in 1871. He took up Homeopathy shortly after and used both methods in treatment, but of late years was recognized as a homeopathic physician.

He was a member of the Institute of Homeopathy and Hom. County Med Society, also of a local organization The Hartford Medical club.

He was a member of Solomon Lodge No 114 F & A.M..

He married Emma T. Buckman a little over 25 years ago. She survives him as [illegible] as myself. (A being the only child. He lost a daughter some 10

HOLCOMBE, JOHN RANDOLPH

DR. WILLIAM B. HOLCOMBE,
1509 GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 A. M.
2 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Sunday until 10 A. M.

189

J. R. Holcomb M.D. died Dec 16. 97 - at 1509 Girard Ave of liver + stomach trouble brought on by exposure and over work

he took up the practice of Homeopathy early in his practice and used both methods of treatment though of late years was recognized as a Homeopathic Physician

He was a member of American Institute of Homeopathy. Homeopathic County Med. Society and Oxford + Germantown Med Clubs. also a member of Solomon Lodge No 114 F + AM.

He married Emma J. Buckman of Phila a little over 25 years ago Two Children Ellen M + Wm B. the former deceased.

If anything further write me + I will respond at once

Very Resp.
Wm B Holcomb MD

HOLCOMBE, JOHN RANDOLPH

See also
Tr. Hom. Med.
Soc. Pa. 1897.

OBITUARY.

J. Randolph Holcombe, M. D.

Dr. J. Randolph Holcombe, who died Thursday evening at his home, 1509 Girard avenue, of liver and stomach trouble, was a well-known up-town physician. He was born in Lancaster county, January 13, 1849, being the son of Pearson and Hannah Holcombe. When 14 years of age he came to Philadelphia, and was clerk in a dry goods store, subsequently going into the grocery business. He entered the University of Pennsylvania when that institution was at Ninth and Chestnut streets, and graduated from the medical department in 1871. Although an old school graduate, he took up homœopathy early in his practice, and used both methods of treatment, though of recent years he was recognized as a homœopathic physician. He belonged to the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Oxford Medical Club and the Homœopathic County Medical Society. He was a member of Solomon Lodge, No. 114, F. and A. M. Dr. Holcombe married Miss Emma T. Buckman, of Philadelphia, a little over twenty-five years ago, who survives him, with one son, Dr. William B. Holcombe.

Ledger
Dec 1896

JOHN RANDOLPH HOLCOMBE, M. D.,

Of Philadelphia was present and elected a member of the Institute at its session at Niagara Falls in 1888. He was the son of Pearson and Hannah Holcombe and was born at "The Union", Lancaster Co., Pa., January 13th, 1849. At the age of fourteen he went to Philadelphia as a clerk in a drygoods store in Kensington and later in a grocery. He studied medicine with the late Dr. A. H. Burgen of Philadelphia, attended lectures a the University of ~~Philadelphia~~ Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 187 and shortly afterward adopted the practice of Homoeopathy. He married Miss Emma T. Buckman of Philadelphia in May 1871, who survives him with a son, Dr. Wm. B. Holcombe, a practising physician in Philadelphia. Besides his membership in the Institute, Dr. Holcombe belonged to the Philadelphia County and State Homoeopathic Societies, the Oxford and Germantown Medical Clubs as well as the Masonic Fraternity. He died December 18th, 1896.

a.I.H. 1898

HOLCOMBE, JOHN RANDOLPH

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,
N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.
OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

Philadelphia, ... 189

JUN 10 1897

John Randolph Holcombe was born
at "The Union", Lancaster Co., Pa.
His father was Pearson Holcombe & his
mother was Hannah Holcombe.
His preceptor was Dr. A. H. Burgess of
Philadelphia, who is deceased.
He married Emma T. Buckman,
of Philadelphia, in May 1871 & had
two children William & Hills, the
latter dying in her eighth year.
The son survives his father & is practicing
Medicine at 1509 Girard Ave., this city.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,
N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.
OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

Philadelphia, ... 189

J. Randolph Holcombe, M.D. was born in Lancaster County, Penna., Jan. 13. 1849, came to Philadelphia at the age of 14 yrs later entered the University of Pennsylvania when that institution was at Ninth & Chestnut.

Graduated from the medical department in 1871 yr although an old school graduate, took up Homeopathy early in his practice.

He belonged to the American Institute of Homeopathy, - Hom. County Medical Society, - State Medical Society, - Oxford & Germantown Medical Clubs, -

He was also a member of Solomons Lodge No. 114, F. and A. M.

HOLCOMB, N WEBSTER

Name in full

N. Webster Holcomb

P. O. Address in full

Simsbury Hartford Co Conn

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York University College

HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM B

ANOTHER DOCTOR HELD ON 'DOPE' SALE CHARGE

North American

Dr. Wm. B. Holcombe Dispensed Drugs to 'Fiends,' Agents

Dec 12 1915 City

FIND LISTS ERRONEOUS

Arrest Follows That of Physician Said to Have Made $6000

Dr. William B. Holcombe, a physician in Seventeenth street above Master, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Kenny, charged with dispensing drugs to "dope fiends" in violation of the Harrison anti-drug act. He was held in $2000 bail for trial.

According to a sworn statement made by Doctor Holcombe on December 4, before William H. Wane, a notary at 1701 Poplar street, he had purchased more than 18 ounces of heroin, 15½ ounces of morphine and 26½ ounces of cocaine. The records which Holcombe is required to keep under the Harrison act show that he dispensed of only a small part of his purchases, though government agents charge that the drugs were all sold.

The arrest of Holcombe follows that of Dr. Alvin J. Kistler, of Eleventh street near Fairmount avenue, who is charged with illegally dispensing with $13,000 worth of drugs at a profit of more than $6000.

Dr. Frank I. Cohen, of Sixth street near Spring Garden, who earlier had been indicted by a federal grand jury of violations of the Harrison act on 185 counts, was yesterday indicted on 497 additional counts. Cohen is charged with having supplied drugs to 497 different persons, at a charge of 50 cents each.

The maximum penalty for violation of the Harrison act is five years and $2000 fine.

DR. WILLIAM B. HOLCOMBE.

HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
2 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 7.30 P. M.
SUNDAY UNTIL 10 A. M.
TELEPHONE 2-31-51

1509 GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Dr Mohr,

This will introduce to you Mr. Lorlden Smith who contemplates taking up the study of medicine and would like some information as to what will be expected of him before entering college. He has a certificate from the Grammar School, and Dr Holcombe's suggestion is taking up Chemistry, Botany, & Latin under Professor Habel.

What he wishes to know is if he may enter his first year at college by presenting the certificate of graduation from the Senior Class of the

DR. WILLIAM B. HOLCOMBE.

HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
[redacted]
6 TO 7.30 P. M.
SUNDAY UNTIL 10 A. M.
TELEPHONE 2-31-51

1509 GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.

Grammar School plus a certificate from Prof. Habel. or will he have to pass the preliminary examination?

Any favor you may be able to show him will be greatly appreciated by

Yours very truly

William H Holcombe

HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., now resident of New Orleans, La., was born in Lynchburg, Va., on May 29th, 1825. His father, from whom he inherits his proclivities for medicinal studies, was a popular and successful physician, a private pupil, and personal friend of the venerable Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia. Young Holcombe entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., now known as Washington and Lee University, where he graduated in the regular course. On leaving there he entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and prepared himself for the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which he graduated in April, 1847. His medical training had been, thus far, wholly allopathic, and his traditional sympathies were exclusively with that school. During a residence in Cincinnati he had an opportunity of witnessing the marvellous superiority of the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera, as shown in the results which followed; and he unhesitatingly yielded to the force of the evidence. While in Cincinnati he married Miss Rebecca Palmer of that city. In 1852, he removed, on account of ill health, to Natchez, Miss. In 1864, he removed to New Orleans. With great earnestness he has devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, and although his practice is very large and laborious, he preserves his habits of study, and is able in the intervals of labor to write and publish numerous valuable papers and books. His first book was issued in 1852, on "The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy." In this work of 304 pages, Dr. Holcombe has advanced an undulatory theory of cure, based upon the correspondence between the animal and the cosmic forces. The work is as remarkable for the ability which is every where apparent on its pages, as for the originality and beauty of the theory which it advocates. He was co-editor for many years of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and contributed numerous elaborate and able articles, and several interesting and instructive papers translated from the French. Conspicuous among these were sundry valuable papers, containing his reports of various epidemics of yellow fever, in which the measureless superiority of homœopathic treatment was incontestably established. In 1853, Drs. Davis and Holcombe were elected physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital. When the trustees were summoned by the legislature to explain their reasons for changing the practice in the hospital, they replied that homœopathy had proved, by its successful treatment of the great scourge of the South, its claim to universal acceptance.

Dr. Holcombe's pamphlets, entitled, "How I became a Homœopath," and "What is Homœopathy," have had a very wide circulation, and have proved exceedingly popular and effective in leading to correct views.

In 1860, he published a volume of beautiful poems, which were extensively read; and in 1872, another, entitled, "Southern Voices." These works have received in England and America a high meed of praise. A Swedenborgian in his religious sentiments, he has published four volumes explanatory of the Swedenborgian Theory of Spirit and Matter, in which he presents in lucid style the philosophy of that creed. These works, published by Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, are entitled, "Our Children in Heaven," published in 1867; "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," in 1868; "In Both Worlds," 1869; and "The other Life," in 1870. They have passed through several editions in this country, have been reprinted in England, and two of them have been translated into German.

Dr. Holcombe is a man of tireless energy. He has now nearly ready for the press, another volume of poems, entitled "Song-Novels" (octavo), and a large work now in course of preparation, on "Homœopathic Therapeutics."

Of enlarged views, and with a heart that beats responsively to the sufferings of his fellows, his influence is powerful, though not aggressive, and, being in deep sympathy with the progressive and humanitarian movements of the age, he is an uncompromising and brilliant advocate of the causes he espouses.

Name (in full,) Wm. Henry Holcombe

Date and Place of Birth 29th May 1825, Lynchburg Va

If Graduate in Liberal Arts, attended one year in Va Washington College

Medical Studies.

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Dr. Wm. D. Holcombe Charleston S.C.

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

University of Penn — 1845-6-7

c. College and Date of Diploma.

April 12th 1847. University of Penn

Places and Dates of Practice.

Cincinnati — 1850-2

Natchez Miss 1852-5 1862-4

Waterproof La 1858-1862

New Orleans La 1864 — 1888

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done.

(OVER)

DIRECTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication of a Homœopathic Directory in the *New England Medical Gazette*. This will be under the exclusive charge of Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York, whose extensive experience in the department of statistics eminently qualifies him for this difficult task.

It is nearly fourteen years since the last Homœopathic Directory was published in this country, and the vast number of additions and changes in the homœopathic ranks render such a work very desirable. Little help, however, can be gained from the labors of the past, and the correctness and completeness of this Directory will depend upon the aid which Dr. Smith may receive from the different sections.

The Directory will be arranged by States, and, as fully as possible, will include: —

1. A brief history of the introduction of Homœopathy into the State, and some notice of the earlier practitioners.
2. A notice of the State Society, its organization, time of meeting, etc., and list of officers.
3. A notice of local or County Societies, times of meeting, and principal officers.
4. A description and history of the hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions under homœopathic care.
5. An account of the homœopathic journals published in the State.
6. A list of the homœopathic physicians. The names which have been sent to the Bureau of Registration will be printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of members of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be preceded by an asterisk (*), those of State Societies, by a dagger (†), while those whose residence is doubtful, by an interrogation point (?).

No pains will be spared to make this Directory as full and correct as possible, and every physician is requested to communicate any information upon either of the above points. They are also specially requested to fill up, *at once*, the following blank, and send it to

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,
107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is Wm. H. Holcombe,
I graduated at Univ. Penn ~~Medical College~~, in the year ~~1850~~ 1847
My present address is 229 Camp St. ~~county of~~ New Orleans
State of La where I have resided since 1864
Previous to that time I practised in Natchez
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1851 at Ohio Cities.

DR. WM. H. HOLCOMBE.

Homeopathy has been called upon to suffer another unusually severe loss in the death of the mighty genius of the far South, Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, which sad event occurred on the early morning of November 28th, from chronic organic heart disease from which he long had suffered. The story of his long and useful life is told in another place by his friend and co-laborer Dr. F. H. Orme, of Atlanta.

Dr. Holcombe was one of the truly great men in Homeopathy. His work in the South did as much to sucessfully introduce the new system in that section as the work of any other man. His labors in the numerous epidemics of yellow fever through which he passed are well known to the whole profession. His various contributions to medical literature are all highly creditable and have done much toward giving a better understanding of our tenets and practice to the laity and the profession of the other school. He had reached the highest gift of the profession in attaining the presidency of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was also unusually highly honored in being made chairman of the yellow fever commission, whose report was presented to the Congress of the United States in 1878.

Dr. Holcombe was a part of New Orleans. He was one of the most widely known citizens of that metropolis; his history was, in fact, a part of its history. He was universally beloved of his patients and was looked upon as the very personification of nobility, virtue and goodness of heart among them. His colleagues recognized in him a man of unusual attainments and the entire populace of New Orleans respected him.

Of recent years Dr. Holcombe has not given his first thought to his profession. His mind has been dealing with spiritual things and he has devoted much of his time and labors toward the development of spiritualistic thoughts. He is the author of several Swedenborgian works, notably "Our Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," and other works. He also issued a volume of poems some years ago, and later a novel titled "The Mystery of New Orleans." By thus dividing his literary efforts he did not attain that distinction in any one field that he might otherwise have done, and it is to be regretted that from his wide experience and extensive knowledge he did not leave us a text-book on the practice of medicine. Such a work from the pen of Dr. Holcombe would have possessed truly intrinsic value.

It was the good fortune of the editor of this journal to have been a student in Dr. Holcombe's office, while he was a resident of Cincinnati, for about a year, and that experience was a pleasant and profitable one, indeed. He was one of the most lovable men in his domestic and social relations it has ever been our pleasure to meet. He was kind to every one connected with him by family ties or professionally or socially. Tender-hearted as a woman, strong minded as a Webster, and thoroughly intellectual it was his to be respected, admired, beloved. And if aught that was autocratic appeared in his nature it was simply because of the fact that by every body connected with him or in any wise associated with him he was recognized as the genius that he truly was.

Dr. Holcombe's death will be deeply deplored in the profession all over the world. His name was known everywhere, his writings were among the most popular reading the profession has ever had set before it, and his genial ways, lovable disposition and kindly heart won for him multitude of friends and admirers. He was a truly great and good man whose place it will be hard to fill. We mourn his loss.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLCOMBE, M.D.,

Was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 29, 1825. His grandfather was Colonel Philemon Holcombe, who ran away from Hampden College and enlisted at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, throughout which he served. He was an officer in Harry Lee's famous regiment, and acted as aide-de-camp to General Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown.

Dr. Holcombe's father was Dr. William J. Holcombe, a successful physician, living at Madison, Ind., with whom the son studied medicine. Young Holcombe attended one year at Washington College, Va., and had just prepared to enter the junior class in Yale College when his parents liberated their negroes, rejected a large property in slaves left them by a childless uncle, and removed to Madison. Young Holcombe went to work on a farm. While thus engaged, he laid the foundation of a strong physical constitution; his educational course, meanwhile, was interfered with never to be resumed. He spent his leisure moments in desultory studies, and took a scientific course in Washington College, Lexington, Va., as preparatory to the study of medicine. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in the winters of 1845, 1846, 1847, graduating therefrom in the spring of the latter year. After practicing three years with his father at Madison, he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he resided from 1850 to 1852. Here he became a convert to the teachings of Swedenborg, and also an enthusiast in Homœopathy. He practiced in Natchez from 1852 to 1855, whence he removed to Waterproof, La. He returned to Natchez in 1862 and remained two years, when he removed to New Orleans, remaining there until his death, with the exception of a short time which was spent in Cincinnati in 1886. In 1852 he married Miss Rebecca Palmer, of Cincinnati, a woman of culture and of a disposition and tastes similar to his own. Interested in medicine, she was as familiar to his patients as he himself, and her husband's office, where she was a constant companion and assistant, was made as pleasant as a home. Dr. Holcombe joined the Institute in 1860, at Philadelphia, and at the session at Niagara Falls, in 1874, was elected President. Ill-health, however, prevented his being present and presiding at the next meeting at Put-in-Bay. Dr. Holcombe was a voluminous writer. His first book, on *The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy* was published in 1852. This was followed by medical works, new church doctrines, and poetry. Dr. Holcombe died at his residence November 28, 1893.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.

Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 29th, 1825. He was the third of six sons, of whom only one beside himself survives, Mr. Jas. P. Holcombe, for many years Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, and one of the most distinguished jurists and orators of the Old Dominion.

The father, Dr. Wm. J. Holcombe, was a physician of great local prominence and decided ability. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a favorite private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Chapman. He was a man of strong mind and original views; one of the early apostles of total abstinence, and so anti-slavery in his sentiments, that he liberated his slaves at great pecuniary sacrifice, and removed with his children, then minors, to the State of Indiana. His opinions and practice became decidedly homœopathic in his old age, which was mainly due to the influence of his son.

The subject of this sketch received one year of collegiate instruction at Washington College, Lexington, Va., now known as Washington-Lee University. So thorough, however, had been his training until seventeen years of age in one of the best private schools of Virginia, that he was as well versed in the ancient languages and mathematics as most graduates, when he began the study of medicine at the age of twenty.

He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in April, 1847. He began the practice with his father at Madison, Indiana, where he first met with Homœopathy in the great cholera epidemic of 1848–9, and '50. He established himself in Cincinnati in 1850, still adhering to the Old School, although favorably impressed with the doctrines of the New. His first medical essay was an article on *Mercury*, contributed to the *Western Lancet*. It was the first, last and only Allopathic product of his pen. His talents were all soon enlisted in the service of the Homœopathic School. His first book, "*The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy*," appeared in 1851. In the opinion of some of his friends this is his best work. Its theories are wonderfully ingenious and well-sustained, and many things in it are just beginning to be seen by the physiological world.

Ostracised socially and professionally by many of his old medical friends, and feeling strange among his new, Dr. Holcombe cut loose from his moorings and moved to the State of Louisiana. He took with him however one of Ohio's brightest and fairest daughters, Miss Rebecca Palmer, as his wife. He practised about six months in the swamps of Concorddi Parish, when he was invited to a partnership by Dr. F. A. W. Davis, of Natchez, Mississippi — the successful and powerful pioneer of Homœopathy in all that region.

In 1853 the yellow fever scourged the South with a virulence hitherto unknown. Drs. Davis and Holcombe met the enemy with all the resources of Homœopathy, and made such an impression upon the public mind by their extraordinary success that they were elected Physicians and Surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital. Powerful efforts were made in the Legislature to expel them from the post, but the committee appointed to examine into the causes or reasons of their appointment made a report favorable for their retention in office. Dr. Holcombe was the homœopathic historian of that great epidemic in an elaborate article published in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and reproduced in a condensed form in the *British Journal*.

The yellow fever appeared again with scarcely less fury in 1855. "*Yellow Fever and its Homœopathic Treatment*," drawn from the experiences of the two epidemics, was printed in 1856.

Dr. Holcombe moved to Waterproof, Teucas Parish, in the autumn of 1855, and for seven years did an immense country practice, tasking his powers of physical endurance to the utmost. During that period he furnished some of his most elaborate articles to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, of which he was co-editor. One of them on "*The Nature aud Limitations of the Homœopathic Law*," was published as a *brochure* and widely circulated.

To escape the ravages of war, he returned to Natchez, in 1862, and after the federal capture of that city, he removed to New Orleans, where he soon acquired a very large practice, and has rendered most efficient service in the cause of medical truth.

"*What is Homœopathy?*" appeared in 1864.

How I became a Homœopath, in 1866.

These pamphlets went through many editions in this country and were reprinted in England, and the latter was translated into the French language.

Dr. Holcombe has contributed largely to the periodical literature of his profession. He has given several articles to the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Institute, an honorary member of the New York State Hom. Med. Society, and he holds an honorary degree in medicine from the Hom. Medical College of Missouri.

So much for his professional life. Running along and interwoven with it, he has had a literary life which has brought him into communication with a wider sphere than that of the medical world.

His literary efforts before the war were confined to fugitive essays, stories, poems etc., contributed to the old Knickerbocker magazine ; The Southern Literary Messenger and other periodicals. He published a volume of poems in 1860, containing besides the miscellaneous pieces a tragedy, modelled after the chaste simplicity of the Greek drama. He furnished also during his early life, many theological and philosophical essays to the New Church Herald, edited by the distinguished Prof. Bush of New York city.

In 1867 he began the publication of his volumes, illustrating the spiritual philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg. The following of the series have appeared :

Our Children in Heaven. 1867.

The Sexes Here and Hereafter. 1868.

In Both Worlds.— A Romance. 1869.

The Other Life. 1870

These works have been through many editions in this country, and three of them have been reprinted in London.

In 1871, he published "*Southern Voices*," a volume of poems, breathing a spirit of reconciliation and brotherhood.

Dr. Holcombe, is a hard student, and an indefatigable worker. The work both medical and literary, which he has in contemplation and partly executed, exceeds what he has already accomplished.

He is liberal and catholic in his opinions, does not believe that the "*similia similibus*," is the *only* law of cure, and firmly expects the amalgamation of all schools of medicine.

not develop until after the lapse of considerable time. Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Louisville, Ky., confirms the experience of Dr. Bull, and cites a case of his own wherein the patient, a man of 33, progressed favorably until the 13th day, when trouble began in the stump, resulting in abscess, but terminating in recovery. As these troubles have followed the use of the silk ligature, it is suggested by Dr. L. L. McMurtry that catgut be employed.

Dr. A. L. Cartledge, of Louisville, Ky., reports a case of "Cicatricial Stricture of the Pylorus cured by Pyloraplasty." The method adopted was that devised by Heineke. The cause of the trouble was the swallowing of a pin eight years before.

Rhinology.

NASO-PHARYNGEAL CATARRH.

By C. GURNEE FELLOWS, M.D., Chicago.

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF NOSE AND THROAT, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Although this subject seems old, I am led to discuss it by the fact that I am constantly being told by patients that their family physician has remarked, without examination, that "catarrh, in this climate, is inevitable." I beg to differ from such a statement and will try to prove my ground.

No modern physician should term a case incurable until he has examined it thoroughly. The commonest of all subjective symptoms are: dropping from the back part of the nose of mucus of all degrees of consistency; the necessity for "hawking" frequently; bad taste in mouth in the morning; transitory hoarseness, or possibly a "nasal twang" to the voice.

Let us examine a typical case. Good light, a tongue depressor, and a small mirror are necessary. The
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slight change from the normal, even with the many localized symptoms.

If the disease is found to be a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, also, it may require local and internal treatment. The use of the atomizer or nasal douche alone will rarely accomplish more than cleanliness. And here I may say that, on the whole, I think atomizers are prescribed too indiscriminately; not that I object to their use, for I do not, but the patient thinks that its use alone will produce a cure, and as it does not, the atomizer and the physician ordering it suffer an unjust condemnation.

If the mucous discharge is sticky and the patient cannot easily clear the pharynx, a spray is advisable for purposes of cleanliness, of *Boracic acid, Salt, Soda, Calendula,* or any of the ordinary antiseptics in solution. Now we are ready for treatment. I believe that local remedies are often advisable, but we must use discretion as we would in treating any delicate mucous membrane.

Glyceroles are used with success, those of *Hydrastis, Calendula, Iodine, Pyoktanin, Aceto-tartrate* of *Aluminum,* etc., being among the most common. These should be applied by a cotton tipped pharyngeal application, repeated two or three times a week until improvement results or fails to be noticed. Astringents are less commonly indicated but are often called for; *Zinc, Argentum nitricum, Tannic acid* in one to five per cent. solutions.

The internal remedy may also be applied locally, in solution, as a glycerole or as a powdered insufflation. If there is true hypertrophy present it must be removed surgically, as milder means will not generally suffice.

There are many diseases of the pharynx, each with its well known signs and no longer can we assign a general term "catarrh" to all diseases of this region. Adenoids, ulceration and anterior nasal causes of laryngeal catarrh demand definite treatment and involve too much to be considered here. I have recently tried to show, in an article to the *Journal of Laryngology,* that diseases of the liver, stomach and intestines have a directly causative relation to many diseases of the pharynx, hence many cases of pharyngeal catarrh may be dependent upon these remote causes.

Dyspepsia produces a diseased mucous membrane extending to the pharynx, and is as very easily diagnosticated by those accustomed to look at the pharynx as by those who take the tongue as a sign of stomachic trouble. The dry pharynx, covered with tortuous veins, demanding constant moistening for comfort, is often an indication of constipation, which in turn is but a symptom of a diseased bowel. "Bilious attacks" are often accompanied by nose bleed or acute pharyngeal symptoms, and as the analogy is shown by citing these well known signs, the attention should be called in reverse order to remote causes when a chronic pharyngeal catarrh presents itself, with no complaint as to distant disease.

The treatment suggests itself: remove the cause
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MEDICAL CENTURY.

Necrological.

DR. W. H. HOLCOMBE.

By F. H. ORME, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. William Henry Holcombe, the eminent Homeopathic physician, died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 28, 1893, leaving a widow and an only daughter, Mrs. Dr. Gayle Aiken, at whose residence he died. His death should not pass with ordinary notice, for he was far from being an ordinary man.

Born in Lynchburg, May 29, 1825, he was educated in Virginia, being graduated from the Washington (now Washington and Lee) College at Lexington. His father being a physician of distinction he had a natural predilection for the profession of medicine, and, pursuing studies accordingly, he received his medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. Reared under old school auspices he practiced in Indiana for some time, but subsequently moving to Cincinnati (where he met Miss Rebecca Palmer, who

became his wife) he had the advantage of seeing the greatly superior success of Homeopathic practice during an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which led him to investigate the new system with the usual result of its adoption. From that time to the day of his death he was an enthusiastic practitioner, exponent and supporter of Homeopathy; not, however, in an exclusive sense, for he was of a manly and liberal nature and held himself free to use at any time whatever might inure to the benefit of his patients—the position of every true physician.

In 1852 he moved, from considerations of health, to Natchez, Miss., where, associated with Dr. Davis, he had brilliant success in the treatment of yellow fever, and the two were elected physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital. When the trustees were summoned by the legislature to explain their reasons for changing the practice in the hospital, they replied that Homeopathy had proved, by its successful treatment of the great scourge of the South, its claim to universal acceptance.

In 1864 he moved to New Orleans, where he soon took a leading position among the physicians of that city, endearing himself by his many noble qualities to those whose medical adviser and friend he became. Tall in stature, stately and dignified in his demeanor, he was yet cordial and attractive by reason of the genial benevolence of his nature. Wherever known he was regarded as a man among men. Able and faithful in service, his skill made him famous while his clientele became large. Scholarly and accomplished in many ways, his companionship was a privilege to be enjoyed. A gentle, generous, sympathetic-natured man was he. The leading virtues which adorn human nature were conspicuous in Dr. Holcombe. He was a man of sentiment as well as of reason and of principle. He lived a life of probity and usefulness, leaving the world better for his having lived. More of such men would make a richer world.

Dr. Holcombe had a decided turn for literature, and while the chief work of his life was his practice, he was facile and potent with his pen. His beloved Homeopathy was a common theme: "The Scientific Basis of Homeopathy" (304 pages), "How I Became a Homeopath," "What is Homeopathy," etc., were some of his productions on this subject. He was an editor for a time of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* and a collaborator on the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, and other journals. His brain was prolific and embraced many subjects. He was spiritually inclined and belonged to the church of the New Jerusalem, and the doctrines of Swedenborg were impressed to a great degree upon his writings. He laid great store by what he termed his spiritual philosophy. "Our Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," "The Other Life," "The End of the World," "The Lost Truths of Christianity," "Letters on Spiritual Subjects," "The New Life," "Helps to Spiritual Growth," etc., were some of the works which gave him not only national but international fame as a spiritual philosopher.

The doctor also indulged in fiction and politics as subjects of mind and pen. "In Both Worlds," "A Mystery of New Orleans," "Thoughts About Christian Science," "Spiritual Philosophy of the African Race," were among his productions. Two volumes of poems, one in 1860 and one in 1872, showed that the poetical nature was strong and constant in him. Wonderful indeed was his industry and his fertility. But all of these works were mere episodes in the life of this great, this excellent physician, who went about doing good. Here it was that he was most admired and loved. For this it was that tears fell at his fall from high and low, from rich and poor. Eminent in many ways he was preëminent as a physician, ranking always among the first and greatly esteemed by his colleagues. He was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1875, was a member of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association from its organization, a member of the Hahnemann Association of Louisiana, etc.

With a national reputation, and having had repeated and successful experience in epidemics of yellow fever, it was not strange that when a national Homeopathic Yellow Fever Commission was appointed by the president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in 1878, to investigate the subject and the effect of Homeopathic treatment upon it, he was made its chairman. Nobly did this expert and veteran lead in this investigation, and when, after frequent and full conferences with his colleagues of the commission, everything important having been agreed upon, he wrote the report that was presented to Congress, the master hand was shown, while the superiority of Homeopathic treatment in this disease was demonstrated and made clear as the day. The array of incontrovertible statistics, skilfully marshalled in that report, has never been contested, and stands as a monument at the same time to the author and to the system he loved so well and did so much to advance.

The writer has authentic information of the fact that Dr. Holcombe's last literary work—that which he declared would be his last—was a reply, still in manuscript and finished shortly before his death, to Dr. Browning's (Gould) prize essay entitled "Modern Homeopathy, its Absurdity and Inconsistencies." This reply has for its title "The Truth about Homeopathy." Who more competent than he for this timely work? It goes without saying that it is masterful and conclusive. Coming as the last product of his mature and well stored mind it will be looked for with exceptional interest and will be read with avidity by the thousands who have long admired the doctor's brilliant ability as a writer. It is understood that the doctor's family will carry out his desire and intention to have the matter published in pamphlet form, as soon as suitable arrangements for its publication can be effected.

Dr. Holcombe had for some years suffered from heart trouble, but two days before his decease he was upon the street, in usual health, talking freely with his friends. In the evening he complained of faintness and retired early; was ill, but not alarmingly, the next day; on the following day he awoke, spoke to the loved ones near him, and in a few moments the tired heart sank to repose, and "the wheels of weary life at last stood still."

To live honorably and usefully, and die bravely, is the most and best that man can do, and so our good friend—the tender, true and noble friend—has gone to try the realities of that "future life"

The following is a list of his works, in the order of their publication:

1. *The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy.*
2. *The Yellow Fever and its Homœopathic Treatment.*
3. *The Nature and Limitation of the Homœopathic Law.*
4. *Poems.*
5. *Suggestions as to the Spiritual Philosophy of African Slavery.*
6. *A Separate Nationality, or the Africanization of the South.*
7. *What is Homœopathy?*
8. *How I became a Homœopath.*
9. *Our Children in Heaven.*
10. *The Sexes Here and Hereafter.*
11. *In Both Worlds: A Romance.*
12. *The Other Life.*
13. *Southern Voices.*

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of which he thought and wrote so much; about which we all wonder so much and know so little. No cannon boomed over his grave, for he stormed no cities, he slaughtered no thousands of fellow-beings; but his is that better, dearer, loftier tribute, the tribute of sincere regret and genuine tears at the loss of a loved and valued citizen, physician and friend.

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1893.

DR. WM. H. HOLCOMBE.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT—HAHNEMANN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana, held at the office of Dr. Chas. Lopez, 150 Canal Street, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Almighty Disposer of Events to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow-member, Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe; and

Whereas, The intimate relations long held by the deceased with the members of this Association render it proper that we place on record our appreciation of his services as a physician, a philanthropist, and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore the death of Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe with the deepest feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who, like him, having fought the good fight here are enjoying the perfect happiness of a better world.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted relatives our sincere condolence and our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction in the loss of one who lived and died a true physician, beloved by all who knew him; a loving and devoted husband, a kind father, and a truly good man has been taken from us.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be instructed to transmit an engrossed copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES R. MAYER, M.D., *Seeretary.*

New Orleans, La.

Wm. N. Holcomb

Supplement to the MEDICAL CENTURY.

PRESIDENT, - ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, - A. M. DUFFIELD, M. D.,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
SECOND VICE-PREST. - LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, M. D.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICERS
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

RECORDING SECRETARY, - C. R. MAYER, M. D.,
268 ST. CHARLES AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, - E. S. BAILEY, M. D.,
3034 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
TREASURER, - T. ENGELBACH, ESQ.,
150 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Southern Homœopathic Medical Association.

ORGANIZED AT NEW ORLEANS, 1885.

Next Meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 1894.

New Orleans, ... 1894.

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Charles R. Mayer, M.D.
Secty.

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Charles R. Mayer, M.D.
Secty.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.

Died November 28, 1893.

Times-Democrat: Wednesday, November 29, 1893.

AT REST.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.

Interesting Career of the Eminent Homoeopathist, Author and Philanthropist—Review of His Life and Writings.

The poor have lost a friend whose services they could at all times command; the rich and prominent an associate and a companion whose qualities and intelligence made him a welcome visitor at any home; homoeopathy an advocate and practitioner who did much to establish the present reputation of that school of medicine; society a member whose life was an example of many of the noblest qualities of humanity.

Few men have enjoyed a wider acquaintance, a greater number of personal friends, or as well-merited a reputation for real charity as did Dr. William H. Holcombe, who died yesterday morning at the residence of Dr. Gayle Aiken, his son-in-law and partner. Sunday Dr. Holcombe was as well as a man of his years and service could be, but an indiscretion in eating led to a severe attack of indigestion, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning an attack of heart disease, to which he was subject for many years, took him from the cares and loves of this life to a reunion with those whose love had been taken from him in the past.

A thorough gentleman, a widely read and intelligent man, a good man in all ways, and a useful and ornate citizen, his crowning glory in this world was the good that he did where good was most needed. For forty-one years a practicing physician in this city, he worked much among the poor, and deep in the hearts of the masses to-day lies the feeling that a friend has been taken from them whom the course of human events will not replace. As a physician he proved his manhood most. His calling made it, to him, his duty in life to aid the suffering when and where he could. No invalid ever needed attention that there was no money to purchase that Dr. Holcombe would refuse to visit. His first thought was to give relief and to restore health. His last, to secure payment. Thus, with an immense practice for over a quarter of a century, he was never a rich man. His own desires were modest, and he gave away fortunes in his charitable work among those from whom he knew he need expect no payment except gratitude.

Wm. H. Holcombe.

As a man he was consistent in all things. He claimed the right to have his own beliefs, and never questioned the right of others to differ with him. In politics, in religion, in medicine it was the same. In all of them he was a devotee, and yet a broad and liberal man.

Much of his loftiness of character he inherited from his parents, and the legacy they bequeathed him was never abused nor neglected. The principles and loyalty to conviction that led them to free their slaves and leave their Southern home made him ever the friend of the negro, but the belief that he was the judge of his own motives and his undying faith in the doctrines of States' rights made a secessionist of him because he denied the right of the government to force a citizen to relinquish his property without compensation. In principle and practice opposed to slavery, he was also a secessionist and a Confederate.

He will be buried this afternoon in Metairie Cemetery, Right Rev. Davis Sessums conducting the services.

Firm in his faith in the truth of the doctrines of Swedenborg, his faith in Christ was as consistent and as firm as that of the most orthodox member of the Christian Church. His life showed that his cherished tenet that the best proof of the purity of a man's faith lies in the deeds that made up his life was true.

Dr. Holcombe was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 29, 1825. His grandfather, Col. Philemon Holcombe, ran away from Hampden Sidney College at the first tap of the Revolutionary drum in 1775, and served through the entire war. He was an officer in Harry Lee's famous regiment of lighthorse, and among other services acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown. His father, Dr. Wm. J. Holcombe, was a talented and successful physician, a private pupil of the great Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, and a man of spotless character and integrity. He had that magnetic presence also which secures the possessor a multitude of friends. His mother belonged to the sterling old Wamick family, of Virginia.

She was a woman of great piety and of strong intellect, who devoted herself earnestly to the moral and mental training of her children. She had six sons, the eldest of whom was James P. Holcombe, professor of law in the University of Virginia, a member of the Confederate Congress and one of the most graceful and eloquent speakers that Virginia, prolific of great orators, has ever produced.

Young Holcombe had just been prepared for the junior class in Yale College by John Cary, one of the best teachers of that time, when his parents, actuated by anti-slavery sentiments, liberated their negroes, rejected a large property of slaves willed them by a childless uncle, and removed to Indiana. Young Holcombe was put to hard work on a farm in a cold climate and with adverse environments for two years. It laid the basis of a strong physical constitution, but it broke the continuity of his educational course, which was never restored. He spent his leisure moments in desultory studies, and when at last he went to Washington College, Lexington, Va., he took the scientific course only as a suitable preparation for the study of medicine.

Assisted and benefited by the matured thought and ripe experience of his father, he pursued his medical studies with great assiduity and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847.

After practicing three years with his father at Madison, Ind., he removed to Cincinnati, O. There he made two great departures from the faith and traditions of his family. He accepted the teachings of Swedenborg in spiritual and religious matters, and became an enthusiastic convert to the homoeopathic school of medicine. His mind worked ever afterward on these two lines of thought, and his name is identified with their early history and their progress. His first book, "The Scientific Basis of Homoeopathy," containing 304 pages, appeared in 1851. It propounded an undulatory theory of homoeopathy based on the analogy or correspondence between the cosmic and the vital force. It was written with great learning and acumen, but the subject was at that time too far up in the cloudland of hypothesis to receive much attention from the uncultured and practical public to which it was presented.

Dr. Holcombe's marriage to Miss Rebecca Palmer, of Cincinnati, in 1852 was a peculiarly happy and important factor in his future life. She was a woman of culture and marked intelligence, of a disposition and tastes closely allied to his own. Strong in mind and withal thoroughly womanly, she was his wife and companion in the truest sense of the word during forty-one years of married life, whose only sorrows were the deaths of three children. Interested in medicine, she was as familiar to office clients as he himself, and her gentleness and lovableness made her husband's office, where she was his constant companion and assistant, as pleasant almost as home to suffering men, women and children. To her, in her hour of dire distress, the hearts of thousands who loved her husband and who love her go out in truest sympathy, for by their own sense of personal loss they appreciate the unspeakable grief of her whose all in life has been taken away. A community weeps with her the loss of him who has heretofore been her comfort in sorrow, and even the presence of the one child, who partially consoled them for the loss of three others, cannot assuage her grief.

Forty years of Dr. Holcombe's professional life was spent in the South. He moved from Cincinnati to Natchez. Half a decade of residence in that city was followed by twelve years of practice in Tensas parish. In 1868 he came to this city, and stepped immediately into the foremost rank of local practitioners, irrespective of school. Always as firm in his loyalty to homoeopathy as he was enthusiastic when he adopted its teaching as correct, he has none the less been as devoid of prejudice in medicine as in other branches of his extensive learning, and where relief was needed he afforded it, according to his judgment, by the best and surest means. Thus, in days when homoeopathy was still struggling, he made enemies in both schools, but his personal character and his success as a physician have outlived any pettiness of professional bitterness that he may have at one time engendered. By all ranks and creeds he was recognized as a good man. By all physicians he was recognized as a physician who believed it to be his duty to relieve suffering and cure sickness by such means as could be best applied under the varying conditions of constitution and age.

The epidemic of 1878 did as much as anything else to establish his national reputation, although three years before he had been elected president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. During the yellow fever he was chairman of the Homoeopathic Yellow Fever Commission, but this position was not the first of its kind offered in recognition of his ability. While in Natchez he was for two years physician to the State hospital. Naturally a writer, he contributed many valuable wroks to the standard homoeopathic libraries. His report on the epidemic of 1878, containing as it did much that was theoretical as well as relating the experiences of physicians, is almost authority in his school.

Dr. Holcombe's reputation as a writer was by no means small. His first book, "Our Children in Heaven," prompted by the loss of two children from diphtheria, was perhaps his most successful work. It was the outpouring of a soul, and has been spoken of by a great many critics as "the work of a genius, sanctified by sorrow." It has gone through many editions in this country, and has been reprinted several times in England. The loss of his two children and the publication of his first book seemed to attract him greatly both to religious thoughts and to authorship. In 1869 he published "The Sexes, Here and Hereafter," an able treatise in the doctrines of Swedenborgism. During all the press of professional demands he found time in odd hours and at night to make urgent efforts to popularize the doctrines that he cherished, and to define them as clearly as they were defined in his own mind, the differences between his faith and that of Spiritualism, which he characterized as "miserable twaddle." The "Other Life," "The End of the World," "The Lost Truths of Christianity," "Letters on Spiritual Subjects," "The New Life," "Helps to Spiritual Growth," "In Both Worlds" and "Essays on the Spiritual Philosophy of African Slavery," all created considerable interest

in the minds of the reading public. They are standard books with the followers of Swedenborg, and even with those who did not agree with the doctrines that Dr. Holcombe advocated they were generally read with interest.

Throughout his life Dr. Holcombe was fond of poetry, and his literary work included two volumes of poems. The first, entitled "Poems," was published at the beginning of the war. They perished in the whirlpool of civic convulsion. In 1872 he published a second volume of poems under the title of "Southern Voices." This volume was dedicated to his only surviving child, now Mrs. Dr. Gayle Aiken. Hidden beneath the words of many of the poems can be seen the wounds that his heart bore, and throughout all was manifest the broad Christianity of heart that marked the man in his every deed as a nobleman of nature. The principle that led his father and mother to liberate their slaves had its due influence on the boy and the man, and in his poems, as in his life, while firmly and faithfully a Southerner, he was opposed to slavery before the war, a staunch asserter of States' rights during the war, and when peace and reconstruction had come a weeper over the vanished hopes of the South and a rejoicer with the North that slavery had been blotted from the land.

Dr. Holcombe's volume of poems never attained any distinction, but to the friends and clientelle who knew him so well they spoke in every line of the qualities that they loved in him, and many a household in this city has upon its shelves and in its libraries the well-worn little volume, whose pages have been read and reread until almost every line is known, and the patience and forgiveness that he has so instilled into many a young mind has done much to help wipe out the lingering bitterness that thoughts of the past are apt to engender.

"A Mystery of New Orleans," one of Dr. Holcombe's latest productions, has been widely read. By some it was warmly praised, and by others most severely criticized. In it the race problem and the questions of hypnotism and mind reading were extensively discussed. It has a curious, uncanny plot, intensely interesting from beginning to end.

Dr. Holcombe's only incursion into the political field was a pamphlet, entitled "A Separate Nationality, or the Africanization of the South," which was published just after Lincoln's election to the Presidency. This pamphlet was recently referred to by Senator Daniel in a public oration as a wonderful prophecy of things that have but recently happened, and of others that may yet happen.

HOLCOMBE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, 1893, at 4 o'clock, Dr. William H. Holcombe.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Gayle Aiken, corner Camp and second streets, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment private.

Lynchburg (Va.), Chicago, New York and Indianapolis papers please copy.

Dr. W. H. Holcombe of New Orleans died there yesterday, aged 68. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and practised medicine in Lynchburg, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. He was President for some years of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Holcombe wrote several books on medicine and on spiritual subjects. Among his works are "Scientific Basis of Homœopathy," "Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," and "The Lost Truth of Christianity."

New Orleans La
Dec 16th 1888

Pemberton Dudley M.D.

Dear Doctor

In response to your inquiry I will state, that the paper I hope to prepare for the Psychological Bureau will be entitled,

God's Will and Man's Will in Disease.

Yours Cordially
Wm. H. Holcombe

WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,
288 St. Charles Avenue,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Office Hours — 8 to 10 A. M.
AND 2 to 4 P. M.

Dear Dr -

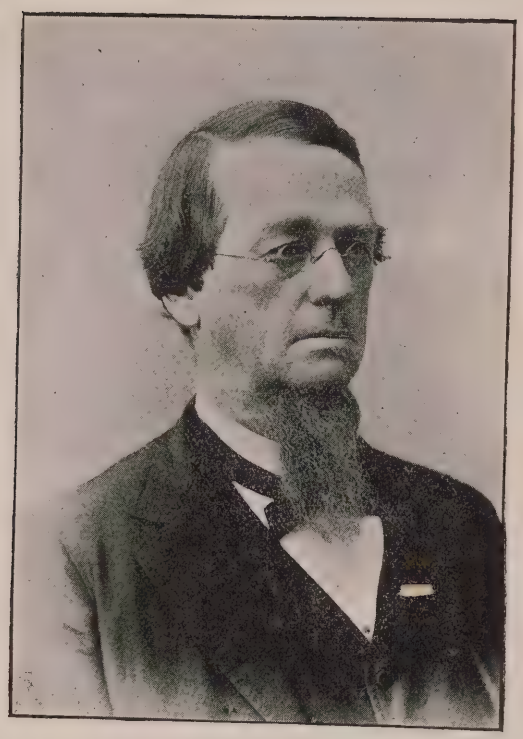
Villeneuve's Pharmacy was a very small affair - opened I think in 1876 - and perishing the same year on his forfeiture to the office rent. Part of which he borrowed from me and never returned -

Better not mention it.

D'Hemecourt's was a real Pharmacy - long closed however - D'H - is dead. There was a little French journal published by Jastel & Dupaquier for a year or two - I have never seen it - & know nothing about it -

Yours truly
Wm. H. Holcombe

June 1st 1910



WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.

Name in full William Henry Holcombe

P. O. Address in full New Orleans La

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of Penn. - 1847 -

W. H. Holcombe, M.D.

DR. WM. H. HOLCOMBE.

Homeopathy has been called upon to suffer another unusually severe loss in the death of the mighty genius of the far South, Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, which sad event occurred on the early morning of November 28th, from chronic organic heart disease from which he long had suffered. The story of his long and useful life is told in another place by his friend and co-laborer Dr. F. H. Orme, of Atlanta.

Dr. Holcombe was one of the truly great men in Homeopathy. His work in the South did as much to sucessfully introduce the new system in that section as the work of any other man. His labors in the numerous epidemics of yellow fever through which he passed are well known to the whole profession. His various contributions to medical literature are all highly creditable and have done much toward giving a better understanding of our tenets and practice to the laity and the profession of the other school. He had reached the highest gift of the profession in attaining the presidency of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was also unusually highly honored in being made chairman of the yellow fever commission, whose report was presented to the Congress of the United States in 1878.

Dr. Holcombe was a part of New Orleans. He was one of the most widely known citizens of that metropolis; his history was, in fact, a part of its history. He was universally beloved of his patients and was looked upon as the very personification of nobility, virtue and goodness of heart among them. His colleagues recognized in him a man of unusual attainments and the entire populace of New Orleans respected him.

Of recent years Dr. Holcombe has not given his first thought to his profession. His mind has been dealing with spiritual things and he has devoted much of his time and labors toward the development of spiritualistic thoughts. He is the author of several Swedenborgian works, notably

"Our Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," and other works. He also issued a volume of poems some years ago, and later a novel titled "The Mystery of New Orleans." By thus dividing his literary efforts he did not attain that distinction in any one field that he might otherwise have done, and it is to be regretted that from his wide experience and extensive knowledge he did not leave us a text-book on the practice of medicine. Such a work from the pen of Dr. Holcombe would have possessed truly intrinsic value.

It was the good fortune of the editor of this journal to have heen a student in Dr. Holcombe's office, while he was a resident of Cincinnati, for about a year, and that experience was a pleasant and profitable one, indeed. He was one of the most lovable men in his domestic and social relations it has ever been our pleasure to meet. He was kind to every one connected with him by family ties or professionally or socially. Tender-hearted as a woman, strong minded as a Webster, and thoroughly intellectual it was his to be respected, admired, beloved. And if aught that was autocratic appeared in his nature it was simply because of the fact that by every body connected with him or in any wise associated with him he was recognized as the genius that he truly was.

Dr. Holcombe's death will be deeply deplored in the profession all over the world. His name was known everywhere, his writings were among the most popular reading the profession has ever had set before it, and his genial ways, lovable disposition and kindly heart won for him multitude of friends and admirers. He was a truly great and good man whose place it will be hard to fill. We mourn his loss. Med Century Jan 13 1894

HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY HOLCOMBE, M. D.

In the death of Dr. Holcombe the South has lost one of her brightest and most philosophical minds, the homœopathic profession one of her valiant champions, and the world a scholar of no mean attainments.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." With Dr. Holcombe faith and works went hand in hand; his faith in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong was almost sublime, and the elucidation of this faith was his mainspring of action. Of his personality and character the Editor of *The Daily Picayune* says: "To nearly all of New Orleans Dr. Holcombe was a dear and familiar figure. He was known to the rich and poor, to high and low, and all these testify to the exquisite sweetness and simplicity of his nature; to the lovable humanity that made him akin to all his kind; and to the endowment of his mind, which has made him one of the most distinguished literateurs of the south. A more charming companion and friend than this scholar and physician—this philanthropist and thinker, this man of letters and this unfailing friend—never lived to get into the fireside corners of men's hearts. For forty years this community has had him for its friend."

Dr. Holcombe was known in the fields of medical, theological and secular literature. In the following order his various writings were produced, and which order would doubtless show a logical sequence, some connecting link between this train of intellectual results, could we but know his mental processes. The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy, 1852; Yellow Fever and its Homœopathic Treatment 1856; Nature and Limitations of the Homœopathic Law, 1858; Poems, 300 pp., 1860; The Alternative: a Seperate Nationality, or the Africanization of the South, 1860; Rational Homœopathy, 1861; Suggestions as to the Spiritual Philosophy of African Slavery, 1861; What is Homœopathy? A New Exposition of a Grand Truth, 1864; How I Became a Homœopath, 1866; Our Children in Heaven, 1868; The Sexes Here and Hereafter, 1869; The Other Life, 1869; Report on the Yellow Fever of 1867, 1869; In Both Worlds. A Romance, 1870; Southern Voices. Poems, 1872; Song Novels, 1873; Why are not all Physicians Homœopathists? 1874; The Philosophy of Cure. An Introductory Lecture, 1875; Why is Homœopathy More Curative than other Systems of Medicine? An Address Delivered before the Hahnemann Medical Society of Cincinnati, 1875; My Experience with Headaches, 1878; Special Report of the Homœopathic Yellow Fever Commission. Ordered by the American Institute of Homœopathy for Presentation to

Congress, 1879; On the Treatment, Diet, and Nursing of Yellow Fever. For Popular Use, 1879; Lost Truths of Christianity, 1879; The End of the World; with New Interpretations of History, 1881; The New Life, 1882; Letters on Spiritual Subjects, 1885; Helps to Spiritual Growth, 1866; Condensed Thoughts About Christian Science, 1887; Influence of Fear in Disease, 1889; The Power of Thought in the Production and Cure of Disease, 1889; A Mystery of New Orleans; solved by New Methods (A Study in Physio-psychology.), 1890. From 1865 to 1869 Dr. Holcombe was co-editor of the North American Journal of Homœopathy.

Many of the productions we have noted have been translated into other languages. As may be judged from the titles, some of them are books and some are pamphlets. The Romance, In Both Worlds, is a 16mo volume of 388 pages, Our Children in Heaven is a work of 318 pages, A Mystery of New Orleans is 332 pages, and Letters on Spiritual Subjects, is a book of 405 pages.

Although Dr. Holcombe so closely identified himself with the interests of Louisiana, he was not a son of the soil; his natal state was Virginia, and Lynchburg bears the honor of his birth. In the spring of 1847, within one month of his twenty-second birth day he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and it was while there during an epidemic of cholera that he had forced upon his attention the virtues of homœopathy in the treatment of this scourge. So well satisfied was he with the results, that he unhesitatingly adopted the new system of medicine. In 1852 he married one of Cincinnati's daughters, Miss Rebecca Palmer, and later in the same year removed to Natchez, Miss., on account of ill health. From thence, in 1864, Dr. Holcombe removed to New Orleans, where on Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1893, his earthly labors ceased. Of four children one only remains to mourn her father's death.

Such was the man, and such was his work, and in this old defender, this "war horse" of homœopathy, we find one who has lived to great purpose, and whose example is worthy of emulation.

It's wiser being good than bad;
It's safer being meek than fierce;
It's fitter being sane than mad.
My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched;
That after Last returns the First,
Though a wide compass round be fetched;
That what began best can't be worst,
Nor what God blessed once prove accurst.—ROBERT BROWNING.

Sl Jl Hom Jan 1894

HOLCOMBE, WILLIAM H